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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

—OF—

Clark and Jackson Counties,

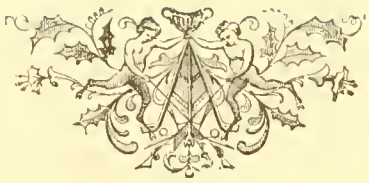
Wisconsin.

Containing Portraits of all the Presidents of the United States, with accompanying Biographies of each, and Engravings of Prominent Citizens of the Counties, with Personal Histories of many of the Early Settlers and Leading Families.

"Biography is the only true history."—*Emerson.*

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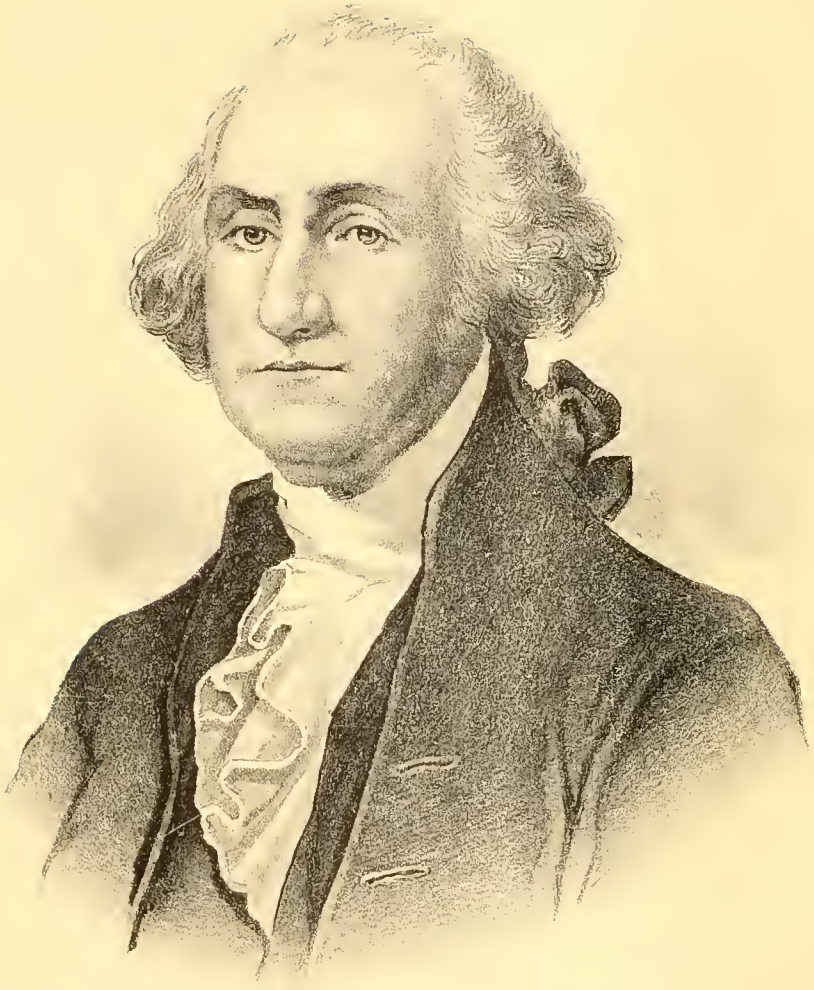
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G° Washington

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, the "Father of his Country" and its first President, 1789–'97, was born February 22, 1732, in Washington Parish, Westmoreland County, Virginia. His father, Augustine Washington, first married Jane Butler, who bore him four children, and March 6, 1730, he married Mary Ball. Of six children by his second marriage, George was the eldest, the others being Betty, Samuel, John, Augustine, Charles and Mildred, of whom the youngest died in infancy. Little is known of the early years of Washington, beyond the fact that the house in which he was born was burned during his early childhood, and that his father thereupon moved to another farm, inherited from his paternal ancestors, situated in Stafford County, on the north bank of the Rappahannock, where he acted as agent of the Principio Iron Works in the immediate vicinity, and died there in 1743.

From earliest childhood George developed a noble character. He had a vigorous constitution, a fine form, and great bodily strength. His education was somewhat defective, being confined to the elementary branches taught him by his mother and at a neighboring school. He developed, however, a fondness for mathematics, and enjoyed in that branch the instructions of a private teacher. On leaving school he resided for some time at Mount Vernon with his half brother, Lawrence, who acted as his guardian, and who had married a daughter of his neighbor at Belvoir on the Potomac, the wealthy William Fairfax, for some time president of the executive council of the colony. Both Fairfax and his son-in-law, Lawrence Washington, had served with distinction in 1740 as officers of an American battalion at the siege of Carthagena, and were friends and correspondents of Admiral Vernon, for whom the latter's residence on the Potomac has been named. George's inclinations were for a similar career, and a midshipman's warrant was procured for him, probably through the influence of the Admiral; but through the opposition of his mother the project was abandoned. The family connection with the Fairfaxes, however, opened another career for the young man, who, at the age of sixteen, was appointed surveyor to the immense estates of the eccentric Lord Fairfax, who was then on a visit at Belvoir, and who shortly afterward established his baronial residence at Greenway Court, in the Shenandoah Valley.

Three years were passed by young Washington in a rough frontier life, gaining experience which afterward proved very essential to him.

In 1751, when the Virginia militia were put under training with a view to active service against France, Washington, though only nineteen years of age, was appointed Adjutant with the rank of Major. In September of that year the failing health of Lawrence Washington rendered it necessary for him to seek a warmer climate, and George accompanied him in a voyage to Barbadoes. They returned early in 1752, and Lawrence shortly afterward died, leaving his large property to an infant daughter. In his will George was named one of the executors and as eventual heir to Mount Vernon, and by the death of the infant niece soon succeeded to that estate.

On the arrival of Robert Dinwiddie as Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia in 1752 the militia was reorganized, and the province divided into four districts. Washington was commissioned by Dinwiddie Adjutant-General of the Northern District in 1753, and in November of that year a most important as well as hazardous mission was assigned him. This was to proceed to the Canadian posts recently established on French Creek, near Lake Erie, to demand in the name of the King of England the withdrawal of the French from a territory claimed by Virginia. This enterprise had been declined by more than one officer, since it involved a journey through an extensive and almost unexplored wilderness in the occupancy of savage Indian tribes, either hostile to the English, or of doubtful attachment. Major Washington, however, accepted the commission with alacrity; and, accompanied by Captain Gist, he reached Fort Le Bœuf on French Creek, delivered his dispatches and received reply, which, of course, was a polite refusal to surrender the posts. This reply was of such a character as to induce the Assembly of Virginia to authorize the executive to raise a regiment of 300 men for the purpose of maintaining the asserted rights of the British crown over the territory claimed. As Washington declined to be a candidate for that post, the command of this regiment was given to Colonel Joshua Fry, and Major Washington, at his own request, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel. On the march to Ohio, news was received that a party previously sent to build a fort at the confluence of the Monongahela with the Ohio had been driven back by a considerable French force, which had completed the work there begun, and named it Fort Duquesne, in honor of the Marquis Duquesne, then Governor of Canada. This was the beginning of the great "French and Indian war," which continued seven years. On the death of Colonel Fry, Washington succeeded to the command of the regiment, and so well did he fulfill his trust that the Virginia Assembly commissioned him as Commander-in-Chief of all the forces raised in the colony.

A cessation of all Indian hostility on the frontier having followed the expulsion of the French from the Ohio, the object of Washington was accomplished and he resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Virginia forces. He then proceeded to Williamsburg to take his seat in the General Assembly, of which he had been elected a member.

January 17, 1759, Washington married Mrs. Martha (Dandridge) Custis, a young and beautiful widow of great wealth, and devoted himself for the ensuing fifteen years to the quiet pursuits of agriculture, interrupted only by his annual attendance in winter upon the Colonial Legislature at Williamsburg, until summoned by his country to enter upon that other arena in which his fame was to become world wide.

It is unnecessary here to trace the details of the struggle upon the question of local

self-government, which, after ten years, culminated by act of Parliament of the port of Boston. It was at the instance of Virginia that a congress of all the colonies was called to meet at Philadelphia September 5, 1774, to secure their common liberties—if possible by peaceful means. To this Congress Colonel Washington was sent as a delegate. On dissolving in October, it recommended the colonies to send deputies to another Congress the following spring. In the meantime several of the colonies felt impelled to raise local forces to repel insults and aggressions on the part of British troops, so that on the assembling of the next Congress, May 10, 1775, the war preparations of the mother country were unmistakable. The battles of Concord and Lexington had been fought. Among the earliest acts, therefore, of the Congress was the selection of a commander-in-chief of the colonial forces. This office was unanimously conferred upon Washington, still a member of the Congress. He accepted it on June 19, but on the express condition he should receive no salary.

He immediately repaired to the vicinity of Boston, against which point the British ministry had concentrated their forces. As early as April General Gage had 3,000 troops in and around this proscribed city. During the fall and winter the British policy clearly indicated a purpose to divide public sentiment and to build up a British party in the colonies. Those who sided with the ministry were stigmatized by the patriots as "Tories," while the patriots took to themselves the name of "Whigs."

As early as 1776 the leading men had come to the conclusion that there was no hope except in separation and independence. In May of that year Washington wrote from the head of the army in New York: "A reconciliation with Great Britain is impossible. When I took command of the army, I abhorred the idea of independence; but I am now fully satisfied that nothing else will save us."

It is not the object of this sketch to trace the military acts of the patriot hero, to whose hands the fortunes and liberties of the United States were confided during the seven years' bloody struggle that ensued until the treaty of 1783, in which England acknowledged the independence of each of the thirteen States, and negotiated with them, jointly, as separate sovereignties. The merits of Washington as a military chieftain have been considerably discussed, especially by writers in his own country. During the war he was most bitterly assailed for incompetency, and great efforts were made to displace him; but he never for a moment lost the confidence of either the Congress or the people. December 4, 1783, the great commander took leave of his officers in most affectionate and patriotic terms, and went to Annapolis, Maryland, where the Congress of the States was in session, and to that body, when peace and order prevailed everywhere, resigned his commission and retired to Mount Vernon.

It was in 1788 that Washington was called to the chief magistracy of the nation. He received every electoral vote cast in all the colleges of the States voting for the office of President. The 4th of March, 1789, was the time appointed for the Government of the United States to begin its operations, but several weeks elapsed before quorums of both the newly constituted houses of the Congress were assembled. The city of New York was the place where the Congress then met. April 16 Washington left his home to enter upon the discharge of his new duties. He set out with a purpose of traveling privately, and without attracting any public attention; but this was impossible. Everywhere on his way he was met with thronging crowds, eager to see the man whom they regarded as the chief defender of their liberties, and everywhere

he was hailed with those public manifestations of joy, regard and love which spring spontaneously from the hearts of an affectionate and grateful people. His reception in New York was marked by a grandeur and an enthusiasm never before witnessed in that metropolis. The inauguration took place April 30, in the presence of an immense multitude which had assembled to witness the new and imposing ceremony. The oath of office was administered by Robert R. Livingston, Chancellor of the State. When this sacred pledge was given, he retired with the other officials into the Senate chamber, where he delivered his inaugural address to both houses of the newly constituted Congress in joint assembly.

In the manifold details of his civil administration, Washington proved himself equal to the requirements of his position. The greater portion of the first session of the first Congress was occupied in passing the necessary statutes for putting the new organization into complete operation. In the discussions brought up in the course of this legislation the nature and character of the new system came under general review. On no one of them did any decided antagonism of opinion arise. All held it to be a limited government, clothed only with specific powers conferred by delegation from the States. There was no change in the name of the legislative department; it still remained "the Congress of the United States of America." There was no change in the original flag of the country, and none in the seal, which still remains with the Grecian escutcheon borne by the eagle, with other emblems, under the great and expressive motto, "*E Pluribus Unum.*"

The first division of parties arose upon the manner of construing the powers delegated, and they were first styled "strict constructionists" and "latitudinarian constructionists." The former were for confining the action of the Government strictly within its specific and limited sphere, while the others were for enlarging its powers by inference and implication. Hamilton and Jefferson, both members of the first cabinet, were regarded as the chief leaders, respectively, of these rising antagonistic parties which have existed, under different names from that day to this. Washington was regarded as holding a neutral position between them, though, by mature deliberation, he vetoed the first apportionment bill, in 1790, passed by the party headed by Hamilton, which was based upon a principle constructively leading to centralization or consolidation. This was the first exercise of the veto power under the present Constitution. It created considerable excitement at the time. Another bill was soon passed in pursuance of Mr. Jefferson's views, which has been adhered to in principle in every apportionment act passed since.

At the second session of the new Congress, Washington announced the gratifying fact of "the accession of North Carolina" to the Constitution of 1787, and June 1 of the same year he announced by special message the like "accession of the State of Rhode Island," with his congratulations on the happy event which "united under the general Government" all the States which were originally confederated.

In 1792, at the second Presidential election, Washington was desirous to retire; but he yielded to the general wish of the country, and was again chosen President by the unanimous vote of every electoral college. At the third election, 1796, he was again most urgently entreated to consent to remain in the executive chair. This he positively refused. In September, before the election, he gave to his countrymen his memorable Farewell Address, which in language, sentiment and patriotism was a fit and crowning glory of his illustrious life. After March 4, 1797, he again retired to Mount Vernon for peace, quiet and repose.

His administration for the two terms had been successful beyond the expectation and hopes of even the most sanguine of his friends. The finances of the country were no longer in an embarrassed condition, the public credit was fully restored, life was given to every department of industry, the workings of the new system in allowing Congress to raise revenue from duties on imports proved to be not only harmonious in its federal action, but astonishing in its results upon the commerce and trade of all the States. The exports from the Union increased from $19,000,000 to over $56,000,000 per annum, while the imports increased in about the same proportion. Three new members had been added to the Union. The progress of the States in their new career under their new organization thus far was exceedingly encouraging, not only to the friends of liberty within their own limits, but to their sympathizing allies in all climes and countries.

Of the call again made on this illustrious chief to quit his repose at Mount Vernon and take command of all the United States forces, with the rank of Lieutenant-General, when war was threatened with France in 1798, nothing need here be stated, except to note the fact as an unmistakable testimonial of the high regard in which he was still held by his countrymen, of all shades of political opinion. He patriotically accepted this trust, but a treaty of peace put a stop to all action under it. He again retired to Mount Vernon, where, after a short and severe illness, he died December 14, 1799, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. The whole country was filled with gloom by this sad intelligence. Men of all parties in politics and creeds in religion, in every State in the Union, united with Congress in "paying honor to the man, first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

His remains were deposited in a family vault on the banks of the Potomac at Mount Vernon, where they still lie entombed.



JOHN ADAMS.

JOHN ADAMS, the second President of the United States, 1797 to 1801, was born in the present town of Quincy, then a portion of Braintree, Massachusetts, October 30, 1735. His father was a farmer of moderate means, a worthy and industrious man. He was a deacon in the church, and was very desirous of giving his son a collegiate education, hoping that he would become a minister of the gospel. But, as up to this time, the age of fourteen, he had been only a play-boy in the fields and forests, he had no taste for books, he chose farming. On being set to work, however, by his father out in the field, the very first day converted the boy into a lover of books.

Accordingly, at the age of sixteen he entered Harvard College, and graduated in 1755, at the age of twenty, highly esteemed for integrity, energy and ability. Thus, having no capital but his education, he started out into the stormy world at a time of great political excitement, as France and England were then engaged in their great seven-years struggle for the mastery over the New World. The fire of patriotism seized young Adams, and for a time he studied over the question whether he should take to the law, to politics or the army. He wrote a remarkable letter to a friend, making prophecies concerning the future greatness of this country which have since been more than fulfilled. For two years he taught school and studied law, wasting no odd moments, and at the early age of twenty-two years he opened a law office in his native town. His inherited powers of mind and untiring devotion to his profession caused him to rise rapidly in public esteem.

In October, 1764, Mr. Adams married Miss Abigail Smith, daughter of a clergyman at Weymouth and a lady of rare personal and intellectual endowments, who afterward contributed much to her husband's celebrity.

Soon the oppression of the British in America reached its climax. The Boston merchants employed an attorney by the name of James Otis to argue the legality of oppressive tax law before the Superior Court. Adams heard the argument, and afterward wrote to a friend concerning the ability displayed, as follows: "Otis was a flame of fire. With a promptitude of classical allusion, a depth of research, a rapid summary of historical events and dates, a profusion of legal authorities and a



John Adams

prophetic glance into futurity, he hurried away all before him. *American independence was then and there born.* Every man of an immensely crowded audience appeared to me to go away, as I did, ready to take up arms."

Soon Mr. Adams wrote an essay to be read before the literary club of his town, upon the state of affairs, which was so able as to attract public attention. It was published in American journals, republished in England, and was pronounced by the friends of the colonists there as "one of the very best productions ever seen from North America."

The memorable Stamp Act was now issued, and Adams entered with all the ardor of his soul into political life in order to resist it. He drew up a series of resolutions remonstrating against the act, which were adopted at a public meeting of the citizens of Braintree, and which were subsequently adopted, word for word, by more than forty towns in the State. Popular commotion prevented the landing of the Stamp Act papers, and the English authorities then closed the courts. The town of Boston therefore appointed Jeremy Gridley, James Otis and John Adams to argue a petition before the Governor and council for the re-opening of the courts; and while the two first mentioned attorneys based their argument upon the distress caused to the people by the measure, Adams boldly claimed that the Stamp Act was a violation both of the English Constitution and the charter of the Provinces. It is said that this was the first direct denial of the unlimited right of Parliament over the colonies. Soon after this the Stamp Act was repealed.

Directly Mr. Adams was employed to defend Ansell Nickerson, who had killed an Englishman in the act of impressing him (Nickerson) into the King's service, and his client was acquitted, the court thus establishing the principle that the infamous royal prerogative of impressment could have no existence in the colonial code. But in 1770 Messrs. Adams and Josiah Quincy defended a party of British soldiers who had been arrested for murder when they had been only obeying Governmental orders; and when reproached for thus apparently deserting the cause of popular liberty, Mr. Adams replied that he would a thousandfold rather live under the domination of the worst of England's kings than under that of a lawless mob. Next, after serving a term as a member of the Colonial Legislature from Boston, Mr. Adams, finding his health affected by too great labor, retired to his native home at Braintree.

The year 1774 soon arrived, with its famous Boston "Tea Party," the first open act of rebellion. Adams was sent to the Congress at Philadelphia; and when the Attorney-General announced that Great Britain had "determined on her system, and that her power to execute it was irresistible," Adams replied: "I know that Great Britain has determined on her system, and that very determination determines me on mine. You know that I have been constant in my opposition to her measures. The die is now cast. I have passed the Rubicon. Sink or swim, live or die, with my country, is my unalterable determination." The rumor beginning to prevail at Philadelphia that the Congress had independence in view, Adams foresaw that it was too soon to declare it openly. He advised every one to remain quiet in that respect; and as soon as it became apparent that he himself was for independence, he was advised to hide himself, which he did.

The next year the great Revolutionary war opened in earnest, and Mrs. Adams, residing near Boston, kept her husband advised by letter of all the events transpiring in her vicinity. The battle of Bunker Hill

came on. Congress had to do something immediately. The first thing was to choose a commander-in-chief for the—we can't say "army"—the fighting men of the colonies. The New England delegation was almost unanimous in favor of appointing General Ward, then at the head of the Massachusetts forces, but Mr. Adams urged the appointment of George Washington, then almost unknown outside of his own State. He was appointed without opposition. Mr. Adams offered the resolution, which was adopted, annulling all the royal authority in the colonies. Having thus prepared the way, a few weeks later, viz., June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, who a few months before had declared that the British Government would abandon its oppressive measures, now offered the memorable resolution, seconded by Adams, "that these United States are, and of right ought to be, free and independent." Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, Sherman and Livingston were then appointed a committee to draught a declaration of independence. Mr. Jefferson desired Mr. Adams to draw up the bold document, but the latter persuaded Mr. Jefferson to perform that responsible task. The Declaration drawn up, Mr. Adams became its foremost defender on the floor of Congress. It was signed by all the fifty-five members present, and the next day Mr. Adams wrote to his wife how great a deed was done, and how proud he was of it. Mr. Adams continued to be the leading man of Congress, and the leading advocate of American independence. Above all other Americans, he was considered by every one the principal shining mark for British vengeance. Thus circumstanced, he was appointed to the most dangerous task of crossing the ocean in winter, exposed to capture by the British, who knew of his mission, which was to visit Paris and solicit the co-operation of the French. Besides, to take himself away from the country of which he was the most prominent defender, at that critical time, was an act of the greatest self-sacrifice. Sure enough, while crossing the sea, he had two very narrow escapes from capture; and the transit was otherwise a stormy and eventful one. During the summer of 1779 he returned home, but was immediately dispatched back to France, to be in readiness there to negotiate terms of peace and commerce with Great Britain as soon as the latter power was ready for such business. But as Dr. Franklin was more popular than he at the court of France, Mr. Adams repaired to Holland, where he was far more successful as a diplomatist.

The treaty of peace between the United States and England was finally signed at Paris, January 21, 1783; and the re-action from so great excitement as Mr. Adams had so long been experiencing threw him into a dangerous fever. Before he fully recovered he was in London, whence he was dispatched again to Amsterdam to negotiate another loan. Compliance with this order undermined his physical constitution for life.

In 1785 Mr. Adams was appointed envoy to the court of St. James, to meet face to face the very king who had regarded him as an arch traitor! Accordingly he repaired thither, where he did actually meet and converse with George III.! After a residence there for about three years, he obtained permission to return to America. While in London he wrote and published an able work, in three volumes, entitled: "A Defense of the American Constitution."

The Articles of Confederation proving inefficient, as Adams had prophesied, a carefully draughted Constitution was adopted in 1789, when George Washington was elected President of the new nation, and Adams Vice-President. Congress met for a time in New York, but was removed to Philadelphia for ten years, until suitable

buildings should be erected at the new capital in the District of Columbia. Mr. Adams then moved his family to Philadelphia. Toward the close of his term of office the French Revolution culminated, when Adams and Washington rather sympathized with England, and Jefferson with France. The Presidential election of 1796 resulted in giving Mr. Adams the first place by a small majority, and Mr. Jefferson the second place.

Mr. Adams's administration was conscientious, patriotic and able. The period was a turbulent one, and even an archangel could not have reconciled the hostile parties. Partisanism with reference to England and France was bitter, and for four years Mr. Adams struggled through almost a constant tempest of assaults. In fact, he was not truly a popular man, and his chagrin at not receiving a re-election was so great that he did not even remain at Philadelphia to witness the inauguration of Mr. Jefferson, his successor. The friendly intimacy between these two men was interrupted for about thirteen years of their life. Adams finally made the first advances toward a restoration of their mutual friendship, which were gratefully accepted by Jefferson.

Mr. Adams was glad of his opportunity to retire to private life, where he could rest his mind and enjoy the comforts of home. By a thousand bitter experiences he found the path of public duty a thorny one. For twenty-six years his service of the public was as arduous, self-sacrificing and devoted as ever fell to the lot of man. In one important sense he was as much the "Father of his Country" as was Washington in another sense. During these long years of anxiety and toil, in which he was laying broad and deep, the foundations of the greatest nation the sun ever shone upon, he received from his impoverished country a meager support. The only privilege he carried with him into his retirement was that of franking his letters.

Although taking no active part in public affairs, both himself and his son, John Quincy, nobly supported the policy of Mr. Jefferson in resisting the encroachments of England, who persisted in searching American ships on the high seas and dragging from them any sailors that might be designated by any pert lieutenant as British subjects. Even for this noble support Mr. Adams was maligned by thousands of bitter enemies! On this occasion, for the first time since his retirement, he broke silence and drew up a very able paper, exposing the atrocity of the British pretensions.

Mr. Adams outlived nearly all his family. Though his physical frame began to give way many years before his death, his mental powers retained their strength and vigor to the last. In his ninetieth year he was gladdened by the popular elevation of his son to the Presidential office, the highest in the gift of the people. A few months more passed away and the 4th of July, 1826, arrived. The people, unaware of the near approach of the end of two great lives—that of Adams and Jefferson—were making unusual preparations for a national holiday. Mr. Adams lay upon his couch, listening to the ringing of bells, the waftures of martial music and the roar of cannon, with silent emotion. Only four days before, he had given for a public toast, "Independence forever." About two o'clock in the afternoon he said, "And Jefferson still survives." But he was mistaken by an hour or so; and in a few minutes he had breathed his last.

Thomas Jefferson.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, the third President of the United States, 1801–'9, was born April 2, 1743, the eldest child of his parents, Peter and Jane (Randolph) Jefferson, near Charlottesville, Albemarle County, Virginia, upon the slopes of the Blue Ridge. When he was fourteen years of age, his father died, leaving a widow and eight children. She was a beautiful and accomplished lady, a good letter-writer, with a fund of humor, and an admirable housekeeper. His parents belonged to the Church of England, and are said to be of Welch origin. But little is known of them, however.

Thomas was naturally of a serious turn of mind, apt to learn, and a favorite at school, his choice studies being mathematics and the classics. At the age of seventeen he entered William and Mary College, in an advanced class, and lived in rather an expensive style, consequently being much caressed by gay society. That he was not ruined, is proof of his stamina of character. But during his second year he discarded society, his horses and even his favorite violin, and devoted thenceforward fifteen hours a day to hard study, becoming extraordinarily proficient in Latin and Greek authors.

On leaving college, before he was twenty-one, he commenced the study of law, and pursued it diligently until he was well qualified for practice, upon which he entered in 1767. By this time he was also versed in French, Spanish, Italian and Anglo-Saxon, and in the criticism of the fine arts. Being very polite and polished in his manners, he won the friendship of all whom he met. Though able with his pen, he was not fluent in public speech.

In 1769 he was chosen a member of the Virginia Legislature, and was the largest slave-holding member of that body. He introduced a bill empowering slave-holders to manumit their slaves, but it was rejected by an overwhelming vote.

In 1770 Mr. Jefferson met with a great loss; his house at Shadwell was burned, and his valuable library of 2,000 volumes was consumed. But he was wealthy enough to replace the most of it, as from his 5,000 acres tilled by slaves and his practice at the bar his income amounted to about $5,000 a year.

In 1772 he married Mrs. Martha Skelton, a beautiful, wealthy and accomplished



Th. Jefferson

young widow, who owned 40,000 acres of land and 130 slaves; yet he labored assiduously for the abolition of slavery. For his new home he selected a majestic rise of land upon his large estate at Shadwell, called Monticello, whereon he erected a mansion of modest yet elegant architecture. Here he lived in luxury, indulging his taste in magnificent, high-blooded horses.

At this period the British Government gradually became more insolent and oppressive toward the American colonies, and Mr. Jefferson was ever one of the most foremost to resist its encroachments. From time to time he drew up resolutions of remonstrance, which were finally adopted, thus proving his ability as a statesman and as a leader. By the year 1774 he became quite busy, both with voice and pen, in defending the right of the colonies to defend themselves. His pamphlet entitled: "A Summary View of the Rights of British America," attracted much attention in England. The following year he, in company with George Washington, served as an executive committee in measures to defend by arms the State of Virginia. As a Member of the Congress, he was not a speechmaker, yet in conversation and upon committees he was so frank and decisive that he always made a favorable impression. But as late as the autumn of 1775 he remained in hopes of reconciliation with the parent country.

At length, however, the hour arrived for draughting the "Declaration of Independence," and this responsible task was devolved upon Jefferson. Franklin, and Adams suggested a few verbal corrections before it was submitted to Congress, which was June 28, 1776, only six days before it was adopted. During the three days of the fiery ordeal of criticism through which it passed in Congress, Mr. Jefferson opened not his lips. John Adams was the main champion of the Declaration on the floor of Congress. The signing of this document was one of the most solemn and momentous occasions ever attended to by man. Prayer and silence reigned throughout the hall, and each signer realized that if American independence was not finally sustained by arms he was doomed to the scaffold.

After the colonies became independent States, Jefferson resigned for a time his seat in Congress in order to aid in organizing the government of Virginia, of which State he was chosen Governor in 1779, when he was thirty-six years of age. At this time the British had possession of Georgia and were invading South Carolina, and at one time a British officer, Tarleton, sent a secret expedition to Monticello to capture the Governor. Five minutes after Mr. Jefferson escaped with his family, his mansion was in possession of the enemy! The British troops also destroyed his valuable plantation on the James River. "Had they carried off the slaves," said Jefferson, with characteristic magnanimity, "to give them freedom, they would have done right."

The year 1781 was a gloomy one for the Virginia Governor. While confined to his secluded home in the forest by a sick and dying wife, a party arose against him throughout the State, severely criticising his course as Governor. Being very sensitive to reproach, this touched him to the quick, and the heap of troubles then surrounding him nearly crushed him. He resolved, in despair, to retire from public life for the rest of his days. For weeks Mr. Jefferson sat lovingly, but with a crushed heart, at the bedside of his sick wife, during which time unfeeling letters were sent to him, accusing him of weakness and unfaithfulness to duty. All this, after he had lost so much property and at the same time done so much for his country! After her death he actually fainted away, and remained so long insensible that it was feared he never would recover! Several weeks

passed before he could fully recover his equilibrium. He was never married a second time.

In the spring of 1782 the people of England compelled their king to make to the Americans overtures of peace, and in November following, Mr. Jefferson was reappointed by Congress, unanimously and without a single adverse remark, minister plenipotentiary to negotiate a treaty.

In March, 1784, Mr. Jefferson was appointed on a committee to draught a plan for the government of the Northwestern Territory. His slavery-prohibition clause in that plan was stricken out by the pro-slavery majority of the committee; but amid all the controversies and wrangles of politicians, he made it a rule never to contradict anybody or engage in any discussion as a debater.

In company with Mr. Adams and Dr. Franklin, Mr. Jefferson was appointed in May, 1784, to act as minister plenipotentiary in the negotiation of treaties of commerce with foreign nations. Accordingly, he went to Paris and satisfactorily accomplished his mission. The suavity and high bearing of his manner made all the French his friends; and even Mrs. Adams at one time wrote to her sister that he was "the chosen of the earth." But all the honors that he received, both at home and abroad, seemed to make no change in the simplicity of his republican tastes. On his return to America, he found two parties respecting the foreign commercial policy, Mr. Adams sympathizing with that in favor of England and himself favoring France.

On the inauguration of General Washington as President, Mr. Jefferson was chosen by him for the office of Secretary of State. At this time the rising storm of the French Revolution became visible, and Washington watched it with great anxiety. His cabinet was divided in their views of constitutional government as well as regarding the issues in France. General Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, was the leader of the so-called Federal party, while Mr. Jefferson was the leader of the Republican party. At the same time there was a strong monarchical party in this country, with which Mr. Adams sympathized. Some important financial measures, which were proposed by Hamilton and finally adopted by the cabinet and approved by Washington, were opposed by Mr. Jefferson; and his enemies then began to reproach him with holding office under an administration whose views he opposed. The President poured oil on the troubled waters. On his re-election to the Presidency he desired Mr. Jefferson to remain in the cabinet, but the latter sent in his resignation at two different times, probably because he was dissatisfied with some of the measures of the Government. His final one was not received until January 1, 1794, when General Washington parted from him with great regret.

Jefferson then retired to his quiet home at Monticello, to enjoy a good rest, not even reading the newspapers lest the political gossip should disquiet him. On the President's again calling him back to the office of Secretary of State, he replied that no circumstances would ever again tempt him to engage in anything public! But, while all Europe was ablaze with war, and France in the throes of a bloody revolution and the principal theater of the conflict, a new Presidential election in this country came on. John Adams was the Federal candidate and Mr. Jefferson became the Republican candidate. The result of the election was the promotion of the latter to the Vice-Presidency, while the former was chosen President. In this contest Mr. Jefferson really did not desire to have either office, he was "so weary" of party strife. He loved the retirement of home more than any other place on the earth.

But for four long years his Vice-Presidency passed joylessly away, while the partisan strife between Federalist and Republican was ever growing hotter. The former party split and the result of the fourth general election was the elevation of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency! with Aaron Burr as Vice-President. These men being at the head of a growing party, their election was hailed everywhere with joy. On the other hand, many of the Federalists turned pale, as they believed what a portion of the pulpit and the press had been preaching—that Jefferson was a "scoffing atheist," a "Jacobin," the "incarnation of all evil," "breathing threatening and slaughter!"

Mr. Jefferson's inaugural address contained nothing but the noblest sentiments, expressed in fine language, and his personal behavior afterward exhibited the extreme of American, democratic simplicity. His disgust of European court etiquette grew upon him with age. He believed that General Washington was somewhat distrustful of the ultimate success of a popular Government, and that, imbued with a little admiration of the forms of a monarchical Government, he had instituted levees, birthdays, pompous meetings with Congress, etc. Jefferson was always polite, even to slaves everywhere he met them, and carried in his countenance the indications of an accommodating disposition.

The political principles of the Jeffersonian party now swept the country, and Mr. Jefferson himself swayed an influence which was never exceeded even by Washington. Under his administration, in 1803, the Louisiana purchase was made, for $15,000,000, the "Louisiana Territory" purchased comprising all the land west of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean.

The year 1804 witnessed another severe loss in his family. His highly accomplished and most beloved daughter Maria sickened and died, causing as great grief in the stricken parent as it was possible for him to survive with any degree of sanity.

The same year he was re-elected to the Presidency, with George Clinton as Vice-President. During his second term our relations with England became more complicated, and on June 22, 1807, near Hampton Roads, the United States frigate Chesapeake was fired upon by the British man-of-war Leopard, and was made to surrender. Three men were killed and ten wounded. Jefferson demanded reparation. England grew insolent. It became evident that war was determined upon by the latter power. More than 1,200 Americans were forced into the British service upon the high seas. Before any satisfactory solution was reached, Mr. Jefferson's Presidential term closed. Amid all these public excitements he thought constantly of the welfare of his family, and longed for the time when he could return home to remain. There, at Monticello, his subsequent life was very similar to that of Washington at Mt. Vernon. His hospitality toward his numerous friends, indulgence of his slaves, and misfortunes to his property, etc., finally involved him in debt. For years his home resembled a fashionable watering-place. During the summer, thirty-seven house servants were required! It was presided over by his daughter, Mrs. Randolph.

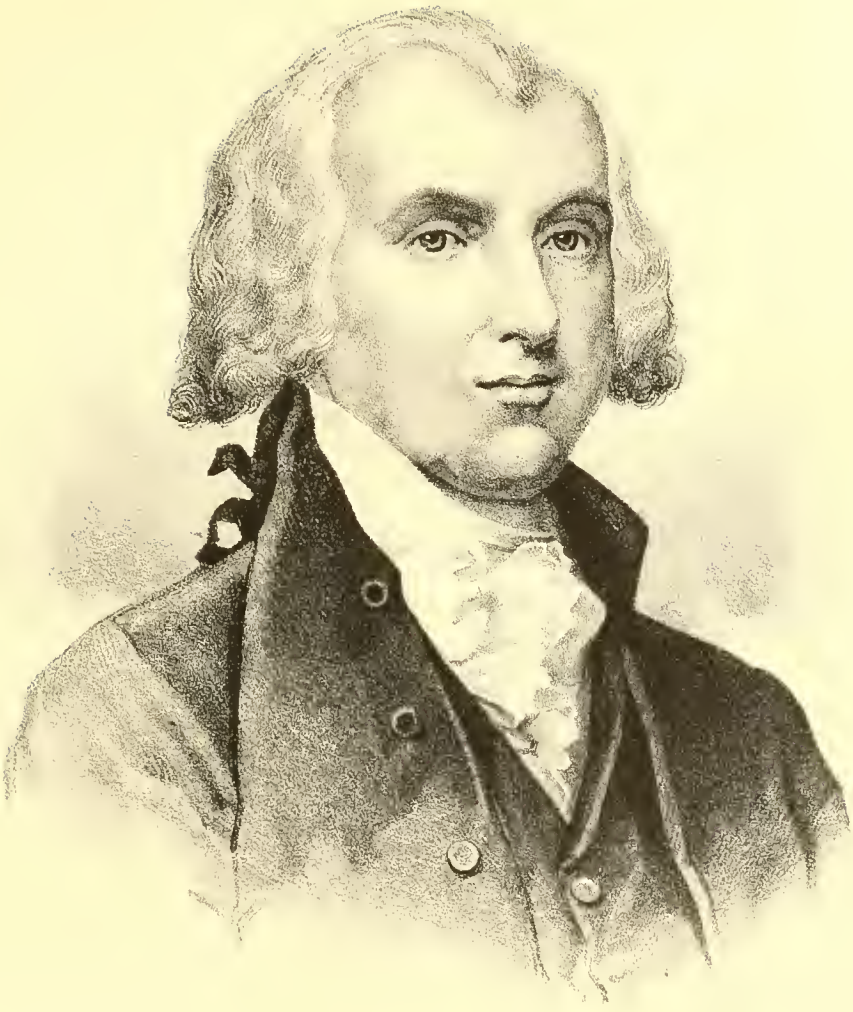
Mr. Jefferson did much for the establishment of the University at Charlottesville, making it unsectarian, in keeping with the spirit of American institutions, but poverty and the feebleness of old age prevented him from doing what he would. He even went so far as to petition the Legislature for permission to dispose of some of his possessions by lottery, in order to raise the necessary funds for home expenses. It was granted; but before the plan was carried out, Mr. Jefferson died, July 4, 1826, at 12:50 P. M.

JAMES MADISON.

JAMES MADISON, the fourth President of the United States, 1809–'17, was born at Port Conway, Prince George County, Virginia, March 16, 1751. His father, Colonel James Madison, was a wealthy planter, residing upon a very fine estate called "Montpelier," only twenty-five miles from the home of Thomas Jefferson at Monticello. The closest personal and political attachment existed between these illustrious men from their early youth until death.

James was the eldest of a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters, all of whom attained maturity. His early education was conducted mostly at home, under a private tutor. Being naturally intellectual in his tastes, he consecrated himself with unusual vigor to study. At a very early age he made considerable proficiency in the Greek, Latin, French and Spanish languages. In 1769 he entered Princeton College, New Jersey, of which the illustrious Dr. Weatherspoon was then President. He graduated in 1771, with a character of the utmost purity, and a mind highly disciplined and stored with all the learning which embellished and gave efficiency to his subsequent career. After graduating he pursued a course of reading for several months, under the guidance of President Weatherspoon, and in 1772 returned to Virginia, where he continued in incessant study for two years, nominally directed to the law, but really including extended researches in theology, philosophy and general literature.

The Church of England was the established church in Virginia, invested with all the prerogatives and immunities which it enjoyed in the fatherland, and other denominations labored under serious disabilities, the enforcement of which was rightly or wrongly characterized by them as persecution. Madison took a prominent stand in behalf of the removal of all disabilities, repeatedly appeared in the court of his own county to defend the Baptist nonconformists, and was elected from Orange County to the Virginia Convention in the spring of 1766, when he signalized the beginning of his public career by procuring the passage of an amendment to the Declaration of Rights as prepared by George Mason, substituting for "toleration" a more emphatic assertion of religious liberty.



James Madison

In 1776 he was elected a member of the Virginia Convention to frame the Constitution of the State. Like Jefferson, he took but little part in the public debates. His main strength lay in his conversational influence and in his pen. In November, 1777, he was chosen a member of the Council of State, and in March, 1780, took his seat in the Continental Congress, where he first gained prominence through his energetic opposition to the issue of paper money by the States. He continued in Congress three years, one of its most active and influential members.

In 1784 Mr. Madison was elected a member of the Virginia Legislature. He rendered important service by promoting and participating in that revision of the statutes which effectually abolished the remnants of the feudal system subsistent up to that time in the form of entails, primogeniture, and State support given the Anglican Church; and his "Memorial and Remonstrance" against a general assessment for the support of religion is one of the ablest papers which emanated from his pen. It settled the question of the entire separation of church and State in Virginia.

Mr. Jefferson says of him, in allusion to the study and experience through which he had already passed:

"Trained in these successive schools, he acquired a habit of self-possession which placed at ready command the rich resources of his luminous and discriminating mind and of his extensive information, and rendered him the first of every assembly of which he afterward became a member. Never wandering from his subject into vain declamation, but pursuing it closely in language pure, classical and copious, soothing always the feelings of his adversaries by civilities and softness of expression, he rose to the eminent station which he held in the great National Convention of 1787; and in that of Virginia, which followed, he sustained the new Constitution in all its parts, bearing off the palm against the logic of George Mason and the fervid declamation of Patrick Henry. With these consummate powers were united a pure and spotless virtue which no calumny has ever attempted to sully. Of the power and polish of his pen, and of the wisdom of his administration in the highest office of the nation, I need say nothing. They have spoken, and will forever speak, for themselves."

In January, 1786, Mr. Madison took the initiative in proposing a meeting of State Commissioners to devise measures for more satisfactory commercial relations between the States. A meeting was held at Annapolis to discuss this subject, and but five States were represented. The convention issued another call, drawn up by Mr. Madison, urging all the States to send their delegates to Philadelphia, in May, 1787, to draught a Constitution for the United States. The delegates met at the time appointed, every State except Rhode Island being represented. George Washington was chosen president of the convention, and the present Constitution of the United States was then and there formed. There was no mind and no pen more active in framing this immortal document than the mind and pen of James Madison. He was, perhaps, its ablest advocate in the pages of the *Federalist*.

Mr. Madison was a member of the first four Congresses, 1789–'97, in which he maintained a moderate opposition to Hamilton's financial policy. He declined the mission to France and the Secretaryship of State, and, gradually identifying himself with the Republican party, became from 1792 its avowed leader. In 1796 he was its choice for the Presidency as successor to Washington. Mr. Jefferson wrote: "There is not another person in the United States with whom, being placed at the helm of our affairs, my mind would be so completely at

rest for the fortune of our political bark." But Mr. Madison declined to be a candidate. His term in Congress had expired, and he returned from New York to his beautiful retreat at Montpelier.

In 1794 Mr. Madison married a young widow of remarkable powers of fascination —Mrs. Todd. Her maiden name was Dorothy Paine. She was born in 1767, in Virginia, of Quaker parents, and had been educated in the strictest rules of that sect. When but eighteen years of age she married a young lawyer and moved to Philadelphia, where she was introduced to brilliant scenes of fashionable life. She speedily laid aside the dress and address of the Quakeress, and became one of the most fascinating ladies of the republican court. In New York, after the death of her husband, she was the belle of the season and was surrounded with admirers. Mr. Madison won the prize. She proved an invaluable helpmate. In Washington she was the life of society. If there was any diffident, timid young girl just making her appearance, she found in Mrs. Madison an encouraging friend.

During the stormy administration of John Adams Madison remained in private life, but was the author of the celebrated "Resolutions of 1798," adopted by the Virginia Legislature, in condemnation of the Alien and Sedition laws, as well as of the "report" in which he defended those resolutions, which is, by many, considered his ablest State paper.

The storm passed away; the Alien and Sedition laws were repealed, John Adams lost his re-election, and in 1801 Thomas Jefferson was chosen President. The great reaction in public sentiment which seated Jefferson in the presidential chair was largely owing to the writings of Madison, who was consequently well entitled to the post of Secretary of State. With great ability he discharged the duties of this responsible office during the eight years of Mr. Jefferson's administration.

As Mr. Jefferson was a widower, and neither of his daughters could be often with him, Mrs. Madison usually presided over the festivities of the White House; and as her husband succeeded Mr. Jefferson, holding his office for two terms, this remarkable woman was the mistress of the presidential mansion for sixteen years.

Mr. Madison being entirely engrossed by the cares of his office, all the duties of social life devolved upon his accomplished wife. Never were such responsibilities more ably discharged. The most bitter foes of her husband and of the administration were received with the frankly proffered hand and the cordial smile of welcome; and the influence of this gentle woman in allaying the bitterness of party rancor became a great and salutary power in the nation.

As the term of Mr. Jefferson's Presidency drew near its close, party strife was roused to the utmost to elect his successor. It was a death-grapple between the two great parties, the Federal and Republican. Mr. Madison was chosen President by an electoral vote of 122 to 53, and was inaugurated March 4, 1809, at a critical period, when the relations of the United States with Great Britain were becoming embittered, and his first term was passed in diplomatic quarrels, aggravated by the act of non-intercourse of May, 1810, and finally resulting in a declaration of war.

On the 18th of June, 1812, President Madison gave his approval to an act of Congress declaring war against Great Britain. Notwithstanding the bitter hostility of the Federal party to the war, the country in general approved; and in the autumn Madison was re-elected to the Presidency by 128 electoral votes to 89 in favor of George Clinton.

March 4, 1817, Madison yielded the Presi-

dency to his Secretary of State and intimate friend, James Monroe, and retired to his ancestral estate at Montpelier, where he passed the evening of his days surrounded by attached friends and enjoying the merited respect of the whole nation. He took pleasure in promoting agriculture, as president of the county society, and in watching the development of the University of Virginia, of which he was long rector and visitor. In extreme old age he sat in 1829 as a member of the convention called to reform the Virginia Constitution, where his appearance was hailed with the most genuine interest and satisfaction, though he was too infirm to participate in the active work of revision. Small in stature, slender and delicate in form, with a countenance full of intelligence, and expressive alike of mildness and dignity, he attracted the attention of all who attended the convention, and was treated with the utmost deference. He seldom addressed the assembly, though he always appeared self-possessed, and watched with unflagging interest the progress of every measure. Though the convention sat sixteen weeks, he spoke only twice; but when he did speak, the whole house paused to listen. His voice was feeble though his enunciation was very distinct. One of the reporters, Mr. Stansbury, relates the following anecdote of Mr. Madison's last speech:

"The next day, as there was a great call for it, and the report had not been returned for publication, I sent my son with a respectful note, requesting the manuscript. My son was a lad of sixteen, whom I had taken with me to act as amanuensis. On delivering my note, he was received with the utmost politeness, and requested to come up into Mr. Madison's room and wait while his eye ran over the paper, as company had prevented his attending to it. He did so, and Mr. Madison sat down to correct the report. The lad stood near him so that his eye fell on the paper. Coming to a certain sentence in the speech, Mr. Madison erased a word and substituted another; but hesitated, and not feeling satisfied with the second word, drew his pen through it also. My son was young, ignorant of the world, and unconscious of the solecism of which he was about to be guilty, when, in all simplicity, he suggested a word. Probably no other person then living would have taken such a liberty. But the sage, instead of regarding such an intrusion with a frown, raised his eyes to the boy's face with a pleased surprise, and said, 'Thank you, sir; it is the very word,' and immediately inserted it. I saw him the next day, and he mentioned the circumstance, with a compliment on the young critic."

Mr. Madison died at Montpelier, June 28, 1836, at the advanced age of eighty-five. While not possessing the highest order of talent, and deficient in oratorical powers, he was pre-eminently a statesman, of a well-balanced mind. His attainments were solid, his knowledge copious, his judgment generally sound, his powers of analysis and logical statement rarely surpassed, his language and literary style correct and polished, his conversation witty, his temperament sanguine and trustful, his integrity unquestioned, his manners simple, courteous and winning. By these rare qualities he conciliated the esteem not only of friends, but of political opponents, in a greater degree than any American statesman in the present century.

Mrs. Madison survived her husband thirteen years, and died July 12, 1849, in the eighty-second year of her age. She was one of the most remarkable women our country has produced. Even now she is admiringly remembered in Washington as "Dolly Madison," and it is fitting that her memory should descend to posterity in company with that of the companion of her life.

JAMES MONROE.

JAMES MONROE, the fifth President of the United States, 1817–'25, was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, April 28, 1758. He was a son of Spence Monroe, and a descendant of a Scottish cavalier family. Like all his predecessors thus far in the Presidential chair, he enjoyed all the advantages of education which the country could then afford. He was early sent to a fine classical school, and at the age of sixteen entered William and Mary College.. In 1776, when he had been in college but two years, the Declaration of Independence was adopted, and our feeble militia, without arms, amunition or clothing, were struggling against the trained armies of England. James Monroe left college, hastened to General Washington's headquarters at New York and enrolled himself as a cadet in the army.

At Trenton Lieutenant Monroe so distinguished himself, receiving a wound in his shoulder, that he was promoted to a Captaincy. Upon recovering from his wound, he was invited to act as aide to Lord Sterling, and in that capacity he took an active part in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. At Germantown he stood by the side of Lafayette when the French Marquis received his wound. General Washington, who had formed a high idea of young Monroe's ability, sent him to Virginia to raise a new regiment, of which he was to be Colonel; but so exhausted was Virginia at that time that the effort proved unsuccessful. He, however, received his commission.

Finding no opportunity to enter the army as a commissioned officer, he returned to his original plan of studying law, and entered the office of Thomas Jefferson, who was then Governor of Virginia. He developed a very noble character, frank, manly and sincere. Mr. Jefferson said of him:

"James Monroe is so perfectly honest that if his soul were turned inside out there would not be found a spot on it."

In 1782 he was elected to the Assembly of Virginia, and was also appointed a member of the Executive Council. The next year he was chosen delegate to the Continental Congress for a term of three years. He was present at Annapolis when Washington surrendered his commission of Commander-in-chief.

With Washington, Jefferson and Madison he felt deeply the inefficiency of the old Articles of Confederation, and urged the formation of a new Constitution, which should invest the Central Government with something like national power. Influenced by these views, he introduced a resolution



James Monroe

that Congress should be empowered to regulate trade, and to lay an impost duty of five per cent. The resolution was referred to a committee of which he was chairman. The report and the discussion which rose upon it led to the convention of five States at Annapolis, and the consequent general convention at Philadelphia, which, in 1787, drafted the Constitution of the United States.

At this time there was a controversy between New York and Massachusetts in reference to their boundaries. The high esteem in which Colonel Monroe was held is indicated by the fact that he was appointed one of the judges to decide the controversy. While in New York attending Congress, he married Miss Kortright, a young lady distinguished alike for her beauty and accomplishments. For nearly fifty years this happy union remained unbroken. In London and in Paris, as in her own country, Mrs. Monroe won admiration and affection by the loveliness of her person, the brilliancy of her intellect, and the amiability of her character.

Returning to Virginia, Colonel Monroe commenced the practice of law at Fredericksburg. He was very soon elected to a seat in the State Legislature, and the next year he was chosen a member of the Virginia convention which was assembled to decide upon the acceptance or rejection of the Constitution which had been drawn up at Philadelphia, and was now submitted to the several States. Deeply as he felt the imperfections of the old Confederacy, he was opposed to the new Constitution, thinking, with many others of the Republican party, that it gave too much power to the Central Government, and not enough to the individual States.

In 1789 he became a member of the United States Senate, which office he held acceptably to his constituents, and with honor to himself for four years.

Having opposed the Constitution as not leaving enough power with the States, he, of course, became more and more identified with the Republican party. Thus he found himself in cordial co-operation with Jefferson and Madison. The great Republican party became the dominant power which ruled the land.

George Washington was then President. England had espoused the cause of the Bourbons against the principles of the French Revolution. President Washington issued a proclamation of neutrality between these contending powers. France had helped us in the struggle for our liberties. All the despotisms of Europe were now combined to prevent the French from escaping from tyranny a thousandfold worse than that which we had endured. Colonel Monroe, more magnanimous than prudent, was anxious that we should help our old allies in their extremity. He violently opposed the President's proclamation as ungrateful and wanting in magnanimity.

Washington, who could appreciate such a character, developed his calm, serene, almost divine greatness by appointing that very James Monroe, who was denouncing the policy of the Government, as the Minister of that Government to the republic of France. He was directed by Washington to express to the French people our warmest sympathy, communicating to them corresponding resolves approved by the President, and adopted by both houses of Congress.

Mr. Monroe was welcomed by the National Convention in France with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of respect and affection. He was publicly introduced to that body, and received the embrace of the President, Merlin de Douay, after having been addressed in a speech glowing with congratulations, and with expressions of desire that harmony might ever exist be

tween the two nations. The flags of the two republics were intertwined in the hall of the convention. Mr. Monroe presented the American colors, and received those of France in return. The course which he pursued in Paris was so annoying to England and to the friends of England in this country that, near the close of Washington's administration, Mr. Monroe, was recalled.

After his return Colonel Monroe wrote a book of 400 pages, entitled "A View of the Conduct of the Executive in Foreign Affairs." In this work he very ably advocated his side of the question; but, with the magnanimity of the man, he recorded a warm tribute to the patriotism, ability and spotless integrity of John Jay, between whom and himself there was intense antagonism; and in subsequent years he expressed in warmest terms his perfect veneration for the character of George Washington.

Shortly after his return to this country Colonel Monroe was elected Governor of Virginia, and held that office for three years, the period limited by the Constitution. In 1802 he was an Envoy to France, and to Spain in 1805, and was Minister to England in 1803. In 1806 he returned to his quiet home in Virginia, and with his wife and children and an ample competence from his paternal estate, enjoyed a few years of domestic repose.

In 1809 Mr. Jefferson's second term of office expired, and many of the Republican party were anxious to nominate James Monroe as his successor. The majority were in favor of Mr. Madison. Mr. Monroe withdrew his name and was soon after chosen a second time Governor of Virginia. He soon resigned that office to accept the position of Secretary of State, offered him by President Madison. The correspondence which he then carried on with the British Government demonstrated that there was no hope of any peaceful adjustment of our difficulties with the cabinet of St. James. War was consequently declared in June, 1812. Immediately after the sack of Washington the Secretary of War resigned, and Mr. Monroe, at the earnest request of Mr. Madison, assumed the additional duties of the War Department, without resigning his position as Secretary of State. It has been confidently stated, that, had Mr. Monroe's energies been in the War Department a few months earlier, the disaster at Washington would not have occurred.

The duties now devolving upon Mr. Monroe were extremely arduous. Ten thousand men, picked from the veteran armies of England, were sent with a powerful fleet to New Orleans to acquire possession of the mouths of the Mississippi. Our finances were in the most deplorable condition. The treasury was exhausted and our credit gone. And yet it was necessary to make the most rigorous preparations to meet the foe. In this crisis James Monroe, the Secretary of War, with virtue unsurpassed in Greek or Roman story, stepped forward and pledged his own individual credit as subsidiary to that of the nation, and thus succeeded in placing the city of New Orleans in such a posture of defense, that it was enabled successfully to repel the invader.

Mr. Monroe was truly the armor-bearer of President Madison, and the most efficient business man in his cabinet. His energy in the double capacity of Secretary, both of State and War, pervaded all the departments of the country. He proposed to increase the army to 100,000 men, a measure which he deemed absolutely necessary to save us from ignominious defeat, but which, at the same time, he knew would render his name so unpopular as to preclude the possibility of his being a successful candidate for the Presidency.

The happy result of the conference at Ghent in securing peace rendered the increase of the army unnecessary; but it is not too much to say that James Monroe placed in the hands of Andrew Jackson the weapon with which to beat off the foe at New Orleans. Upon the return of peace Mr. Monroe resigned the department of war, devoting himself entirely to the duties of Secretary of State. These he continued to discharge until the close of President Madison's administration, with zeal which was never abated, and with an ardor of self-devotion which made him almost forgetful of the claims of fortune, health or life.

Mr. Madison's second term expired in March, 1817, and Mr. Monroe succeeded to the Presidency. He was a candidate of the Republican party, now taking the name of the Democratic Republican. In 1821 he was re-elected, with scarcely any opposition. Out of 232 electoral votes, he received 231. The slavery question, which subsequently assumed such formidable dimensions, now began to make its appearance. The State of Missouri, which had been carved out of that immense territory which we had purchased of France, applied for admission to the Union, with a slavery Constitution. There were not a few who foresaw the evils impending. After the debate of a week it was decided that Missouri could not be admitted into the Union with slavery. This important question was at length settled by a compromise proposed by Henry Clay.

The famous "Monroe Doctrine," of which so much has been said, originated in this way: In 1823 it was rumored that the Holy Alliance was about to interfere to prevent the establishment of Republican liberty in the European colonies of South America. President Monroe wrote to his old friend Thomas Jefferson for advice in the emergency. In his reply under date of October 24, Mr. Jefferson writes upon the supposition that our attempt to resist this European movement might lead to war:

"Its object is to introduce and establish the American system of keeping out of our land all foreign powers; of never permitting those of Europe to intermeddle with the affairs of our nation. It is to maintain our own principle, not to depart from it."

December 2, 1823, President Monroe sent a message to Congress, declaring it to be the policy of this Government not to entangle ourselves with the broils of Europe, and not to allow Europe to interfere with the affairs of nations on the American continent; and the doctrine was announced, that any attempt on the part of the European powers "to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere would be regarded by the United States as dangerous to our peace and safety."

March 4, 1825, Mr. Monroe surrendered the presidential chair to his Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, and retired, with the universal respect of the nation, to his private residence at Oak Hill, Loudoun County, Virginia. His time had been so entirely consecrated to his country, that he had neglected his pecuniary interests, and was deeply involved in debt. The welfare of his country had ever been uppermost in his mind.

For many years Mrs. Monroe was in such feeble health that she rarely appeared in public. In 1830 Mr. Monroe took up his residence with his son-in-law in New York, where he died on the 4th of July, 1831. The citizens of New York conducted his obsequies with pageants more imposing than had ever been witnessed there before. Our country will ever cherish his memory with pride, gratefully enrolling his name in the list of its benefactors, pronouncing him the worthy successor of the illustrious men who had preceded him in the presidential chair.

John Quincy Adams.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the sixth President of the United States, 1825–'9, was born in the rural home of his honored father, John Adams, in Quincy, Massachusetts, July 11, 1767. His mother, a woman of exalted worth, watched over his childhood during the almost constant absence of his father. He commenced his education at the village school, giving at an early period indications of superior mental endowments.

When eleven years of age he sailed with his father for Europe, where the latter was associated with Franklin and Lee as Minister Plenipotentiary. The intelligence of John Quincy attracted the attention of these men and received from them flattering marks of attention. Mr. Adams had scarcely returned to this country in 1779 ere he was again sent abroad, and John Quincy again accompanied him. On this voyage he commenced a diary, which practice he continued, with but few interruptions, until his death. He journeyed with his father from Ferrol, in Spain, to Paris. Here he applied himself for six months to study; then accompanied his father to Holland, where he entered, first a school in Amsterdam, and then the University of Leyden. In 1781, when only fourteen years of age, he was selected by Mr. Dana, our Minister to the Russian court, as his private secretary. In this school of incessant labor he spent fourteen months, and then returned alone to Holland through Sweden, Denmark, Hamburg and Bremen. Again he resumed his studies under a private tutor, at The Hague.

In the spring of 1782 he accompanied his father to Paris, forming acquaintance with the most distinguished men on the Continent. After a short visit to England, he returned to Paris and studied until May, 1785, when he returned to America, leaving his father an embassador at the court of St. James. In 1786 he entered the junior class in Harvard University, and graduated with the second honor of his class. The oration he delivered on this occasion, the "Importance of Public Faith to the Well-being of a Community," was published—an event very rare in this or any other land.

Upon leaving college at the age of twenty he studied law three years with the Hon. Theophilus Parsons in Newburyport. In 1790 he opened a law office in Boston. The profession was crowded with able men, and the fees were small. The first year he had



J. Q. Adams

no clients, but not a moment was lost. The second year passed away, still no clients, and still he was dependent upon his parents for support. Anxiously he awaited the third year. The reward now came. Clients began to enter his office, and before the end of the year he was so crowded with business that all solicitude respecting a support was at an end.

When Great Britain commenced war against France, in 1793, Mr. Adams wrote some articles, urging entire neutrality on the part of the United States. The view was not a popular one. Many felt that as France had helped us, we were bound to help France. But President Washington coincided with Mr. Adams, and issued his proclamation of neutrality. His writings at this time in the Boston journals gave him so high a reputation, that in June, 1794, he was appointed by Washington resident Minister at the Netherlands. In July, 1797, he left The Hague to go to Portugal as Minister Plenipotentiary. Washington at this time wrote to his father, John Adams:

"Without intending to compliment the father or the mother, or to censure any others, I give it as my decided opinion, that Mr. Adams is the most valuable character we have abroad; and there remains no doubt in my mind that he will prove the ablest of our diplomatic corps."

On his way to Portugal, upon his arrival in London, he met with dispatches directing him to the court of Berlin, but requesting him to remain in London until he should receive instructions. While waiting he was married to Miss Louisa Catherine Johnson, to whom he had been previously engaged. Miss Johnson was a daughter of Mr. Joshua Johnson, American Consul in London, and was a lady endowed with that beauty and those accomplishments which fitted her to move in the elevated sphere for which she was destined.

In July, 1799, having fulfilled all the purposes of his mission, Mr. Adams returned. In 1802 he was chosen to the Senate of Massachusetts from Boston, and then was elected Senator of the United States for six years from March 4, 1804. His reputation, his ability and his experience, placed him immediately among the most prominent and influential members of that body. He sustained the Government in its measures of resistance to the encroachments of England, destroying our commerce and insulting our flag. There was no man in America more familiar with the arrogance of the British court upon these points, and no one more resolved to present a firm resistance. This course, so truly patriotic, and which scarcely a voice will now be found to condemn, alienated him from the Federal party dominant in Boston, and subjected him to censure.

In 1805 Mr. Adams was chosen professor of rhetoric in Harvard College. His lectures at this place were subsequently published. In 1809 he was sent as Minister to Russia. He was one of the commissioners that negotiated the treaty of peace with Great Britain, signed December 24, 1814, and he was appointed Minister to the court of St. James in 1815. In 1817 he became Secretary of State in Mr. Monroe's cabinet in which position he remained eight years. Few will now contradict the assertion that the duties of that office were never more ably discharged. Probably the most important measure which Mr. Adams conducted was the purchase of Florida from Spain for $5,000,000.

The campaign of 1824 was an exciting one. Four candidates were in the field. Of the 260 electoral votes that were cast, Andrew Jackson received ninety-nine; John Quincy Adams, eighty-four; William H. Crawford, forty-one, and Henry Clay, thirty-seven. As there was no choice by the people, the question went to the House

of Representatives. Mr. Clay gave the vote of Kentucky to Mr. Adams, and he was elected.

The friends of all disappointed candidates now combined in a venomous assault upon Mr. Adams. There is nothing more disgraceful in the past history of our country than the abuse which was poured in one uninterrupted stream upon this high-minded, upright, patriotic man. There was never an administration more pure in principles, more conscientiously devoted to the best interests of the country, than that of John Quincy Adams; and never, perhaps, was there an administration more unscrupulously assailed. Mr. Adams took his seat in the presidential chair resolved not to know any partisanship, but only to consult for the interests of the whole Republic.

He refused to dismiss any man from office for his political views. If he was a faithful officer that was enough. Bitter must have been his disappointment to find that the Nation could not appreciate such conduct.

Mr. Adams, in his public manners, was cold and repulsive; though with his personal friends he was at times very genial. This chilling address very seriously detracted from his popularity. No one can read an impartial record of his administration without admitting that a more noble example of uncompromising dignity can scarcely be found. It was stated publicly that Mr. Adams' administration was to be put down, "though it be as pure as the angels which stand at the right hand of the throne of God." Many of the active participants in these scenes lived to regret the course they pursued. Some years after, Warren R. Davis, of South Carolina, turning to Mr. Adams, then a member of the House of Representatives, said:

"Well do I remember the enthusiastic zeal with which we reproached the administration of that gentleman, and the ardor and vehemence with which we labored to bring in another. For the share I had in these transactions, and it was not a small one, *I hope God will forgive me, for I shall never forgive myself.*"

March 4, 1829, Mr. Adams retired from the Presidency and was succeeded by Andrew Jackson, the latter receiving 168 out of 261 electoral votes. John C. Calhoun was elected Vice-President. The slavery question now began to assume pretentious magnitude. Mr. Adams returned to Quincy, and pursued his studies with unabated zeal. But he was not long permitted to remain in retirement. In November, 1830, he was elected to Congress. In this he recognized the principle that it is honorable for the General of yesterday to act as Corporal to-day, if by so doing he can render service to his country. Deep as are our obligations to John Quincy Adams for his services as embassador, as Secretary of State and as President; in his capacity as legislator in the House of Representatives, he conferred benefits upon our land which eclipsed all the rest, and which can never be over-estimated.

For seventeen years, until his death, he occupied the post of Representative, towering above all his peers, ever ready to do brave battle for freedom, and winning the title of "the old man eloquent." Upon taking his seat in the House he announced that he should hold himself bound to no party. He was usually the first in his place in the morning, and the last to leave his seat in the evening. Not a measure could escape his scrutiny. The battle which he fought, almost singly, against the pro-slavery party in the Government, was sublime in its moral daring and heroism. For persisting in presenting petitions for the abolition of slavery, he was threatened with indictment by the Grand Jury, with expulsion from the House, with assassination; but no threats could intimidate him, and his final triumph was complete.

On one occasion Mr. Adams presented a petition, signed by several women, against the annexation of Texas for the purpose of cutting it up into slave States. Mr. Howard, of Maryland, said that these women discredited not only themselves, but their section of the country, by turning from their domestic duties to the conflicts of political life.

"Are women," exclaimed Mr. Adams, "to have no opinions or actions on subjects relating to the general welfare? Where did the gentleman get his principle? Did he find it in sacred history,—in the language of Miriam, the prophetess, in one of the noblest and sublime songs of triumph that ever met the human eye or ear? Did the gentleman never hear of Deborah, to whom the children of Israel came up for judgment? Has he forgotten the deed of Jael, who slew the dreaded enemy of her country? Has he forgotten Esther, who, by her *petition* saved her people and her country?

"To go from sacred history to profane, does the gentleman there find it 'discreditable' for women to take an interest in political affairs? Has he forgotten the Spartan mother, who said to her son when going out to battle, 'My son, come back to me *with* thy shield, or *upon* thy shield?' Does he remember Cloelia and her hundred companions, who swam across the river under a shower of darts, escaping from Porsena? Has he forgotten Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi? Does he not remember Portia, the wife of Brutus and the daughter of Cato?

"To come to later periods, what says the history of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors? To say nothing of Boadicea, the British heroine in the time of the Cæsars, what name is more illustrious than that of Elizabeth? Or, if he will go to the continent, will he not find the names of Maria Theresa of Hungary, of the two Catherines of Prussia, and of Isabella of Castile, the patroness of Columbus? Did she bring 'discredit' on her sex by mingling in politics?"

In this glowing strain Mr. Adams silenced and overwhelmed his antagonists.

In January, 1842, Mr. Adams presented a petition from forty-five citizens of Haverhill, Massachusetts, praying for a peaceable dissolution of the Union. The pro-slavery party in Congress, who were then plotting the destruction of the Government, were aroused to a pretense of commotion such as even our stormy hall of legislation has rarely witnessed. They met in caucus, and, finding that they probably would not be able to expel Mr. Adams from the House drew up a series of resolutions, which, if adopted, would inflict upon him disgrace, equivalent to expulsion. Mr. Adams had presented the petition, which was most respectfully worded, and had moved that it be referred to a committee instructed to report an answer, showing the reason why the prayer ought not to be granted.

It was the 25th of January. The whole body of the pro-slavery party came crowding together in the House, prepared to crush Mr. Adams forever. One of the number, Thomas F. Marshall, of Kentucky, was appointed to read the resolutions, which accused Mr. Adams of high treason, of having insulted the Government, and of meriting expulsion; but for which deserved punishment, the House, in its great mercy, would substitute its severest censure. With the assumption of a very solemn and magisterial air, there being breathless silence in the audience, Mr. Marshall hurled the carefully prepared anathemas at his victim. Mr. Adams stood alone, the whole pro-slavery party against him.

As soon as the resolutions were read, every eye being fixed upon him, that bold old man, whose scattered locks were whitened by seventy-five years, casting a withering glance in the direction of his assailants,

in a clear, shrill tone, tremulous with suppressed emotion, said:

"In reply to this audacious, atrocious charge of high treason, I call for the reading of the first paragraph of the Declaration of Independence. Read it! Read it! and see what that says of the rights of a people to reform, to change, and to dissolve their Government.'

The attitude, the manner, the tone, the words; the venerable old man, with flashing eye and flushed cheek, and whose very form seemed to expand under the inspiration of the occasion—all presented a scene overflowing in its sublimity. There was breathless silence as that paragraph was read, in defense of whose principles our fathers had pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. It was a proud hour to Mr. Adams as they were all compelled to listen to the words:

"That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; and that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of those ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundations on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

That one sentence routed and baffled the foe. The heroic old man looked around upon the audience, and thundered out, "Read that again!" It was again read. Then in a few fiery, logical words he stated his defense in terms which even prejudiced minds could not resist. His discomfited assailants made several attempts to rally. After a conflict of eleven days they gave up vanquished and their resolution was ignominiously laid upon the table.

In January, 1846, when seventy-eight years of age, he took part in the great debate on the Oregon question, displaying intellectual vigor, and an extent and accuracy of acquaintance with the subject that excited great admiration.

On the 21st of February, 1848, he rose on the floor of Congress with a paper in his hand to address the Speaker. Suddenly he fell, stricken by paralysis, and was caught in the arms of those around him. For a time he was senseless and was conveyed to a sofa in the rotunda. With reviving consciousness he opened his eyes, looked calmly around and said, "*This is the end of earth.*" Then after a moment's pause, he added, "*I am content.*" These were his last words, and he soon breathed his last, in the apartment beneath the dome of the capitol —the theater of his labors and his triumphs. In the language of hymnology, he "died at his post;" he "ceased at once to work and live."



Andrew Jackson

ANDREW JACKSON.

ANDREW JACKSON, the seventh President of the United States, 1829–'37, was born at the Waxhaw Settlement, Union County, North Carolina, March 16, 1767. His parents were Scotch-Irish, natives of Carrickfergus, who came to America in 1765, and settled on Twelve-Mile Creek, a tributary of the Catawba. His father, who was a poor farm laborer, died shortly before Andrew's birth, when his mother removed to Waxhaw, where some relatives resided.

Few particulars of the childhood of Jackson have been preserved. His education was of the most limited kind, and he showed no fondness for books. He grew up to be a tall, lank boy, with coarse hair and freckled cheeks, with bare feet dangling from trousers too short for him, very fond of athletic sports, running, boxing and wrestling. He was generous to the younger and weaker boys, but very irascible and overbearing with his equals and superiors. He was profane—a vice in which he surpassed all other men. The character of his mother he revered; and it was not until after her death that his predominant vices gained full strength.

In 1780, at the age of thirteen, Andrew, or Andy, as he was called, with his brother Robert, volunteered to serve in the Revolutionary forces under General Sumter, and was a witness of the latter's defeat at Hanging Rock. In the following year the brothers were made prisoners, and confined in Camden, experiencing brutal treatment from their captors, and being spectators of General Green's defeat at Hobkirk Hill. Through their mother's exertions the boys were exchanged while suffering from smallpox. In two days Robert was dead, and Andy apparently dying. The strength of his constitution triumphed, and he regained health and vigor.

As he was getting better, his mother heard the cry of anguish from the prisoners whom the British held in Charleston, among whom were the sons of her sisters. She hastened to their relief, was attacked by fever, died and was buried where her grave could never be found. Thus Andrew Jackson, when fourteen years of age, was left alone in the world, without father, mother, sister or brother, and without one dollar which he could call his own. He

soon entered a saddler's shop, and labored diligently for six months. But gradually, as health returned, he became more and more a wild, reckless, lawless boy. He gambled, drank and was regarded as about the worst character that could be found.

He now turned schoolmaster. He could teach the alphabet, perhaps the multiplication table; and as he was a very bold boy, it is possible he might have ventured to teach a little writing. But he soon began to think of a profession and decided to study law. With a very slender purse, and on the back of a very fine horse, he set out for Salisbury, North Carolina, where he entered the law office of Mr. McCay. Here he remained two years, professedly studying law. He is still remembered in traditions of Salisbury, which say:

"Andrew Jackson was the most roaring, rollicking, horse-racing, card-playing, mischievous fellow that ever lived in Salisbury. He did not trouble the law-books much."

Andrew was now, at the age of twenty, a tall young man, being over six feet in height. He was slender, remarkably graceful and dignified in his manners, an exquisite horseman, and developed, amidst his loathesome profanity and multiform vices, a vein of rare magnanimity. His temper was fiery in the extreme; but it was said of him that no man knew better than Andrew Jackson when to get angry and when not.

In 1786 he was admitted to the bar, and two years later removed to Nashville, in what was then the western district of North Carolina, with the appointment of solicitor, or public prosecutor. It was an office of little honor, small emolument and great peril. Few men could be found to accept it.

And now Andrew Jackson commenced vigorously to practice law. It was an important part of his business to collect debts. It required nerve. During the first seven years of his residence in those wilds he traversed the almost pathless forest between Nashville and Jonesborough, a distance of 200 miles, twenty-two times. Hostile Indians were constantly on the watch, and a man was liable at any moment to be shot down in his own field. Andrew Jackson was just the man for this service—a wild, daring, rough backwoodsman. Daily he made hair-breadth escapes. He seemed to bear a charmed life. Boldly, alone or with few companions, he traversed the forests, encountering all perils and triumphing over all.

In 1790 Tennessee became a Territory, and Jackson was appointed, by President Washington, United States Attorney for the new district. In 1791 he married Mrs. Rachel Robards (daughter of Colonel John Donelson), whom he supposed to have been divorced in that year by an act of the Legislature of Virginia. Two years after this Mr. and Mrs. Jackson learned, to their great surprise, that Mr. Robards had just obtained a divorce in one of the courts of Kentucky, and that the act of the Virginia Legislature was not final, but conditional. To remedy the irregularity as much as possible, a new license was obtained and the marriage ceremony was again performed.

It proved to be a marriage of rare felicity. Probably there never was a more affectionate union. However rough Mr. Jackson might have been abroad, he was always gentle and tender at home; and through all the vicissitudes of their lives, he treated Mrs. Jackson with the most chivalric attention.

Under the circumstances it was not unnatural that the facts in the case of this marriage were so misrepresented by opponents in the political campaigns a quarter or a century later as to become the basis of serious charges against Jackson's morality which, however, have been satisfactorily attested by abundant evidence.

Jackson was untiring in his duties as

United States Attorney, which demanded frequent journeys through the wilderness and exposed him to Indian hostilities. He acquired considerable property in land, and obtained such influence as to be chosen a member of the convention which framed the Constitution for the new State of Tennessee, in 1796, and in that year was elected its first Representative in Congress. Albert Gallatin thus describes the first appearance of the Hon. Andrew Jackson in the House:

"A tall, lank, uncouth-looking personage, with locks of hair hanging over his face and a cue down his back, tied with an eel skin; his dress singular, his manners and deportment those of a rough backwoodsman."

Jackson was an earnest advocate of the Democratic party. Jefferson was his idol. He admired Bonaparte, loved France and hated England. As Mr. Jackson took his seat, General Washington, whose second term of office was just expiring, delivered his last speech to Congress. A committee drew up a complimentary address in reply. Andrew Jackson did not approve the address and was one of twelve who voted against it.

Tennessee had fitted out an expedition against the Indians, contrary to the policy of the Government. A resolution was introduced that the National Government should pay the expenses. Jackson advocated it and it was carried. This rendered him very popular in Tennessee. A vacancy chanced soon after to occur in the Senate, and Andrew Jackson was chosen United States Senator by the State of Tennessee. John Adams was then President and Thomas Jefferson, Vice-President.

In 1798 Mr. Jackson returned to Tennessee, and resigned his seat in the Senate. Soon after he was chosen Judge of the Supreme Court of that State, with a salary of $600. This office he held six years. It is said that his decisions, though sometimes ungrammatical, were generally right. He did not enjoy his seat upon the bench, and renounced the dignity in 1804. About this time he was chosen Major-General of militia, and lost the title of judge in that of General.

When he retired from the Senate Chamber, he decided to try his fortune through trade. He purchased a stock of goods in Philadelphia and sent them to Nashville, where he opened a store. He lived about thirteen miles from Nashville, on a tract of land of several thousand acres, mostly uncultivated. He used a small block-house for a store, from a narrow window of which he sold goods to the Indians. As he had an assistant his office as judge did not materially interfere with his business.

As to slavery, born in the midst of it, the idea never seemed to enter his mind that it could be wrong. He eventually became an extensive slave owner, but he was one of the most humane and gentle of masters.

In 1804 Mr. Jackson withdrew from politics and settled on a plantation which he called the Hermitage, near Nashville. He set up a cotton-gin, formed a partnership and traded in New Orleans, making the voyage on flatboats. Through his hot temper he became involved in several quarrels and "affairs of honor," during this period, in one of which he was severely wounded, but had the misfortune to kill his opponent, Charles Dickinson. For a time this affair greatly injured General Jackson's popularity. The verdict then was, and continues to be, that General Jackson was outrageously wrong. If he subsequently felt any remorse he never revealed it to anyone.

In 1805 Aaron Burr had visited Nashville and been a guest of Jackson, with whom he corresponded on the subject of a war with Spain, which was anticipated and desired by them, as well as by the people of the Southwest generally.

Burr repeated his visit in September, 1806, when he engaged in the celebrated

combinations which led to his trial for treason. He was warmly received by Jackson, at whose instance a public ball was given in his honor at Nashville, and contracted with the latter for boats and provisions. Early in 1807, when Burr had been proclaimed a traitor by President Jefferson, volunteer forces for the Federal service were organized at Nashville under Jackson's command; but his energy and activity did not shield him from suspicions of connivance in the supposed treason. He was summoned to Richmond as a witness in Burr's trial, but was not called to the stand, probably because he was out-spoken in his partisanship.

On the outbreak of the war with Great Britain in 1812, Jackson tendered his services, and in January, 1813, embarked for New Orleans at the head of the Tennessee contingent. In March he received an order to disband his forces; but in September he again took the field, in the Creek war, and in conjunction with his former partner, Colonel Coffee, inflicted upon the Indians the memorable defeat at Talladega, Emuckfaw and Tallapoosa.

In May, 1814, Jackson, who had now acquired a national reputation, was appointed a Major-General of the United States army, and commenced a campaign against the British in Florida. He conducted the defense at Mobile, September 15, seized upon Pensacola, November 6, and immediately transported the bulk of his troops to New Orleans, then threatened by a powerful naval force. Martial law was declared in Louisiana, the State militia was called to arms, engagements with the British were fought December 23 and 28, and after re-enforcements had been received on both sides the famous victory of January 8, 1815, crowned Jackson's fame as a soldier, and made him the typical American hero of the first half of the nineteenth century.

In 1817–'18 Jackson conducted the war against the Seminoles of Florida, during which he seized upon Pensacola and executed by courtmartial two British subjects, Arbuthnot and Ambrister——acts which might easily have involved the United States in war both with Spain and Great Britain. Fortunately the peril was averted by the cession of Florida to the United States; and Jackson, who had escaped a trial for the irregularity of his conduct only through a division of opinion in Monroe's cabinet, was appointed in 1821 Governor of the new Territory. Soon after he declined the appointment of minister to Mexico.

In 1823 Jackson was elected to the United States Senate, and nominated by the Tennessee Legislature for the Presidency. This candidacy, though a matter of surprise, and even merryment, speedily became popular, and in 1824, when the stormy electoral canvas resulted in the choice of John Quincy Adams by the House of Representatives, General Jackson received the largest popular vote among the four candidates.

In 1828 Jackson was triumphantly elected President over Adams after a campaign of unparalleled bitterness. He was inaugurated March 4, 1829, and at once removed from office all the incumbents belonging to the opposite party—a procedure new to American politics, but which naturally became a precedent.

His first term was characterized by quarrels between the Vice-President, Calhoun, and the Secretary of State, Van Buren, attended by a cabinet crisis originating in scandals connected with the name of Mrs. General Eaton, wife of the Secretary of War; by the beginning of his war upon the United States Bank, and by his vigorous action against the partisans of Calhoun, who, in South Carolina, threatened to nullify the acts of Congress, establishing a protective tariff.

In the Presidential campaign of 1832

Jackson received 219 out of 288 electoral votes, his competitor being Mr. Clay, while Mr. Wirt, on an Anti-Masonic platform, received the vote of Vermont alone. In 1833 President Jackson removed the Government deposits from the United States bank, thereby incurring a vote of censure from the Senate, which was, however, expunged four years later. During this second term of office the Cherokees, Choctaws and Creeks were removed, not without difficulty, from Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, to the Indian Territory; the National debt was extinguished; Arkansas and Michigan were admitted as States to the Union; the Seminole war was renewed; the anti-slavery agitation first acquired importance; the Mormon delusion, which had organized in 1829, attained considerable proportions in Ohio and Missouri, and the country experienced its greatest pecuniary panic.

Railroads with locomotive propulsion were introduced into America during Jackson's first term, and had become an important element of national life before the close of his second term. For many reasons, therefore, the administration of President Jackson formed an era in American history, political, social and industrial. He succeeded in effecting the election of his friend Van Buren as his successor, retired from the Presidency March 4, 1837, and led a tranquil life at the Hermitage until his death, which occurred June 8, 1845.

During his closing years he was a professed Christian and a member of the Presbyterian church. No American of this century has been the subject of such opposite judgments. He was loved and hated with equal vehemence during his life, but at the present distance of time from his career, while opinions still vary as to the merits of his public acts, few of his countrymen will question that he was a warm-hearted, brave, patriotic, honest and sincere man. If his distinguishing qualities were not such as constitute statesmanship, in the highest sense, he at least never pretended to other merits than such as were written to his credit on the page of American history—not attempting to disguise the demerits which were equally legible. The majority of his countrymen accepted and honored him, in spite of all that calumny as well as truth could allege against him. His faults may therefore be truly said to have been those of his time; his magnificent virtues may also, with the same justice, be considered as typical of a state of society which has nearly passed away.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, the eighth President of the United States, 1837-'41, was born at Kinderhook, New York, December 5, 1782. His ancestors were of Dutch origin, and were among the earliest emigrants from Holland to the banks of the Hudson. His father was a tavern-keeper, as well as a farmer, and a very decided Democrat.

Martin commenced the study of law at the age of fourteen, and took an active part in politics before he had reached the age of twenty. In 1803 he commenced the practice of law in his native village. In 1809 he removed to Hudson, the shire town of his county, where he spent seven years, gaining strength by contending in the courts with some of the ablest men who have adorned the bar of his State. The heroic example of John Quincy Adams in retaining in office every faithful man, without regard to his political preferences, had been thoroughly repudiated by General Jackson. The unfortunate principle was now fully established, that "to the victor belong the spoils." Still, this principle, to which Mr. Van Buren gave his adherence, was not devoid of inconveniences. When, subsequently, he attained power which placed vast patronage in his hands, he was heard to say: "I prefer an office that has no patronage. When I give a man an office I offend his disappointed competitors and their friends. Nor am I certain of gaining a friend in the man I appoint, for, in all probability, he expected something better."

In 1812 Mr. Van Buren was elected to the State Senate. In 1815 he was appointed Attorney-General, and in 1816 to the Senate a second time. In 1818 there was a great split in the Democratic party in New York, and Mr. Van Buren took the lead in organizing that portion of the party called the Albany Regency, which is said to have swayed the destinies of the State for a quarter of a century.

In 1821 he was chosen a member of the convention for revising the State Constitution, in which he advocated an extension of the franchise, but opposed universal suffrage, and also favored the proposal that colored persons, in order to vote, should have freehold property to the amount of $250. In this year he was also elected to the United States Senate, and at the conclusion of his term, in 1827, was re-elected, but resigned the following year, having been chosen Governor of the State. In March, 1829, he was appointed Secretary of



M Van Buren

State by President Jackson, but resigned in April, 1831, and during the recess of Congress was appointed minister to England, whither he proceeded in September, but the Senate, when convened in December, refused to ratify the appointment.

In May, 1832, Mr. Van Buren was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, and elected in the following November. May 26, 1836, he received the nomination to succeed General Jackson as President, and received 170 electoral votes, out of 283.

Scarcely had he taken his seat in the Presidential chair when a financial panic swept over the land. Many attributed this to the war which General Jackson had waged on the banks, and to his endeavor to secure an almost exclusive specie currency. Nearly every bank in the country was compelled to suspend specie payment, and ruin pervaded all our great cities. Not less than 254 houses failed in New York in one week. All public works were brought to a stand, and there was a general state of dismay. President Van Buren urged the adoption of the independent treasury system, which was twice passed in the Senate and defeated in the House, but finally became a law near the close of his administration.

Another important measure was the passage of a pre-emption law, giving actual settlers the preference in the purchase of public lands. The question of slavery, also, now began to assume great prominence in national politics, and after an elaborate anti-slavery speech by Mr. Slade, of Vermont, in the House of Representatives, the Southern members withdrew for a separate consultation, at which Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, proposed to declare it expedient that the Union should be dissolved; but the matter was tided over by the passage of a resolution that no petitions or papers relating to slavery should be in any way considered or acted upon.

In the Presidential election of 1840 Mr. Van Buren was nominated, without opposition, as the Democratic candidate, William H. Harrison being the candidate of the Whig party. The Democrats carried only seven States, and out of 204 electoral votes only sixty were for Mr. Van Buren, the remaining 234 being for his opponent. The Whig popular majority, however, was not large, the elections in many of the States being very close.

March 4, 1841, Mr. Van Buren retired from the Presidency. From his fine estate at Lindenwald he still exerted a powerful influence upon the politics of the country. In 1844 he was again proposed as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and a majority of the delegates of the nominating convention were in his favor; but, owing to his opposition to the proposed annexation of Texas, he could not secure the requisite two-thirds vote. His name was at length withdrawn by his friends, and Mr. Polk received the nomination, and was elected.

In 1848 Mr. Cass was the regular Democratic candidate. A schism, however, sprang up in the party, upon the question of the permission of slavery in the newly-acquired territory, and a portion of the party, taking the name of "Free-Soilers," nominated Mr. Van Buren. They drew away sufficient votes to secure the election of General Taylor, the Whig candidate. After this Mr. Van Buren retired to his estate at Kinderhook, where the remainder of his life was passed, with the exception of a European tour in 1853. He died at Kinderhook, July 24, 1862, at the age of eighty years.

Martin Van Buren was a great and good man, and no one will question his right to a high position among those who have been the successors of Washington in the faithful occupancy of the Presidential chair.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, the ninth President of the United States, 1841, was born February 9, 1773, in Charles County, Virginia, at Berkeley, the residence of his father, Governor Benjamin Harrison. He studied at Hampden, Sidney College, with a view of entering the medical profession. After graduation he went to Philadelphia to study medicine under the instruction of Dr. Rush.

George Washington was then President of the United States. The Indians were committing fearful ravages on our Northwestern frontier. Young Harrison, either lured by the love of adventure, or moved by the sufferings of families exposed to the most horrible outrages, abandoned his medical studies and entered the army, having obtained a commission of ensign from President Washington. The first duty assigned him was to take a train of pack-horses bound to Fort Hamilton, on the Miami River, about forty miles from Fort Washington. He was soon promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and joined the army which Washington had placed under the command of General Wayne to prosecute more vigorously the war with the Indians. Lieutenant Harrison received great commendation from his commanding officer, and was promoted to the rank of Captain, and placed in command at Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, Ohio.

About this time he married a daughter of John Cleves Symmes, one of the frontiersmen who had established a thriving settlement on the bank of the Maumee.

In 1797 Captain Harrison resigned his commission in the army and was appointed Secretary of the Northwest Territory, and *ex-officio* Lieutenant-Governor, General St. Clair being then Governor of the Territory. At that time the law in reference to the disposal of the public lands was such that no one could purchase in tracts less than 4,000 acres. Captain Harrison, in the face of violent opposition, succeeded in obtaining so much of a modification of this unjust law that the land was sold in alternate tracts of 640 and 320 acres. The Northwest Territory was then entitled to one delegate in Congress, and Captain Harrison was chosen to fill that office. In 1800 he was appointed Governor



W. H. Harrison

of Indiana Territory and soon after of Upper Louisiana. He was also Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and so well did he fulfill these duties that he was four times appointed to this office. During his administration he effected thirteen treaties with the Indians, by which the United States acquired 60,000,000 acres of land. In 1804 he obtained a cession from the Indians of all the land between the Illinois River and the Mississippi.

In 1812 he was made Major-General of Kentucky militia and Brigadier-General in the army, with the command of the Northwest frontier. In 1813 he was made Major-General, and as such won much renown by the defense of Fort Meigs, and the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813. In 1814 he left the army and was employed in Indian affairs by the Government.

In 1816 General Harrison was chosen a member of the National House of Representatives to represent the district of Ohio. In the contest which preceded his election he was accused of corruption in respect to the commissariat of the army. Immediately upon taking his seat, he called for an investigation of the charge. A committee was appointed, and his vindication was triumphant. A high compliment was paid to his patriotism, disinterestedness and devotion to the public service. For these services a gold medal was presented to him with the thanks of Congress.

In 1819 he was elected to the Senate of Ohio, and in 1824, as one of the Presidential electors of that State, he gave his vote to Henry Clay. In the same year he was elected to the Senate of the United States. In 1828 he was appointed by President Adams minister plenipotentiary to Colombia, but was recalled by General Jackson immediately after the inauguration of the latter.

Upon his return to the United States, General Harrison retired to his farm at North Bend, Hamilton County, Ohio, sixteen miles below Cincinnati, where for twelve years he was clerk of the County Court. He once owned a distillery, but perceiving the sad effects of whisky upon the surrounding population, he promptly abandoned his business at great pecuniary sacrifice.

In 1836 General Harrison was brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency. Van Buren was the administration candidate; the opposite party could not unite, and four candidates were brought forward. General Harrison received seventy-three electoral votes without any general concert among his friends. The Democratic party triumphed and Mr. Van Buren was chosen President. In 1839 General Harrison was again nominated for the Presidency by the Whigs, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Mr. Van Buren being the Democratic candidate. General Harrison received 234 electoral votes against sixty for his opponent. This election is memorable chiefly for the then extraordinary means employed during the canvass for popular votes. Mass meetings and processions were introduced, and the watchwords "log cabin" and "hard cider" were effectually used by the Whigs, and aroused a popular enthusiasm.

A vast concourse of people attended his inauguration. His address on that occasion was in accordance with his antecedents, and gave great satisfaction. A short time after he took his seat, he was seized by a pleurisy-fever, and after a few days of violent sickness, died April 4, just one short month after his inauguration. His death was universally regarded as one of the greatest of National calamities. Never, since the death of Washington, were there, throughout one land, such demonstrations of sorrow. Not one single spot can be found to sully his fame; and through all ages Americans will pronounce with love and reverence the name of William Henry Harrison.

JOHN TYLER.

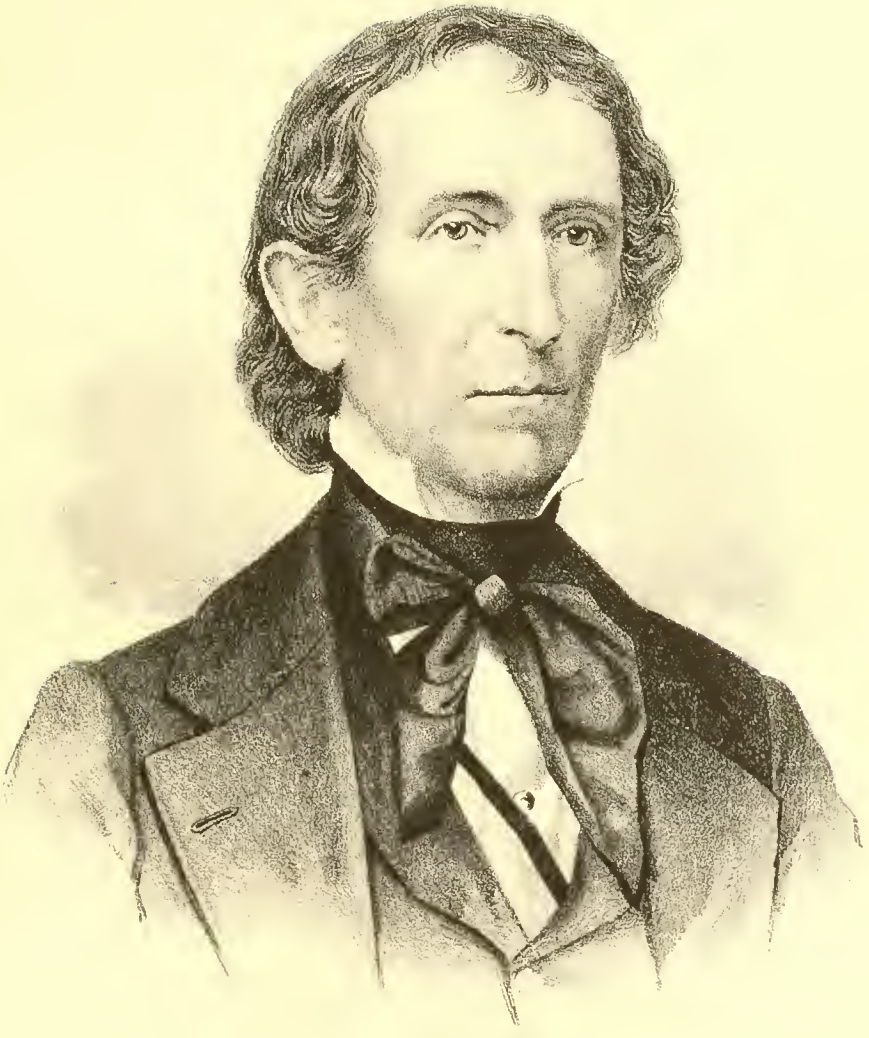
JOHN TYLER, the tenth President of the United States, was born in Charles City County, Virginia, March 29, 1790. His father, Judge John Tyler, possessed large landed estates in Virginia, and was one of the most distinguished men of his day, filling the offices of Speaker of the House of Delegates, Judge of the Supreme Court and Governor of the State.

At the early age of twelve young John entered William and Mary College, and graduated with honor when but seventeen years old. He then closely applied himself to the study of law, and at nineteen years of age commenced the practice of his profession. When only twenty-one he was elected to a seat in the State Legislature. He acted with the Democratic party and advocated the measures of Jefferson and Madison. For five years he was elected to the Legislature, receiving nearly the unanimous vote of his county.

When but twenty-six years of age he was elected a member of Congress. He advocated a strict construction of the Constitution and the most careful vigilance over State rights. He was soon compelled to resign his seat in Congress, owing to ill health, but afterward took his seat in the State Legislature, where he exerted a powerful influence in promoting public works of great utility.

In 1825 Mr. Tyler was chosen Governor of his State—a high honor, for Virginia had many able men as competitors for the prize. His administration was signally a successful one. He urged forward internal improvements and strove to remove sectional jealousies. His popularity secured his re-election. In 1827 he was elected United States Senator, and upon taking his seat joined the ranks of the opposition. He opposed the tariff, voted against the bank as unconstitutional, opposed all restrictions upon slavery, resisted all projects of internal improvements by the General Government, avowed his sympathy with Mr. Calhoun's views of nullification, and declared that General Jackson, by his opposition to the nullifiers, had abandoned the principles of the Democratic party. Such was Mr. Tyler's record in Congress.

This hostility to Jackson caused Mr. Tyler's retirement from the Senate, after his election to a second term. He soon after removed to Williamsburg for the better education of his children, and again took his seat in the Legislature.



John Tyler

In 1839 he was sent to the National Convention at Harrisburg to nominate a President. General Harrison received a majority of votes, much to the disappointment of the South, who had wished for Henry Clay. In order to conciliate the Southern Whigs, John Tyler was nominated for Vice-President. Harrison and Tyler were inaugurated March 4, 1841. In one short month from that time President Harrison died, and Mr. Tyler, to his own surprise as well as that of the nation, found himself an occupant of the Presidential chair. His position was an exceedingly difficult one, as he was opposed to the main principles of the party which had brought him into power. General Harrison had selected a Whig cabinet Should he retain them, and thus surround himself with councilors whose views were antagonistic to his own? or should he turn against the party that had elected him, and select a cabinet in harmony with himself? This was his fearful dilemma.

President Tyler deserves more charity than he has received. He issued an address to the people, which gave general satisfaction. He retained the cabinet General Harrison had selected. His veto of a bill chartering a new national bank led to an open quarrel with the party which elected him, and to a resignation of the entire cabinet, except Daniel Webster, Secretary of State.

President Tyler attempted to conciliate. He appointed a new cabinet, leaving out all strong party men, but the Whig members of Congress were not satisfied, and they published a manifesto September 13, breaking off all political relations. The Democrats had a majority in the House; the Whigs in the Senate. Mr. Webster soon found it necessary to resign, being forced out by the pressure of his Whig friends.

April 12, 1844, President Tyler concluded, through Mr. Calhoun, a treaty for the annexation of Texas, which was rejected by the Senate; but he effected his object in the closing days of his administration by the passage of the joint resolution of March 1 1845.

He was nominated for the Presidency by an informal Democratic Convention, held at Baltimore in May, 1844, but soon withdrew from the canvass, perceiving that he had not gained the confidence of the Democrats at large.

Mr. Tyler's administration was particularly unfortunate. No one was satisfied. Whigs and Democrats alike assailed him. Situated as he was, it is more than can be expected of human nature that he should, in all cases, have acted in the wisest manner; but it will probably be the verdict of all candid men, in a careful review of his career, that John Tyler was placed in a position of such difficulty that he could not pursue any course which would not expose him to severe censure and denunciation.

In 1813 Mr. Tyler married Letitia Christian, who bore him three sons and three daughters, and died in Washington in 1842. June 26, 1844, he contracted a second marriage with Miss Julia Gardner, of New York. He lived in almost complete retirement from politics until February, 1861, when he was a member of the abortive "peace convention," held at Washington, and was chosen its President. Soon after he renounced his allegiance to the United States and was elected to the Confederate Congress. He died at Richmond, January 17, 1862, after a short illness.

Unfortunately for his memory the name of John Tyler must forever be associated with all the misery of that terrible Rebellion, whose cause he openly espoused. It is with sorrow that history records that a President of the United States died while defending the flag of rebellion, which was arrayed against the national banner in deadly warfare.

JAMES K. POLK.

JAMES KNOX POLK, the eleventh President of the United States, 1845-'49, was born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, November 2, 1795. He was the eldest son of a family of six sons and four daughters, and was a grand-nephew of Colonel Thomas Polk, celebrated in connection with the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

In 1806 his father, Samuel Polk, emigrated with his family two or three hundred miles west to the valley of the Duck River. He was a surveyor as well as farmer, and gradually increased in wealth until he became one of the leading men of the region.

In the common schools James rapidly became proficient in all the common branches of an English education. In 1813 he was sent to Murfreesboro Academy, and in the autumn of 1815 entered the sophomore class in the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, graduating in 1818. After a short season of recreation he went to Nashville and entered the law office of Felix Grundy. As soon as he had his finished legal studies and been admitted to the bar, he returned to Columbia, the shire town of Maury County, and opened an office.

James K. Polk ever adhered to the political faith of his father, which was that of a Jeffersonian Republican. In 1823 he was elected to the Legislature of Tennessee. As a "strict constructionist," he did not think that the Constitution empowered the General Government to carry on a system of internal improvements in the States, but deemed it important that it should have that power, and wished the Constitution amended that it might be conferred. Subsequently, however, he became alarmed lest the General Government become so strong as to undertake to interfere with slavery. He therefore gave all his influence to strengthen the State governments, and to check the growth of the central power.

In January, 1824, Mr. Polk married Miss Mary Childress, of Rutherford County, Tennessee. Had some one then whispered to him that he was destined to become President of the United States, and that he must select for his companion one who would adorn that distinguished station, he could not have made a more fitting choice. She was truly a lady of rare beauty and culture.

In the fall of 1825 Mr. Polk was chosen a member of Congress, and was continu-



James K. Polk

ously re-elected until 1839. He then withdrew, only that he might accept the gubernatorial chair of his native State. He was a warm friend of General Jackson, who had been defeated in the electoral contest by John Quincy Adams. This latter gentleman had just taken his seat in the Presidential chair when Mr. Polk took his seat in the House of Representatives. He immediately united himself with the opponents of Mr. Adams, and was soon regarded as the leader of the Jackson party in the House.

The four years of Mr. Adams' administration passed away, and General Jackson took the Presidential chair. Mr. Polk had now become a man of great influence in Congress, and was chairman of its most important committee—that of Ways and Means. Eloquently he sustained General Jackson in all his measures—in his hostility to internal improvements, to the banks, and to the tariff. Eight years of General Jackson's administration passed away, and the powers he had wielded passed into the hands of Martin Van Buren; and still Mr. Polk remained in the House, the advocate of that type of Democracy which those distinguished men upheld.

During five sessions of Congress Mr. Polk was speaker of the House. He performed his arduous duties to general satisfaction, and a unanimous vote of thanks to him was passed by the House as he withdrew, March 4, 1839. He was elected Governor by a large majority, and took the oath of office at Nashville, October 14, 1839. He was a candidate for re-election in 1841, but was defeated. In the meantime a wonderful revolution had swept over the country. W. H. Harrison, the Whig candidate, had been called to the Presidential chair, and in Tennessee the Whig ticket had been carried by over 12,000 majority. Under these circumstances Mr. Polk's success was hopeless. Still he canvassed the State with his Whig competitor, Mr. Jones, traveling in the most friendly manner together, often in the same carriage, and at one time sleeping in the same bed. Mr. Jones was elected by 3,000 majority.

And now the question of the annexation of Texas to our country agitated the whole land. When this question became national Mr. Polk, as the avowed champion of annexation, became the Presidential candidate of the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party, and George M. Dallas their candidate for the Vice-Presidency. They were elected by a large majority, and were inaugurated March 4, 1845.

President Polk formed an able cabinet, consisting of James Buchanan, Robert J. Walker, William L. Marcy, George Bancroft, Cave Johnson and John Y. Mason. The Oregon boundary question was settled, the Department of the Interior was created, the low tariff of 1846 was carried, the financial system of the Government was reorganized, the Mexican war was conducted, which resulted in the acquisition of California and New Mexico, and had far-reaching consequences upon the later fortunes of the republic. Peace was made. We had wrested from Mexico territory equal to four times the empire of France, and five times that of Spain. In the prosecution of this war we expended 20,000 lives and more than $100,000,000. Of this money $15,000,000 were paid to Mexico.

Declining to seek a renomination, Mr. Polk retired from the Presidency March 4, 1849, when he was succeeded by General Zachary Taylor. He retired to Nashville, and died there June 19, 1849, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. His funeral was attended the following day, in Nashville, with every demonstration of respect. He left no children. Without being possessed of extraordinary talent, Mr. Polk was a capable administrator of public affairs, and irreproachable in private life.

country. He served through the Black Hawk war in 1832, and in 1837 was ordered to take command in Florida, then the scene of war with the Indians.

In 1846 he was transferred to the command of the Army of the Southwest, from which he was relieved the same year at his own request. Subsequently he was stationed on the Arkansas frontier at Forts Gibbon, Smith and Jesup, which latter work had been built under his direction in 1822.

May 28, 1845, he received a dispatch from the Secretary of War informing him of the receipt of information by the President "that Texas would shortly accede to the terms of annexation," in which event he was instructed to defend and protect her from "foreign invasion and Indian incursions." He proceeded, upon the annexation of Texas, with about 1,500 men to Corpus Christi, where his force was increased to some 4,000.

Taylor was brevetted Major-General May 28, and a month later, June 29, 1846, his full commission to that grade was issued. After needed rest and reinforcement, he advanced in September on Monterey, which city capitulated after three-days stubborn resistance. Here he took up his winter quarters. The plan for the invasion of Mexico, by way of Vera Cruz, with General Scott in command, was now determined upon by the Govenrment, and at the moment Taylor was about to resume active operations, he received orders to send the larger part of his force to reinforce the army of General Scott at Vera Cruz. Though subsequently reinforced by raw recruits, yet after providing a garrison for Monterey and Saltillo he had but about 5,300 effective troops, of which but 500 or 600 were regulars. In this weakened condition, however, he was destined to achieve his greatest victory. Confidently relying upon his strength at Vera Cruz to resist the enemy for a long time, Santa Anna directed his entire army against Taylor to overwhelm him, and then to return to oppose the advance of Scott's more formidable invasion. The battle of Buena Vista was fought February 22 and 23, 1847. Taylor received the thanks of Congress and a gold medal, and "Old Rough and Ready," the sobriquet given him in the army, became a household word. He remained in quiet possession of the Rio Grande Valley until November, when he returned to the United States.

In the Whig convention which met at Philadelphia, June 7, 1848, Taylor was nominated on the fourth ballot as candidate of the Whig party for President, over Henry Clay, General Scott and Daniel Webster. In November Taylor received a majority of electoral votes, and a popular vote of 1,360,752, against 1,219,962 for Cass and Butler, and 291,342 for Van Buren and Adams. General Taylor was inaugurated March 4, 1849.

The free and slave States being then equal in number, the struggle for supremacy on the part of the leaders in Congress was violent and bitter. In the summer of 1849 California adopted in convention a Constitution prohibiting slavery within its borders. Taylor advocated the immediate admission of California with her Constitution, and the postponement of the question as to the other Territories until they could hold conventions and decide for themselves whether slavery should exist within their borders. This policy ultimately prevailed through the celebrated "Compromise Measures" of Henry Clay; but not during the life of the brave soldier and patriot statesman. July 5 he was taken suddenly ill with a bilious fever, which proved fatal, his death occurring July 9, 1850. One of his daughters married Colonel W. W. S. Bliss, his Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff in Florida and Mexico, and Private Secretary during his Presidency. Another daughter was married to Jefferson Davis.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

MILLARD FILLMORE, the thirteenth President of the United States, 1850-'3, was born in Summer Hill, Cayuga County, New York, January 7, 1800. He was of New England ancestry, and his educational advantages were limited. He early learned the clothiers' trade, but spent all his leisure time in study. At nineteen years of age he was induced by Judge Walter Wood to abandon his trade and commence the study of law. Upon learning that the young man was entirely destitute of means, he took him into his own office and loaned him such money as he needed. That he might not be heavily burdened with debt, young Fillmore taught school during the winter months, and in various other ways helped himself along.

At the age of twenty-three he was admitted to the Court of Common Pleas, and commenced the practice of his profession in the village of Aurora, situated on the eastern bank of the Cayuga Lake. In 1825 he married Miss Abigail Powers, daughter of Rev. Lemuel Powers, a lady of great moral worth. In 1825 he took his seat in the House of Assembly of his native State, as Representative from Erie County, whither he had recently moved.

Though he had never taken a very active part in politics his vote and his sympathies were with the Whig party. The State was then Democratic, but his courtesy, ability and integrity won the respect of his associates. In 1832 he was elected to a seat in the United States Congress. At the close of his term he returned to his law practice, and in two years more he was again elected to Congress.

He now began to have a national reputation. His labors were very arduous. To draft resolutions in the committee room, and then to defend them against the most skillful opponents on the floor of the House requires readiness of mind, mental resources and skill in debate such as few possess. Weary with these exhausting labors, and pressed by the claims of his private affairs, Mr. Fillmore wrote a letter to his constituents and declined to be a candidate for re-election. Notwithstanding this communi-



Millard Fillmore

cation his friends met in convention and renominated him by acclamation. Though gratified by this proof of their appreciation of his labors he adhered to his resolve and returned to his home.

In 1847 Mr. Fillmore was elected to the important office of comptroller of the State. In entering upon the very responsible duties which this situation demanded, it was necessary for him to abandon his profession, and he removed to the city of Albany. In this year, also, the Whigs were looking around to find suitable candidates for the President and Vice-President at the approaching election, and the names of Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore became the rallying cry of the Whigs. On the 4th of March, 1849, General Taylor was inaugurated President and Millard Fillmore Vice-President of the United States.

The great question of slavery had assumed enormous proportions, and permeated every subject that was brought before Congress. It was evident that the strength of our institutions was to be severely tried. July 9, 1850, President Taylor died, and, by the Constitution, Vice-President Fillmore became President of the United States. The agitated condition of the country brought questions of great delicacy before him. He was bound by his oath of office to execute the laws of the United States. One of these laws was understood to be, that if a slave, escaping from bondage, should reach a free State, the United States was bound to do its utmost to capture him and return him to his master. Most Christian men loathed this law. President Fillmore felt bound by his oath rigidly to see it enforced. Slavery was organizing armies to invade Cuba as it had invaded Texas, and annex it to the United States. President Fillmore gave all the influence of his exalted station against the atrocious enterprise.

Mr. Fillmore had serious difficulties to contend with, since the opposition had a majority in both Houses. He did everything in his power to conciliate the South, but the pro-slavery party in that section felt the inadequency of all measures of transient conciliation. The population of the free States was so rapidly increasing over that of the slave States, that it was inevitable that the power of the Government should soon pass into the hands of the free States. The famous compromise measures were adopted under Mr. Fillmore's administration, and the Japan expedition was sent out.

March 4, 1853, having served one term, President Fillmore retired from office. He then took a long tour through the South, where he met with quite an enthusiastic reception. In a speech at Vicksburg, alluding to the rapid growth of the country, he said:

"Canada is knocking for admission, and Mexico would be glad to come in, and without saying whether it would be right or wrong, we stand with open arms to receive them; for it is the manifest destiny of this Government to embrace the whole North American Continent."

In 1855 Mr. Fillmore went to Europe where he was received with those marked attentions which his position and character merited. Returning to this country in 1856 he was nominated for the Presidency by the "Know-Nothing" party. Mr. Buchanan, the Democratic candidate was the successful competitor. Mr. Fillmore ever afterward lived in retirement. During the conflict of civil war he was mostly silent. It was generally supposed, however, that his sympathy was with the Southern Confederacy. He kept aloof from the conflict without any words of cheer to the one party or the other. For this reason he was forgotten by both. He died of paralysis, in Buffalo, New York, March 8, 1874.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, the fourteenth President of the United States, was born in Hillsborough, New Hampshire, November 23, 1804. His father, Governor Benjamin Pierce, was a Revolutionary soldier, a man of rigid integrity; was for several years in the State Legislature, a member of the Governor's council and a General of the militia.

Franklin was the sixth of eight children. As a boy he listened eagerly to the arguments of his father, enforced by strong and ready utterance and earnest gesture. It was in the days of intense political excitement, when, all over the New England States, Federalists and Democrats were arrayed so fiercely against each other.

In 1820 he entered Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Maine, and graduated in 1824, and commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Woodbury, a very distinguished lawyer, and in 1827 was admitted to the bar. He practiced with great success in Hillsborough and Concord. He served in the State Legislature four years, the last two of which he was chosen Speaker of the House by a very large vote.

In 1833 he was elected a member of Congress. In 1837 he was elected to the United States Senate, just as Mr. Van Buren commenced his administration.

In 1834 he married Miss Jane Means Appleton, a lady admirably fitted to adorn every station with which her husband was honored. Three sons born to them all found an early grave.

Upon his accession to office, President Polk appointed Mr. Pierce Attorney-General of the United States, but the offer was declined in consequence of numerous professional engagements at home and the precarious state of Mrs. Pierce's health. About the same time he also declined the nomination for Governor by the Democratic party.

The war with Mexico called Mr. Pierce into the army. Receiving the appointment of Brigadier-General, he embarked with a portion of his troops at Newport, Rhode Island, May 27, 1847. He served during this war, and distinguished himself by his bravery, skill and excellent judgment. When he reached his home in his native State he was enthusiastically received by



Franklin Pierce

the advocates of the war, and coldly by its opponents. He resumed the practice of his profession, frequently taking an active part in political questions, and giving his support to the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party.

June 12, 1852, the Democratic convention met in Baltimore to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. For four days they continued in session, and in thirty-five ballotings no one had received the requisite two-thirds vote. Not a vote had been thrown thus far for General Pierce. Then the Virginia delegation brought forward his name. There were fourteen more ballotings, during which General Pierce gained strength, until, at the forty-ninth ballot, he received 282 votes, and all other candidates eleven. General Winfield Scott was the Whig candidate. General Pierce was elected with great unanimity. Only four States—Vermont, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Tennessee—cast their electoral votes against him. March 4, 1853, he was inaugurated President of the United States, and William R. King, Vice-President.

President Pierce's cabinet consisted of William S. Marcy, James Guthrie, Jefferson Davis, James C. Dobbin, Robert McClelland, James Campbell and Caleb Cushing.

At the demand of slavery the Missouri Compromise was repealed, and all the Territories of the Union were thrown open to slavery. The Territory of Kansas, west of Missouri, was settled by emigrants mainly from the North. According to law, they were about to meet and decide whether slavery or freedom should be the law of that realm. Slavery in Missouri and other Southern States rallied her armed legions, marched them into Kansas, took possession of the polls, drove away the citizens, deposited their own votes by handfuls, went through the farce of counting them, and then declared that, by an overwhelming majority, slavery was established in Kansas. These facts nobody denied, and yet President Pierce's administration felt bound to respect the decision obtained by such votes. The citizens of Kansas, the majority of whom were free-State men, met in convention and adopted the following resolve:

"*Resolved*, That the body of men who, for the past two months, have been passing laws for the people of our Territory, moved, counseled and dictated to by the demagogues of other States, are to us a foreign body, representing only the lawless invaders who elected them, and not the people of this Territory; that we repudiate their action as the monstrous consummation of an act of violence, usurpation and fraud unparalleled in the history of the Union."

The free-State people of Kansas also sent a petition to the General Government, imploring its protection. In reply the President issued a proclamation, declaring that Legislature thus created must be recognized as the legitimate Legislature of Kansas, and that its laws were binding upon the people, and that, if necessary, the whole force of the Governmental arm would be put forth to inforce those laws.

James Buchanan succeeded him in the Presidency, and, March 4, 1857, President Pierce retired to his home in Concord, New Hampshire. When the Rebellion burst forth Mr. Pierce remained steadfast to the principles he had always cherished, and gave his sympathies to the pro-slavery party, with which he had ever been allied. He declined to do anything, either by voice or pen, to strengthen the hands of the National Government. He resided in Concord until his death, which occurred in October, 1869. He was one of the most genial and social of men, generous to a fault, and contributed liberally of his moderate means for the alleviation of suffering and want. He was an honored communicant of the Episcopal church.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

JAMES BUCHANAN, the fifteenth President of the United States, 1857–'61, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1791. The place where his father's cabin stood was called Stony Batter, and it was situated in a wild, romantic spot, in a gorge of mountains, with towering summits rising all around. He was of Irish ancestry, his father having emigrated in 1783, with very little property, save his own strong arms.

James remained in his secluded home for eight years enjoying very few social or intellectual advantages. His parents were industrious, frugal, prosperous and intelligent. In 1799 his father removed to Mercersburg, where James was placed in school and commenced a course in English, Greek and Latin. His progress was rapid and in 1801 he entered Dickinson College at Carlisle. Here he took his stand among the first scholars in the institution, and was able to master the most abstruse subjects with facility. In 1809 he gradnated with the highest honors in his class.

He was then eighteen years of age, tall, graceful and in vigorous health, fond of athletic sports, an unerring shot and enlivened with an exuberant flow of animal spirits. He immediately commenced the study of law in the city of Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He rose very rapidly in his profession and at once took undisputed stand with the ablest lawyers of the State. When but twenty-six years of age, unaided by counsel, he successfully defended before the State Senate one of the Judges of the State, who was tried upon articles of impeachment. At the age of thirty it was generally admitted that he stood at the head of the bar, and there was no lawyer in the State who had a more extensive or lucrative practice.

In 1812, just after Mr. Buchanan had entered upon the practice of the law, our second war with England occurred. With all his powers he sustained the Government, eloquently urging the rigorous prosecution of the war; and even enlisting as a private soldier to assist in repelling the British, who had sacked Washington and were threatening Baltimore. He was at that time a Federalist, but when the Constitution was adopted by both parties, Jefferson truly said, "We are all Federalists; we are all Republicans."

The opposition of the Federalists to the war with England, and the alien and sedi-



James Buchanan

tion laws of John Adams, brought the party into dispute, and the name of Federalist became a reproach. Mr. Buchanan almost immediately upon entering Congress began to incline more and more to the Republicans. In the stormy Presidential election of 1824, in which Jackson, Clay, Crawford and John Quincy Adams were candidates, Mr. Buchanan espoused the cause of General Jackson and unrelentingly opposed the administration of Mr. Adams.

Upon his elevation to the Presidency, General Jackson appointed Mr. Buchanan, minister to Russia. Upon his return in 1833 he was elected to a seat in the United States Senate. He there met as his associates, Webster, Clay, Wright and Calhoun. He advocated the measures proposed by President Jackson of making reprisals against France, and defended the course of the President in his unprecedented and wholesale removals from office of those who were not the supporters of his administration. Upon this question he was brought into direct collision with Henry Clay. In the discussion of the question respecting the admission of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union, Mr. Buchanan defined his position by saying:

"The older I grow, the more I am inclined to be what is called a State-rights man."

M. de Tocqueville, in his renowned work upon "Democracy in America," foresaw the trouble which was inevitable from the doctrine of State sovereignty as held by Calhoun and Buchanan. He was convinced that the National Government was losing that strength which was essential to its own existence, and that the States were assuming powers which threatened the perpetuity of the Union. Mr. Buchanan received the book in the Senate and declared the fears of De Tocqueville to be groundless, and yet he lived to sit in the Presidential chair and see State after State, in accordance with his own views of State rights, breaking from the Union, thus crumbling our Republic into ruins; while the unhappy old man folded his arms in despair, declaring that the National Constitution invested him with no power to arrest the destruction.

Upon Mr. Polk's accession to the Presidency, Mr. Buchanan became Secretary of State, and as such took his share of the responsibility in the conduct of the Mexican war. At the close of Mr. Polk's administration, Mr. Buchanan retired to private life; but his intelligence, and his great ability as a statesman, enabled him to exert a powerful influence in National affairs.

Mr. Pierce, upon his election to the Presidency, honored Mr. Buchanan with the mission to England. In the year 1856 the National Democratic convention nominated Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency. The political conflict was one of the most severe in which our country has ever engaged. On the 4th of March, 1857, Mr. Buchanan was inaugurated President. His cabinet were Lewis Cass, Howell Cobb, J. B. Floyd, Isaac Toucey, Jacob Thompson, A. V. Brown and J. S. Black.

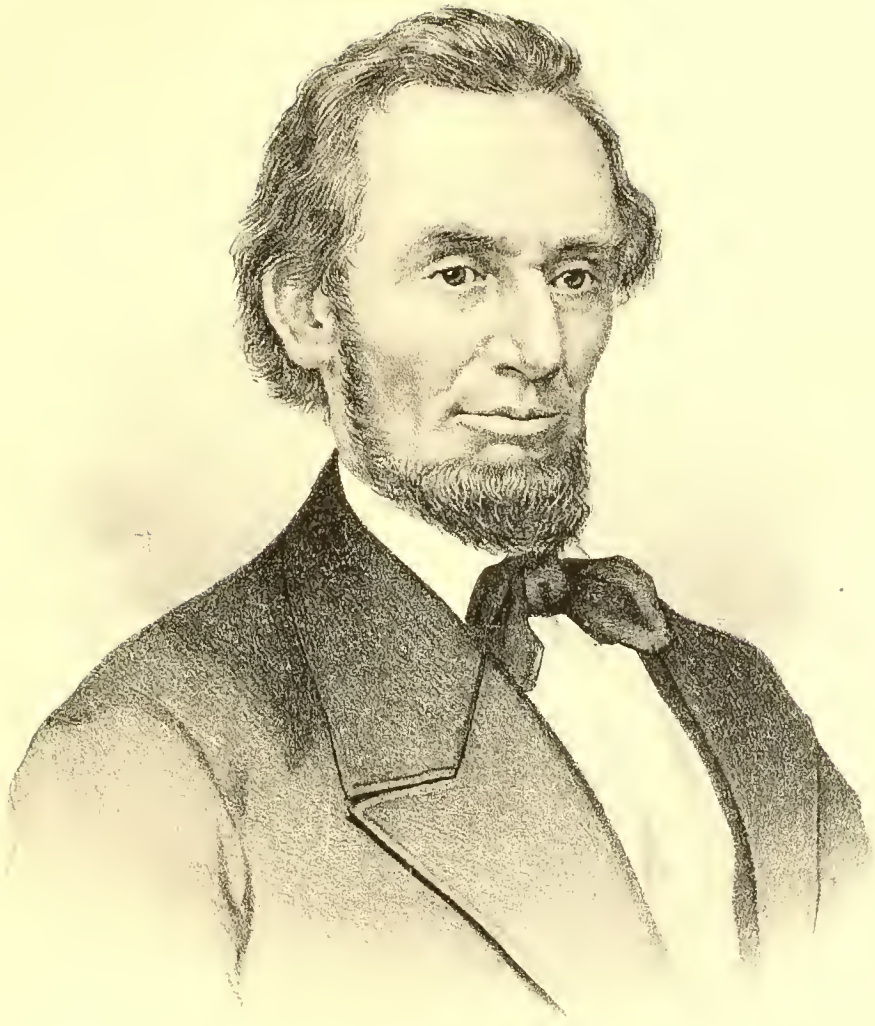
The disruption of the Democratic party, in consequence of the manner in which the issue of the nationality of slavery was pressed by the Southern wing, occurred at the National convention, held at Charleston in April, 1860, for the nomination of Mr. Buchanan's successor, when the majority of Southern delegates withdrew upon the passage of a resolution declaring that the constitutional status of slavery should be determined by the Supreme Court.

In the next Presidential canvass Abraham Lincoln was nominated by the opponents of Mr. Buchanan's administration. Mr. Buchanan remained in Washington long enough to see his successor installed and then retired to his home in Wheatland. He died June 1, 1868, aged seventy-seven years.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the sixteenth President of the United States, 1861-'5, was born February 12, 1809, in Larue (then Hardin) County, Kentucky, in a cabin on Nolan Creek, three miles west of Hudgensville. His parents were Thomas and Nancy (Hanks) Lincoln. Of his ancestry and early years the little that is known may best be given in his own language: "My parents were both born in Virginia, of undistinguished families—second families, perhaps I should say. My mother, who died in my tenth year, was of a family of the name of Hanks, some of whom now remain in Adams, and others in Macon County, Illinois. My paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rockbridge County, Virginia, to Kentucky in 1781 or 1782, where, a year or two later, he was killed by Indians—not in battle, but by stealth, when he was laboring to open a farm in the forest. His ancestors, who were Quakers, went to Virginia from Berks County, Pennsylvania. An effort to identify them with the New England family of the same name ended in nothing more definite than a similarity of Christian names in both families, such as Enoch, Levi, Mordecai, Solomon, Abraham and the like. My father, at the death of his father, was but six years of age, and he grew up, literally, without education. He removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer County, Indiana, in my eighth year. We reached our new home about the time the State came into the Union. It was a wild region, with bears and other wild animals still in the woods. There I grew to manhood.

"There were some schools, so called, but no qualification was ever required of a teacher beyond 'readin', writin', and cipherin' to the rule of three.' If a straggler, supposed to understand Latin, happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard. There was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education. Of course, when I came of age I did not know much. Still, somehow, I could read, write and cipher to the rule of three, and that was all. I have not been to school since. The little advance I now have upon this store of education I have picked up from time to time under the pressure of necessity. I was raised to farm-work, which



Your friend
A. Lincoln

I continued till I was twenty-two. At twenty-one I came to Illinois and passed the first year in Macon County. Then I got to New Salem, at that time in Sangamon, now in Menard County, where I remained a year as a sort of clerk in a store.

"Then came the Black Hawk war, and I was elected a Captain of volunteers—a success which gave me more pleasure than any I have had since. I went the campaign, was elated; ran for the Legislature the same year (1832) and was beaten, the only time I have ever been beaten by the people. The next and three succeeding biennial elections I was elected to the Legislature, and was never a candidate afterward.

"During this legislative period I had studied law, and removed to Springfield to practice it. In 1846 I was elected to the Lower House of Congress; was not a candidate for re-election. From 1849 to 1854, inclusive, I practiced the law more assiduously than ever before. Always a Whig in politics, and generally on the Whig electoral tickets, making active canvasses, I was losing interest in politics, when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise roused me again. What I have done since is pretty well known."

The early residence of Lincoln in Indiana was sixteen miles north of the Ohio River, on Little Pigeon Creek, one and a half miles east of Gentryville, within the present township of Carter. Here his mother died October 5, 1818, and the next year his father married Mrs. Sally (Bush) Johnston, of Elizabethtown, Kentucky. She was an affectionate foster-parent, to whom Abraham was indebted for his first encouragement to study. He became an eager reader, and the few books owned in the vicinity were many times perused. He worked frequently for the neighbors as a farm laborer; was for some time clerk in a store at Gentryville; and became famous throughout that region for his athletic powers, his fondness for argument, his inexhaustible fund of humerous anecdote, as well as for mock oratory and the composition of rude satirical verses. In 1828 he made a trading voyage to New Orleans as "bow-hand" on a flatboat; removed to Illinois in 1830; helped his father build a log house and clear a farm on the north fork of Sangamon River, ten miles west of Decatur, and was for some time employed in splitting rails for the fences—a fact which was prominently brought forward for a political purpose thirty years later.

In the spring of 1851 he, with two of his relatives, was hired to build a flatboat on the Sangamon River and navigate it to New Orleans. The boat "stuck" on a mill-dam, and was got off with great labor through an ingenious mechanical device which some years later led to Lincoln's taking out a patent for "an improved method for lifting vessels over shoals." This voyage was memorable for another reason—the sight of slaves chained, maltreated and flogged at New Orleans was the origin of his deep convictions upon the slavery question.

Returning from this voyage he became a resident for several years at New Salem, a recently settled village on the Sangamon, where he was successively a clerk, grocer, surveyor and postmaster, and acted as pilot to the first steamboat that ascended the Sangamon. Here he studied law, interested himself in local politics after his return from the Black Hawk war, and became known as an effective "stump speaker." The subject of his first political speech was the improvement of the channel of the Sangamon, and the chief ground on which he announced himself (1832) a candidate for the Legislature was his advocacy of this popular measure, on which subject his practical experience made him the highest authority.

Elected to the Legislature in 1834 as a

"Henry Clay Whig," he rapidly acquired that command of language and that homely but forcible rhetoric which, added to his intimate knowledge of the people from which he sprang, made him more than a match in debate for his few well-educated opponents.

Admitted to the bar in 1837 he soon established himself at Springfield, where the State capital was located in 1839, largely through his influence; became a successful pleader in the State, Circuit and District Courts; married in 1842 a lady belonging to a prominent family in Lexington, Kentucky; took an active part in the Presidential campaigns of 1840 and 1844 as candidate for elector on the Harrison and Clay tickets, and in 1846 was elected to the United States House of Representatives over the celebrated Peter Cartwright. During his single term in Congress he did not attain any prominence.

He voted for the reception of anti-slavery petitions for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia and for the Wilmot proviso; but was chiefly remembered for the stand he took against the Mexican war. For several years thereafter he took comparatively little interest in politics, but gained a leading position at the Springfield bar. Two or three non-political lectures and an eulogy on Henry Clay (1852) added nothing to his reputation.

In 1854 the repeal of the Missouri Compromise by the Kansas-Nebraska act aroused Lincoln from his indifference, and in attacking that measure he had the immense advantage of knowing perfectly well the motives and the record of its author, Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, then popularly designated as the "Little Giant." The latter came to Springfield in October, 1854, on the occasion of the State Fair, to vindicate his policy in the Senate, and the "Anti-Nebraska" Whigs, remembering that Lincoln had often measured his strength with Douglas in the Illinois Legislature and before the Springfield Courts, engaged him to improvise a reply. This speech, in the opinion of those who heard it, was one of the greatest efforts of Lincoln's life; certainly the most effective in his whole career. It took the audience by storm, and from that moment it was felt that Douglas had met his match. Lincoln was accordingly selected as the Anti-Nebraska candidate for the United States Senate in place of General Shields, whose term expired March 4, 1855, and led to several ballots; but Trumbull was ultimately chosen.

The second conflict on the soil of Kansas, which Lincoln had predicted, soon began. The result was the disruption of the Whig and the formation of the Republican party. At the Bloomington State Convention in 1856, where the new party first assumed form in Illinois, Lincoln made an impressive address, in which for the first time he took distinctive ground against slavery in itself.

At the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, June 17, after the nomination of Fremont, Lincoln was put forward by the Illinois delegation for the Vice-Presidency, and received on the first ballot 110 votes against 259 for William L Dayton. He took a prominent part in the canvass, being on the electoral ticket.

In 1858 Lincoln was unanimously nominated by the Republican State Convention as its candidate for the United States Senate in place of Douglas, and in his speech of acceptance used the celebrated illustration of a "house divided against itself" on the slavery question, which was, perhaps, the cause of his defeat. The great debate carried on at all the principal towns of Illinois between Lincoln and Douglas as rival Senatorial candidates resulted at the time in the election of the latter; but being widely circulated as a campaign document, it fixed the attention of the country upon the

former, as the clearest and most convincing exponent of Republican doctrine.

Early in 1859 he began to be named in Illinois as a suitable Republican candidate for the Presidential campaign of the ensuing year, and a political address delivered at the Cooper Institute, New York, February 27, 1860, followed by similar speeches at New Haven, Hartford and elsewhere in New England, first made him known to the Eastern States in the light by which he had long been regarded at home. By the Republican State Convention, which met at Decatur, Illinois, May 9 and 10, Lincoln was unanimously endorsed for the Presidency. It was on this occasion that two rails, said to have been split by his hands thirty years before, were brought into the convention, and the incident contributed much to his popularity. The National Republican Convention at Chicago, after spirited efforts made in favor of Seward, Chase and Bates, nominated Lincoln for the Presidency, with Hannibal Hamlin for Vice-President, at the same time adopting a vigorous anti-slavery platform.

The Democratic party having been disorganized and presenting two candidates, Douglas and Breckenridge, and the remnant of the "American" party having put forward John Bell, of Tennessee, the Republican victory was an easy one, Lincoln being elected November 6 by a large plurality, comprehending nearly all the Northern States, but none of the Southern. The secession of South Carolina and the Gulf States was the immediate result, followed a few months later by that of the border slave States and the outbreak of the great civil war.

The life of Abraham Lincoln became thenceforth merged in the history of his country. None of the details of the vast conflict which filled the remainder of Lincoln's life can here be given. Narrowly escaping assassination by avoiding Baltimore on his way to the capital, he reached Washington February 23, and was inaugurated President of the United States March 4, 1861.

In his inaugural address he said: "I hold, that in contemplation of universal law and the Constitution the Union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied if not expressed in the fundamental laws of all national governments. It is safe to assert that no government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. I therefore consider that in view of the Constitution and the laws, the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability I shall take care, as the Constitution enjoins upon me, that the laws of the United States be extended in all the States. In doing this there need be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none unless it be forced upon the national authority. The power conferred to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties and imports, but beyond what may be necessary for these objects there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere. In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it."

He called to his cabinet his principal rivals for the Presidential nomination — Seward, Chase, Cameron and Bates; secured the co-operation of the Union Democrats, headed by Douglas; called out 75,000 militia from the several States upon the first tidings of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, April 15; proclaimed a blockade of the Southern posts April 19; called an extra

session of Congress for July 4, from which he asked and obtained 400,000 men and $400,000,000 for the war; placed McClellan at the head of the Federal army on General Scott's resignation, October 31; appointed Edwin M. Stanton Secretary of War, January 14, 1862, and September 22, 1862, issued a proclamation declaring the freedom of all slaves in the States and parts of States then in rebellion from and after January 1, 1863. This was the crowning act of Lincoln's career—the act by which he will be chiefly known through all future time—and it decided the war.

October 16, 1863, President Lincoln called for 300,000 volunteers to replace those whose term of enlistment had expired; made a celebrated and touching, though brief, address at the dedication of the Gettysburg military cemetery, November 19, 1863; commissioned Ulysses S. Grant Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, March 9, 1864; was re-elected President in November of the same year, by a large majority over General McClellan, with Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, as Vice-President; delivered a very remarkable address at his second inauguration, March 4, 1865; visited the army before Richmond the same month; entered the capital of the Confederacy the day after its fall, and upon the surrender of General Robert E. Lee's army, April 9, was actively engaged in devising generous plans for the reconstruction of the Union, when, on the evening of Good Friday, April 14, he was shot in his box at Ford's Theatre, Washington, by John Wilkes Booth, a fanatical actor, and expired early on the following morning, April 15. Almost simultaneously a murderous attack was made upon William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

At noon on the 15th of April Andrew Johnson assumed the Presidency, and active measures were taken which resulted in the death of Booth and the execution of his principal accomplices.

The funeral of President Lincoln was conducted with unexampled solemnity and magnificence. Impressive services were held in Washington, after which the sad procession proceeded over the same route he had traveled four years before, from Springfield to Washington. In Philadelphia his body lay in state in Independence Hall, in which he had declared before his first inauguration "that I would sooner be assassinated than to give up the principles of the Declaration of Independence." He was buried at Oak Ridge Cemetery, near Springfield, Illinois, on May 4, where a monument emblematic of the emancipation of the slaves and the restoration of the Union mark his resting place.

The leaders and citizens of the expiring Confederacy expressed genuine indignation at the murder of a generous political adversary. Foreign nations took part in mourning the death of a statesman who had proved himself a true representative of American nationality. The freedmen of the South almost worshiped the memory of their deliverer; and the general sentiment of the great Nation he had saved awarded him a place in its affections, second only to that held by Washington.

The characteristics of Abraham Lincoln have been familiarly known throughout the civilized world. His tall, gaunt, ungainly figure, homely countenance, and his shrewd mother-wit, shown in his celebrated conversations overflowing in humorous and pointed anecdote, combined with an accurate, intuitive appreciation of the questions of the time, are recognized as forming the best type of a period of American history now rapidly passing away.



Andrew Johnson

Andrew Johnson.

ANDREW JOHNSON, the seventeenth President of the United States, 1865–'9, was born at Raleigh, North Carolina, December 29, 1808. His father died when he was four years old, and in his eleventh year he was apprenticed to a tailor. He never attended school, and did not learn to read until late in his apprenticeship, when he suddenly acquired a passion for obtaining knowledge, and devoted all his spare time to reading.

After working two years as a journeyman tailor at Lauren's Court-House, South Carolina, he removed, in 1826, to Greenville, Tennessee, where he worked at his trade and married. Under his wife's instructions he made rapid progress in his education, and manifested such an intelligent interest in local politics as to be elected as "workingmen's candidate" alderman, in 1828, and mayor in 1830, being twice re-elected to each office.

During this period he cultivated his talents as a public speaker by taking part in a debating society, consisting largely of students of Greenville College. In 1835, and again in 1839, he was chosen to the lower house of the Legislature, as a Democrat. In 1841 he was elected State Senator, and in 1843, Representative in Congress, being re-elected four successive periods, until 1853, when he was chosen Governor of Tennessee. In Congress he supported the administrations of Tyler and Polk in their chief measures, especially the annexation of Texas, the adjustment of the Oregon boundary, the Mexican war, and the tariff of 1846.

In 1855 Mr. Johnson was re-elected Governor, and in 1857 entered the United States Senate, where he was conspicuous as an advocate of retrenchment and of the Homestead bill, and as an opponent of the Pacific Railroad. He was supported by the Tennessee delegation to the Democratic convention in 1860 for the Presidential nomination, and lent his influence to the Breckenridge wing of that party.

When the election of Lincoln had brought about the first attempt at secession in December, 1860, Johnson took in the Senate a firm attitude for the Union, and in May, 1861, on returning to Tennessee, he was in imminent peril of suffering from

popular violence for his loyalty to the "old flag." He was the leader of the Loyalists' convention of East Tennessee, and during the following winter was very active in organizing relief for the destitute loyal refugees from that region, his own family being among those compelled to leave.

By his course in this crisis Johnson came prominently before the Northern public, and when in March, 1862, he was appointed by President Lincoln military Governor of Tennessee, with the rank of Brigadier-General, he increased in popularity by the vigorous and successful manner in which he labored to restore order, protect Union men and punish marauders. On the approach of the Presidential campaign of 1864, the termination of the war being plainly foreseen, and several Southern States being partially reconstructed, it was felt that the Vice-Presidency should be given to a Southern man of conspicuous loyalty, and Governor Johnson was elected on the same platform and ticket as President Lincoln; and on the assassination of the latter succeeded to the Presidency, April 15, 1865. In a public speech two days later he said: "The American people must be taught, if they do not already feel, that treason is a crime and must be punished; that the Government will not always bear with its enemies; that it is strong, not only to protect, but to punish. In our peaceful history treason has been almost unknown. The people must understand that it is the blackest of crimes, and will be punished." He then added the ominous sentence: "In regard to my future course, I make no promises, no pledges." President Johnson retained the cabinet of Lincoln, and exhibited considerable severity toward traitors in his earlier acts and speeches, but he soon inaugurated a policy of reconstruction, proclaiming a general amnesty to the late Confederates, and successively establishing provisional Governments in the Southern States. These States accordingly claimed representation in Congress in the following December, and the momentous question of what should be the policy of the victorious Union toward its late armed opponents was forced upon that body.

Two considerations impelled the Republican majority to reject the policy of President Johnson: First, an apprehension that the chief magistrate intended to undo the results of the war in regard to slavery; and, second, the sullen attitude of the South, which seemed to be plotting to regain the policy which arms had lost. The credentials of the Southern members elect were laid on the table, a civil rights bill and a bill extending the sphere of the Freedmen's Bureau were passed over the executive veto, and the two highest branches of the Government were soon in open antagonism. The action of Congress was characterized by the President as a "new rebellion." In July the cabinet was reconstructed, Messrs. Randall, Stanbury and Browning taking the places of Messrs. Denison, Speed and Harlan, and an unsuccessful attempt was made by means of a general convention in Philadelphia to form a new party on the basis of the administration policy.

In an excursion to Chicago for the purpose of laying a corner-stone of the monument to Stephen A. Douglas, President Johnson, accompanied by several members of the cabinet, passed through Philadelphia, New York and Albany, in each of which cities, and in other places along the route, he made speeches justifying and explaining his own policy, and violently denouncing the action of Congress.

August 12, 1867, President Johnson removed the Secretary of War, replacing him by General Grant. Secretary Stanton retired under protest, based upon the tenure-of-office act which had been passed the preceding March. The President then issued a proclamation declaring the insurrec-

tion at an end, and that "peace, order, tranquility and civil authority existed in and throughout the United States." Another proclamation enjoined obedience to the Constitution and the laws, and an amnesty was published September 7, relieving nearly all the participants in the late Rebellion from the disabilities thereby incurred, on condition of taking the oath to support the Constitution and the laws.

In December Congress refused to confirm the removal of Secretary Stanton, who thereupon resumed the exercise of his office; but February 21, 1868, President Johnson again attempted to remove him, appointing General Lorenzo Thomas in his place. Stanton refused to vacate his post, and was sustained by the Senate.

February 24 the House of Representatives voted to impeach the President for "high crime and misdemeanors," and March 5 presented eleven articles of impeachment on the ground of his resistance to the execution of the acts of Congress, alleging, in addition to the offense lately committed, his public expressions of contempt for Congress, in "certain intemperate, inflammatory and scandalous harangues" pronounced in August and September, 1866, and thereafter declaring that the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States was not a competent legislative body, and denying its power to propose Constitutional amendments. March 23 the impeachment trial began, the President appearing by counsel, and resulted in acquittal, the vote lacking one of the two-thirds vote required for conviction.

The remainder of President Johnson's term of office was passed without any such conflicts as might have been anticipated. He failed to obtain a nomination for re-election by the Democratic party, though receiving sixty-five votes on the first ballot. July 4 and December 25 new proclamations of pardon to the participants in the late Rebellion were issued, but were of little effect. On the accession of General Grant to the Presidency, March 4, 1869, Johnson returned to Greenville, Tennessee. Unsuccessful in 1870 and 1872 as a candidate respectively for United States Senator and Representative, he was finally elected to the Senate in 1875, and took his seat in the extra session of March, in which his speeches were comparatively temperate. He died July 31, 1875, and was buried at Greenville.

President Johnson's administration was a peculiarly unfortunate one. That he should so soon become involved in bitter feud with the Republican majority in Congress was certainly a surprising and deplorable incident; yet, in reviewing the circumstances after a lapse of so many years, it is easy to find ample room for a charitable judgment of both the parties in the heated controversy, since it cannot be doubted that any President, even Lincoln himself, had he lived, must have sacrificed a large portion of his popularity in carrying out any possible scheme of reconstruction.

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT, the eighteenth President of the United States, 1869-'77, was born April 27, 1822, at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio. His father was of Scotch descent, and a dealer in leather. At the age of seventeen he entered the Military Academy at West Point, and four years later graduated twenty-first in a class of thirty-nine, receiving the commission of Brevet Second Lieutenant. He was assigned to the Fourth Infantry and remained in the army eleven years. He was engaged in every battle of the Mexican war except that of Buena Vista, and received two brevets for gallantry.

In 1848 Mr. Grant married Julia, daughter of Frederick Dent, a prominent merchant of St. Louis, and in 1854, having reached the grade of Captain, he resigned his commission in the army. For several years he followed farming near St. Louis, but unsuccessfully; and in 1860 he entered the leather trade with his father at Galena, Illinois.

When the civil war broke out in 1861, Grant was thirty-nine years of age, but entirely unknown to public men and without any personal acquaintance with great affairs. President Lincoln's first call for troops was made on the 15th of April, and on the 19th Grant was drilling a company of volunteers at Galena. He also offered his services to the Adjutant-General of the army, but received no reply. The Governor of Illinois, however, employed him in the organization of volunteer troops, and at the end of five weeks he was appointed Colonel of the Twenty-first Infantry. He took command of his regiment in June, and reported first to General Pope in Missouri. His superior knowledge of military life rather surprised his superior officers, who had never before even heard of him, and they were thus led to place him on the road to rapid advancement. August 7 he was commissioned a Brigadier-General of volunteers, the appointment having been made without his knowledge. He had been unanimously recommended by the Congressmen from Illinois, not one of whom had been his personal acquaintance. For a few weeks he was occupied in watching the movements of partisan forces in Missouri.

September 1 he was placed in command of the District of Southeast Missouri, with headquarters at Cairo, and on the 6th, without orders, he seized Paducah, at the mouth of the Tennessee River, and commanding the navigation both of that stream and of



U. S. Grant

the Ohio. This stroke secured Kentucky to the Union; for the State Legislature, which had until then affected to be neutral, at once declared in favor of the Government. In November following, according to orders, he made a demonstration about eighteen miles below Cairo, preventing the crossing of hostile troops into Missouri; but in order to accomplish this purpose he had to do some fighting, and that, too, with only 3,000 raw recruits, against 7,000 Confederates. Grant carried off two pieces of artillery and 200 prisoners.

After repeated applications to General Halleck, his immediate superior, he was allowed, in February, 1862, to move up the Tennessee River against Fort Henry, in conjunction with a naval force. The gunboats silenced the fort, and Grant immediately made preparations to attack Fort Donelson, about twelve miles distant, on the Cumberland River. Without waiting for orders he moved his troops there, and with 15,000 men began the siege. The fort, garrisoned with 21,000 men, was a strong one, but after hard fighting on three successive days Grant forced an "Unconditional Surrender" (an alliteration upon the initials of his name). The prize he captured consisted of sixty-five cannon, 17,600 small arms and 14,623 soldiers. About 4,000 of the garrison had escaped in the night, and 2,500 were killed or wounded. Grant's entire loss was less than 2,000. This was the first important success won by the national troops during the war, and its strategic results were marked, as the entire States of Kentucky and Tennessee at once fell into the National hands. Our hero was made a Major-General of Volunteers and placed in command of the District of West Tennessee.

In March, 1862, he was ordered to move up the Tennessee River toward Corinth, where the Confederates were concentrating a large army; but he was directed not to attack. His forces, now numbering 38,000, were accordingly encamped near Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, to await the arrival of General Buell with 40,000 more; but April 6 the Confederates came out from Corinth 50,000 strong and attacked Grant violently, hoping to overwhelm him before Buell could arrive; 5,000 of his troops were beyond supporting distance, so that he was largely outnumbered and forced back to the river, where, however, he held out until dark, when the head of Buell's column came upon the field. The next day the Confederates were driven back to Corinth, nineteen miles. The loss was heavy on both sides; Grant, being senior in rank to Buell, commanded on both days. Two days afterward Halleck arrived at the front and assumed command of the army, Grant remaining at the head of the right wing and the reserve. On May 30 Corinth was evacuated by the Confederates. In July Halleck was made General-in-Chief, and Grant succeeded him in command of the Department of the Tennessee. September 19 the battle of Iuka was fought, where, owing to Rosecrans's fault, only an incomplete victory was obtained.

Next, Grant, with 30,000 men, moved down into Mississippi and threatened Vicksburg, while Sherman, with 40,000 men, was sent by way of the river to attack that place in front; but, owing to Colonel Murphy's surrendering Holly Springs to the Confederates, Grant was so weakened that he had to retire to Corinth, and then Sherman failed to sustain his intended attack.

In January, 1863, General Grant took command in person of all the troops in the Mississippi Valley, and spent several months in fruitless attempts to compel the surrender or evacuation of Vicksburg; but July 4, following, the place surrendered, with 31,600 men and 172 cannon, and the Mississippi River thus fell permanently into the hands of the Government. Grant was made a

Major-General in the regular army, and in October following he was placed in command of the Division of the Mississippi. The same month he went to Chattanooga and saved the Army of the Cumberland from starvation, and drove Bragg from that part of the country. This victory overthrew the last important hostile force west of the Alleghanies and opened the way for the National armies into Georgia and Sherman's march to the sea.

The remarkable series of successes which Grant had now achieved pointed him out as the appropriate leader of the National armies, and accordingly, in February, 1864, the rank of Lieutenant-General was created for him by Congress, and on March 17 he assumed command of the armies of the United States. Planning the grand final campaign, he sent Sherman into Georgia, Sigel into the valley of Virginia, and Butler to capture Richmond, while he fought his own way from the Rapidan to the James. The costly but victorious battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna and Cold Harbor were fought, more for the purpose of annihilating Lee than to capture any particular point. In June, 1864, the siege of Richmond was begun. Sherman, meanwhile, was marching and fighting daily in Georgia and steadily advancing toward Atlanta; but Sigel had been defeated in the valley of Virginia, and was superseded by Hunter. Lee sent Early to threaten the National capital; whereupon Grant gathered up a force which he placed under Sheridan, and that commander rapidly drove Early, in a succession of battles, through the valley of Virginia and destroyed his army as an organized force. The siege of Richmond went on, and Grant made numerous attacks, but was only partially successful. The people of the North grew impatient, and even the Government advised him to abandon the attempt to take Richmond or crush the Confederacy in that way; but he never wavered. He resolved to "fight it out on that line, if it took all summer."

By September Sherman had made his way to Atlanta, and Grant then sent him on his famous "march to the sea," a route which the chief had designed six months before. He made Sherman's success possible, not only by holding Lee in front of Richmond, but also by sending reinforcements to Thomas, who then drew off and defeated the only army which could have confronted Sherman. Thus the latter was left unopposed, and, with Thomas and Sheridan, was used in the furtherance of Grant's plans. Each executed his part in the great design and contributed his share to the result at which Grant was aiming. Sherman finally reached Savannah, Schofield beat the enemy at Franklin, Thomas at Nashville, and Sheridan wherever he met him; and all this while General Grant was holding Lee, with the principal Confederate army, near Richmond, as it were chained and helpless. Then Schofield was brought from the West, and Fort Fisher and Wilmington were captured on the sea-coast, so as to afford him a foothold; from here he was sent into the interior of North Carolina, and Sherman was ordered to move northward to join him. When all this was effected, and Sheridan could find no one else to fight in the Shenandoah Valley, Grant brought the cavalry leader to the front of Richmond, and, making a last effort, drove Lee from his entrenchments and captured Richmond.

At the beginning of the final campaign Lee had collected 73,000 fighting men in the lines at Richmond, besides the local militia and the gunboat crews, amounting to 5,000 more. Including Sheridan's force Grant had 110,000 men in the works before Petersburg and Richmond. Petersburg fell on the 2d of April, and Richmond on the 3d, and Lee fled in the direction of Lynchburg. Grant pursued with remorseless

energy, only stopping to strike fresh blows, and Lee at last found himself not only outfought but also out-marched and out-generaled. Being completely surrounded, he surrendered on the 9th of April, 1865, at Appomattox Court-House, in the open field, with 27,000 men, all that remained of his army. This act virtually ended the war. Thus, in ten days Grant had captured Petersburg and Richmond, fought, by his subordinates, the battles of Five Forks and Sailor's Creek, besides numerous smaller ones, captured 20,000 men in actual battle, and received the surrender of 27,000 more at Appomattox, absolutely annihilating an army of 70,000 soldiers.

General Grant returned at once to Washington to superintend the disbandment of the armies, but this pleasurable work was scarcely begun when President Lincoln was assassinated. It had doubtless been intended to inflict the same fate upon Grant; but he, fortunately, on account of leaving Washington early in the evening, declined an invitation to accompany the President to the theater where the murder was committed. This event made Andrew Johnson President, but left Grant by far the most conspicuous figure in the public life of the country. He became the object of an enthusiasm greater than had ever been known in America. Every possible honor was heaped upon him; the grade of General was created for him by Congress; houses were presented to him by citizens; towns were illuminated on his entrance into them; and, to cap the climax, when he made his tour around the world, "all nations did him honor" as they had never before honored a foreigner.

The General, as Commander-in-Chief, was placed in an embarrassing position by the opposition of President Johnson to the measures of Congress; but he directly manifested his characteristic loyalty by obeying Congress rather than the disaffected President, although for a short time he had served in his cabinet as Secretary of War.

Of course, everybody thought of General Grant as the next President of the United States, and he was accordingly elected as such in 1868 "by a large majority," and four years later re-elected by a much larger majority — the most overwhelming ever given by the people of this country. His first administration was distinguished by a cessation of the strifes which sprang from the war, by a large reduction of the National debt, and by a settlement of the difficulties with England which had grown out of the depredations committed by privateers fitted out in England during the war. This last settlement was made by the famous "Geneva arbitration," which saved to this Government $15,000,000, but, more than all, prevented a war with England. "Let us have peace," was Grant's motto. And this is the most appropriate place to remark that above all Presidents whom this Government has ever had, General Grant was the most non-partisan. He regarded the Executive office as purely and exclusively *executive* of the laws of Congress, irrespective of "politics." But every great man has jealous, bitter enemies, a fact Grant was well aware of.

After the close of his Presidency, our General made his famous tour around the world, already referred to, and soon afterward, in company with Ferdinand Ward, of New York City, he engaged in banking and stock brokerage, which business was made disastrous to Grant, as well as to himself, by his rascality. By this time an incurable cancer of the tongue developed itself in the person of the afflicted ex-President, which ended his unrequited life July 23, 1885. Thus passed away from earth's turmoils the man, the General, who was as truly the "father of this regenerated country" as was Washington the father of the infant nation.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES, the nineteenth President of the United States, 1877–'81, was born in Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822. His ancestry can be traced as far back as 1280, when Hayes and Rutherford were two Scottish chieftains fighting side by side with Baliol, William Wallace and Robert Bruce. Both families belonged to the nobility, owned extensive estates and had a large following. The Hayes family had, for a coat of-arms, a shield, barred and surmounted by a flying eagle. There was a circle of stars about the eagle and above the shield, while on a scroll underneath the shield was inscribed the motto, "Recte." Misfortune overtaking the family, George Hayes left Scotland in 1680, and settled in Windsor, Connecticut. He was an industrious worker in wood and iron, having a mechanical genius and a cultivated mind. His son George was born in Windsor and remained there during his life.

Daniel Hayes, son of the latter, married Sarah Lee, and lived in Simsbury, Connecticut. Ezekiel, son of Daniel, was born in 1724, and was a manufacturer of scythes at Bradford, Connecticut. Rutherford Hayes, son of Ezekiel and grandfather of President Hayes, was born in New Haven, in August, 1756. He was a famous blacksmith and tavern-keeper. He immigrated to Vermont at an unknown date, settling in Brattleboro where he established a hotel. Here his son Rutherford, father of President Hayes, was born. In September, 1813, he married Sophia Birchard, of Wilmington, Vermont, whose ancestry on the male side is traced back to 1635, to John Birchard, one of the principal founders of Norwich. Both of her grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary war.

The father of President Hayes was of a mechanical turn, and could mend a plow, knit a stocking, or do almost anything that he might undertake. He was prosperous in business, a member of the church and active in all the benevolent enterprises of the town. After the close of the war of 1812 he immigrated to Ohio, and purchased a farm near the present town of Delaware. His family then consisted of his wife and two children, and an orphan girl whom he had adopted.

It was in 1817 that the family arrived at Delaware. Instead of settling upon his



Sincerely
R. B. Hayes

farm, Mr. Hayes concluded to enter into business in the village. He purchased an interest in a distillery, a business then as respectable as it was profitable. His capital and recognized ability assured him the highest social position in the community. He died July 22, 1822, less than three months before the birth of the son that was destined to fill the office of President of the United States.

Mrs. Hayes at this period was very weak, and the subject of this sketch was so feeble at birth that he was not expected to live beyond a month or two at most. As the months went by he grew weaker and weaker so that the neighbors were in the habit of inquiring from time to time "if Mrs. Hayes's baby died last night." On one occasion a neighbor, who was on friendly terms with the family, after alluding to the boy's big head and the mother's assiduous care of him, said to her, in a bantering way, "That's right! Stick to him. You have got him along so far, and I shouldn't wonder if he would really come to something yet." "You need not laugh," said Mrs. Hayes, "you wait and see. You can't tell but I shall make him President of the United States yet."

The boy lived, in spite of the universal predictions of his speedy death; and when, in 1825, his elder brother was drowned, he became, if possible, still dearer to his mother. He was seven years old before he was placed in school. His education, however, was not neglected. His sports were almost wholly within doors, his playmates being his sister and her associates. These circumstances tended, no doubt, to foster that gentleness of disposition and that delicate consideration for the feelings of others which are marked traits of his character. At school he was ardently devoted to his studies, obedient to the teacher, and careful to avoid the quarrels in which many of his schoolmates were involved. He was always waiting at the school-house door when it opened in the morning, and never late in returning to his seat at recess. His sister Fannie was his constant companion, and their affection for each other excited the admiration of their friends.

In 1838 young Hayes entered Kenyon College and graduated in 1842. He then began the study of law in the office of Thomas Sparrow at Columbus. His health was now well established, his figure robust, his mind vigorous and alert. In a short time he determined to enter the law school at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where for two years he pursued his studies with great diligence.

In 1845 he was admitted to the bar at Marietta, Ohio, and shortly afterward went into practice as an attorney-at-law with Ralph P. Buckland, of Fremont. Here he remained three years, acquiring but limited practice, and apparently unambitious of distinction in his profession. His bachelor uncle, Sardis Birchard, who had always manifested great interest in his nephew and rendered him assistance in boyhood, was now a wealthy banker, and it was understood that the young man would be his heir. It is possible that this expectation may have made Mr. Hayes more indifferent to the attainment of wealth than he would otherwise have been, but he was led into no extravagance or vices on this account.

In 1849 he removed to Cincinnati where his ambition found new stimulus. Two events occurring at this period had a powerful influence upon his subsequent life. One of them was his marriage to Miss Lucy Ware Webb, daughter of Dr. James Webb, of Cincinnati; the other was his introduction to the Cincinnati Literary Club, a body embracing such men as Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, General John Pope and Governor Edward F. Noyes. The marriage was a fortunate one as every body knows. Not one of all the wives of

our Presidents was more universally admired, reverenced and beloved than is Mrs. Hayes, and no one has done more than she to reflect honor upon American womanhood.

In 1856 Mr. Hayes was nominated to the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, but declined to accept the nomination. Two years later he was chosen to the office of City Solicitor.

In 1861, when the Rebellion broke out, he was eager to take up arms in the defense of his country. His military life was bright and illustrious. June 7, 1861, he was appointed Major of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry. In July the regiment was sent to Virginia. October 15, 1861, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment, and in August, 1862, was promoted Colonel of the Seventy-ninth Ohio Regiment, but refused to leave his old comrades. He was wounded at the battle of South Mountain, and suffered severely, being unable to enter upon active duty for several weeks. November 30, 1862, he rejoined his regiment as its Colonel, having been promoted October 15.

December 25, 1862, he was placed in command of the Kanawha division, and for meritorious service in several battles was promoted Brigadier-General. He was also brevetted Major-General for distinguished services in 1864. He was wounded four times, and five horses were shot from under him.

Mr. Hayes was first a Whig in politics, and was among the first to unite with the Free-Soil and Republican parties. In 1864 he was elected to Congress from the Second Ohio District, which had always been Democratic, receiving a majority of 3,098. In 1866 he was renominated for Congress and was a second time elected. In 1867 he was elected Governor over Allen G. Thurman, the Democratic candidate, and re-elected in 1869. In 1874 Sardis Birchard died, leaving his large estate to General Hayes.

In 1876 he was nominated for the Presidency. His letter of acceptance excited the admiration of the whole country. He resigned the office of Governor and retired to his home in Fremont to await the result of the canvass. After a hard, long contest he was inaugurated March 5, 1877. His Presidency was characterized by compromises with all parties, in order to please as many as possible. The close of his Presidential term in 1881 was the close of his public life, and since then he has remained at his home in Fremont, Ohio, in Jeffersonian retirement from public notice, in striking contrast with most others of the world's notables.



J. A. Garfield.

JAMES A. GARFIELD.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, twentieth President of the United States, 1881, was born November 19, 1831, in the wild woods of Cuyahoga County, Ohio. His parents were Abram and Eliza (Ballou) Garfield, who were of New England ancestry. The senior Garfield was an industrious farmer, as the rapid improvements which appeared on his place attested. The residence was the familiar pioneer log cabin, and the household comprised the parents and their children—Mehetable, Thomas, Mary and James A. In May, 1833, the father died, and the care of the household consequently devolved upon young Thomas, to whom James was greatly indebted for the educational and other advantages he enjoyed. He now lives in Michigan, and the two sisters live in Solon, Ohio, near their birthplace.

As the subject of our sketch grew up, he, too, was industrious, both in mental and physical labor. He worked upon the farm, or at carpentering, or chopped wood, or at any other odd job that would aid in support of the family, and in the meantime made the most of his books. Ever afterward he was never ashamed of his humble origin, nor forgot the friends of his youth. The poorest laborer was sure of his sympathy, and he always exhibited the character of a modest gentleman.

Until he was about sixteen years of age, James's highest ambition was to be a lake captain. To this his mother was strongly opposed, but she finally consented to his going to Cleveland to carry out his long-cherished design, with the understanding, however, that he should try to obtain some other kind of employment. He walked all the way to Cleveland, and this was his first visit to the city. After making many applications for work, including labor on board a lake vessel, but all in vain, he finally engaged as a driver for his cousin, Amos Letcher, on the Ohio & Pennsylvania Canal. In a short time, however, he quit this and returned home. He then attended the seminary at Chester for about three years, and next he entered Hiram Institute, a school started in 1850 by the Disciples of Christ, of which church he was a member. In order to pay his way he assumed the duties of janitor, and at times taught school. He soon completed the curriculum there, and then entered Williams College, at which he graduated in 1856, taking one of the highest honors of his class.

Afterward he returned to Hiram as President. In his youthful and therefore zealous piety, he exercised his talents occasionally as a preacher of the Gospel. He was a man of strong moral and religious convictions, and as soon as he began to look into politics, he saw innumerable points that could be improved. He also studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. November 11, 1858, Mr. Garfield married Miss Lucretia Rudolph, who ever afterward proved a worthy consort in all the stages of her husband's career. They had seven children, five of whom are still living.

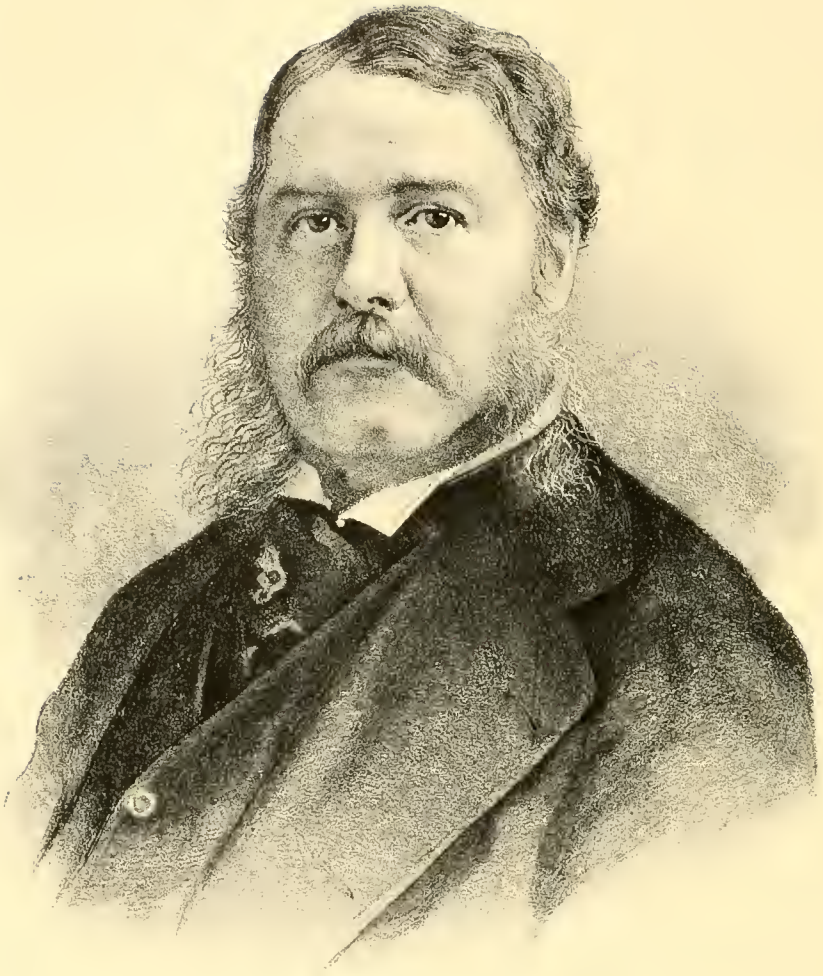
It was in 1859 that Garfield made his first political speeches, in Hiram and the neighboring villages, and three years later he began to speak at county mass-meetings, being received everywhere with popular favor. He was elected to the State Senate this year, taking his seat in January, 1860.

On the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion in 1861, Mr. Garfield resolved to fight as he had talked, and accordingly he enlisted to defend the old flag, receiving his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-second Regiment of the Ohio Volunteer Infantry, August 14, that year. He was immediately thrown into active service, and before he had ever seen a gun fired in action he was placed in command of four regiments of infantry and eight companies of cavalry, charged with the work of driving the Confederates, headed by Humphrey Marshall, from his native State, Kentucky. This task was speedily accomplished, although against great odds. On account of his success, President Lincoln commissioned him Brigadier-General, January 11, 1862; and, as he had been the youngest man in the Ohio Senate two years before, so now he was the youngest General in the army. He was with General Buell's army at Shiloh, also in its operations around Corinth and its march through Alabama. Next, he was detailed as a member of the general court-martial for the trial of General Fitz-John Porter, and then ordered to report to General Rosecrans, when he was assigned to the position of Chief of Staff. His military history closed with his brilliant services at Chickamauga, where he won the stars of Major-General.

In the fall of 1862, without any effort on his part, he was elected as a Representative to Congress, from that section of Ohio which had been represented for sixty years mainly by two men—Elisha Whittlesey and Joshua R. Giddings. Again, he was the youngest member of that body, and continued there by successive re-elections, as Representative or Senator, until he was elected President in 1880. During his life in Congress he compiled and published by his speeches, there and elsewhere, more information on the issues of the day, especially on one side, than any other member.

June 8, 1880, at the National Republican Convention held in Chicago, General Garfield was nominated for the Presidency, in preference to the old war-horses, Blaine and Grant; and although many of the Republican party felt sore over the failure of their respective heroes to obtain the nomination, General Garfield was elected by a fair popular majority. He was duly inaugurated, but on July 2 following, before he had fairly got started in his administration, he was fatally shot by a half-demented assassin. After very painful and protracted suffering, he died September 19, 1881, lamented by all the American people. Never before in the history of this country had anything occurred which so nearly froze the blood of the Nation, for the moment, as the awful act of Guiteau, the murderer. He was duly tried, convicted and put to death on the gallows.

The lamented Garfield was succeeded by the Vice-President, General Arthur, who seemed to endeavor to carry out the policy inaugurated by his predecessor.



C. A. Arthur.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

CHESTER ALLEN ARTHUR, the twenty-first Chief Executive of this growing republic, 1881-'5, was born in Franklin County, Vermont, October 5, 1830, the eldest of a family of two sons and five daughters. His father, Rev. Dr. William Arthur, a Baptist clergyman, immigrated to this country from County Antrim, Ireland, in his eighteenth year, and died in 1875, in Newtonville, near Albany, New York, after serving many years as a successful minister. Chester A. was educated at that old, conservative institution, Union College, at Schenectady, New York, where he excelled in all his studies. He graduated there, with honor, and then struck out in life for himself by teaching school for about two years in his native State.

At the expiration of that time young Arthur, with $500 in his purse, went to the city of New York and entered the law office of ex-Judge E. D. Culver as a student. In due time he was admitted to the bar, when he formed a partnership with his intimate friend and old room-mate, Henry D. Gardiner, with the intention of practicing law at some point in the West; but after spending about three months in the Western States, in search of an eligible place, they returned to New York City, leased a room, exhibited a sign of their business and almost immediately enjoyed a paying patronage.

At this stage of his career Mr. Arthur's business prospects were so encouraging that he concluded to take a wife, and accordingly he married the daughter of Lieutenant Herndon, of the United States Navy, who had been lost at sea. To the widow of the latter Congress voted a gold medal, in recognition of the Lieutenant's bravery during the occasion in which he lost his life. Mrs. Arthur died shortly before her husband's nomination to the Vice-Presidency, leaving two children.

Mr. Arthur obtained considerable celebrity as an attorney in the famous Lemmon suit, which was brought to recover possession of eight slaves, who had been declared free by the Superior Court of New York City. The noted Charles O'Conor, who was nominated by the "Straight Democrats" in 1872 for the United States Presidency, was retained by Jonathan G. Lem-

mon, of Virginia, to recover the negroes, but he lost the suit. In this case, however, Mr. Arthur was assisted by William M. Evarts, now United States Senator. Soon afterward, in 1856, a respectable colored woman was ejected from a street car in New York City. Mr. Arthur sued the car company in her behalf and recovered $500 damages. Immediately afterward all the car companies in the city issued orders to their employes to admit colored persons upon their cars.

Mr. Arthur's political doctrines, as well as his practice as a lawyer, raised him to prominence in the party of freedom; and accordingly he was sent as a delegate to the first National Republican Convention. Soon afterward he was appointed Judge Advocate for the Second Brigade of the State of New York, and then Engineer-in-Chief on Governor Morgan's staff. In 1861, the first year of the war, he was made Inspector-General, and next, Quartermaster-General, in both which offices he rendered great service to the Government. After the close of Governor Morgan's term he resumed the practice of law, forming first a partnership with Mr. Ransom, and subsequently adding Mr. Phelps to the firm. Each of these gentlemen were able lawyers.

November 21, 1872, General Arthur was appointed Collector of the Port of New York by President Grant, and he held the office until July 20, 1878.

The next event of prominence in General Arthur's career was his nomination to the Vice-Presidency of the United States, under the influence of Roscoe Conkling, at the National Republican Convention held at Chicago in June, 1880, when James A. Garfield was placed at the head of the ticket. Both the convention and the campaign that followed were noisy and exciting. The friends of Grant, constituting nearly half the convention, were exceedingly persistent, and were sorely disappointed over their defeat. At the head of the Democratic ticket was placed a very strong and popular man; yet Garfield and Arthur were elected by a respectable plurality of the popular vote. The 4th of March following, these gentlemen were accordingly inaugurated; but within four months the assassin's bullet made a fatal wound in the person of General Garfield, whose life terminated September 19, 1881, when General Arthur, *ex officio*, was obliged to take the chief reins of government. Some misgivings were entertained by many in this event, as Mr. Arthur was thought to represent especially the Grant and Conkling wing of the Republican party; but President Arthur had both the ability and the good sense to allay all fears, and he gave the restless, critical American people as good an administration as they had ever been blessed with. Neither selfishness nor low partisanism ever characterized any feature of his public service. He ever maintained a high sense of every individual right as well as of the Nation's honor. Indeed, he stood so high that his successor, President Cleveland, though of opposing politics, expressed a wish in his inaugural address that he could only satisfy the people with as good an administration.

But the day of civil service reform had come in so far, and the corresponding reaction against "third-termism" had encroached so far even upon "second-term" service, that the Republican party saw fit in 1884 to nominate another man for President. Only by this means was General Arthur's tenure of office closed at Washington. On his retirement from the Presidency, March, 1885, he engaged in the practice of law at New York City, where he died November 18, 1886.



Grover Cleveland

GROVER CLEVELAND.

GROVER CLEVELAND, the twenty-second President of the United States, 1885—, was born in Caldwell, Essex County, New Jersey, March 18, 1837. The house in which he was born, a small two-story wooden building, is still standing. It was the parsonage of the Presbyterian church, of which his father, Richard Cleveland, at the time was pastor. The family is of New England origin, and for two centuries has contributed to the professions and to business, men who have reflected honor on the name. Aaron Cleveland, Grover Cleveland's great-great-grandfather, was born in Massachusetts, but subsequently moved to Philadelphia, where he became an intimate friend of Benjamin Franklin, at whose house he died. He left a large family of children, who in time married and settled in different parts of New England. A grandson was one of the small American force that fought the British at Bunker Hill. He served with gallantry throughout the Revolution and was honorably discharged at its close as a Lieutenant in the Continental army. Another grandson, William Cleveland (a son of a second Aaron Cleveland, who was distinguished as a writer and member of the Connecticut Legislature) was Grover Cleveland's grandfather. William Cleveland became a silversmith in Norwich, Connecticut. He acquired by industry some property and sent his son, Richard Cleveland, the father of Grover Cleveland, to Yale College, where he graduated in 1824. During a year spent in teaching at Baltimore, Maryland, after graduation, he met and fell in love with a Miss Annie Neale, daughter of a wealthy Baltimore book publisher, of Irish birth. He was earning his own way in the world at the time and was unable to marry; but in three years he completed a course of preparation for the ministry, secured a church in Windham, Connecticut, and married Annie Neale. Subsequently he moved to Portsmouth, Virginia, where he preached for nearly two years, when he was summoned to Caldwell, New Jersey, where was born Grover Cleveland.

When he was three years old the family moved to Fayetteville, Onondaga County, New York. Here Grover Cleveland lived until he was fourteen years old, the rugged, healthful life of a country boy. His frank, generous manner made him a favorite among his companions, and their respect was won by the good qualities in the germ which his manhood developed. He attended the district school of the village and

was for a short time at the academy. His father, however, believed that boys should be taught to labor at an early age, and before he had completed the course of study at the academy he began to work in the village store at $50 for the first year, and the promise of $100 for the second year. His work was well done and the promised increase of pay was granted the second year.

Meanwhile his father and family had moved to Clinton, the seat of Hamilton College, where his father acted as agent to the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, preaching in the churches of the vicinity. Hither Grover came at his father's request shortly after the beginning of his second year at the Fayetteville store, and resumed his studies at the Clinton Academy. After three years spent in this town, the Rev. Richard Cleveland was called to the village church of Holland Patent. He had preached here only a month when he was suddenly stricken down and died without an hour's warning. The death of the father left the family in straitened circumstances, as Richard Cleveland had spent all his salary of $1,000 per year, which was not required for the necessary expenses of living, upon the education of his children, of whom there were nine, Grover being the fifth. Grover was hoping to enter Hamilton College, but the death of his father made it necessary for him to earn his own livelihood. For the first year (1853–'4) he acted as assistant teacher and bookkeeper in the Institution for the Blind in New York City, of which the late Augustus Schell was for many years the patron. In the winter of 1854 he returned to Holland Patent, where the generous people of that place, Fayetteville and Clinton, had purchased a home for his mother, and in the following spring, borrowing $25, he set out for the West to earn his living.

Reaching Buffalo he paid a hasty visit to an uncle, Lewis F. Allen, a well-known stock farmer, living at Black Rock, a few miles distant. He communicated his plans to Mr. Allen, who discouraged the idea of the West, and finally induced the enthusiastic boy of seventeen to remain with him and help him prepare a catalogue of blooded short-horn cattle, known as "Allen's American Herd Book," a publication familiar to all breeders of cattle. In August, 1855, he entered the law office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, at Buffalo, and after serving a few months without pay, was paid $4 a week—an amount barely sufficient to meet the necessary expenses of his board in the family of a fellow-student in Buffalo, with whom he took lodgings. Life at this time with Grover Cleveland was a stern battle with the world. He took his breakfast by candle-light with the drovers, and went at once to the office where the whole day was spent in work and study. Usually he returned again at night to resume reading which had been interrupted by the duties of the day. Gradually his employers came to recognize the ability, trustworthiness and capacity for hard work in their young employe, and by the time he was admitted to the bar (1859) he stood high in their confidence. A year later he was made confidential and managing clerk, and in the course of three years more his salary had been raised to $1,000. In 1863 he was appointed assistant district attorney of Erie County by the district attorney, the Hon. C. C. Torrance.

Since his first vote had been cast in 1858 he had been a staunch Democrat, and until he was chosen Governor he always made it his duty, rain or shine, to stand at the polls and give out ballots to Democratic voters. During the first year of his term as assistant district attorney, the Democrats desired especially to carry the Board of Supervisors. The old Second Ward in which he lived was Republican ordinarily by 250 majority, but at the urgent request of the

party Grover Cleveland consented to be the Democratic candidate for Supervisor, and came within thirteen votes of an election. The three years spent in the district attorney's office were devoted to assiduous labor and the extension of his professional attainments. He then formed a law partnership with the late Isaac V. Vanderpoel, ex-State Treasurer, under the firm name of Vanderpoel & Cleveland. Here the bulk of the work devolved on Cleveland's shoulders, and he soon won a good standing at the bar of Erie County. In 1869 Mr. Cleveland formed a partnership with ex-Senator A. P. Laning and ex-Assistant United States District Attorney Oscar Folsom, under the firm name of Laning, Cleveland & Folsom. During these years he began to earn a moderate professional income; but the larger portion of it was sent to his mother and sisters at Holland Patent to whose support he had contributed ever since 1860. He served as sheriff of Erie County, 1870-'4, and then resumed the practice of law, associating himself with the Hon. Lyman K. Bass and Wilson S. Bissell. The firm was strong and popular, and soon commanded a large and lucrative practice. Ill health forced the retirement of Mr. Bass in 1879, and the firm became Cleveland & Bissell. In 1881 Mr. George J. Sicard was added to the firm.

In the autumn election of 1881 he was elected mayor of Buffalo by a majority of over 3,500—the largest majority ever given a candidate for mayor—and the Democratic city ticket was successful, although the Republicans carried Buffalo by over 1,000 majority for their State ticket. Grover Cleveland's administration as mayor fully justified the confidence reposed in him by the people of Buffalo, evidenced by the great vote he received.

The Democratic State Convention met at Syracuse, September 22, 1882, and nominated Grover Cleveland for Governor on the third ballot and Cleveland was elected by 192,000 majority. In the fall of 1884 he was elected President of the United States by about 1,000 popular majority, in New York State, and he was accordingly inaugurated the 4th of March following.

closely to his business, and by perseverance, honorable dealing and an upright life, succeeded in building up an extensive practice and took a leading position in the legal profession.

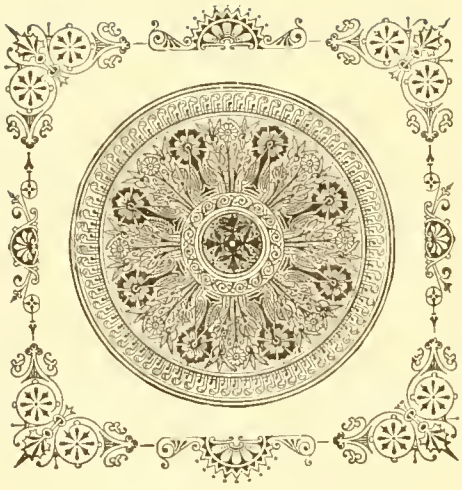
In 1860 he was nominated for the position of Supreme Court Reporter for the State of Indiana, and then began his experience as a stump speaker. He canvassed the State thoroughly and was elected.

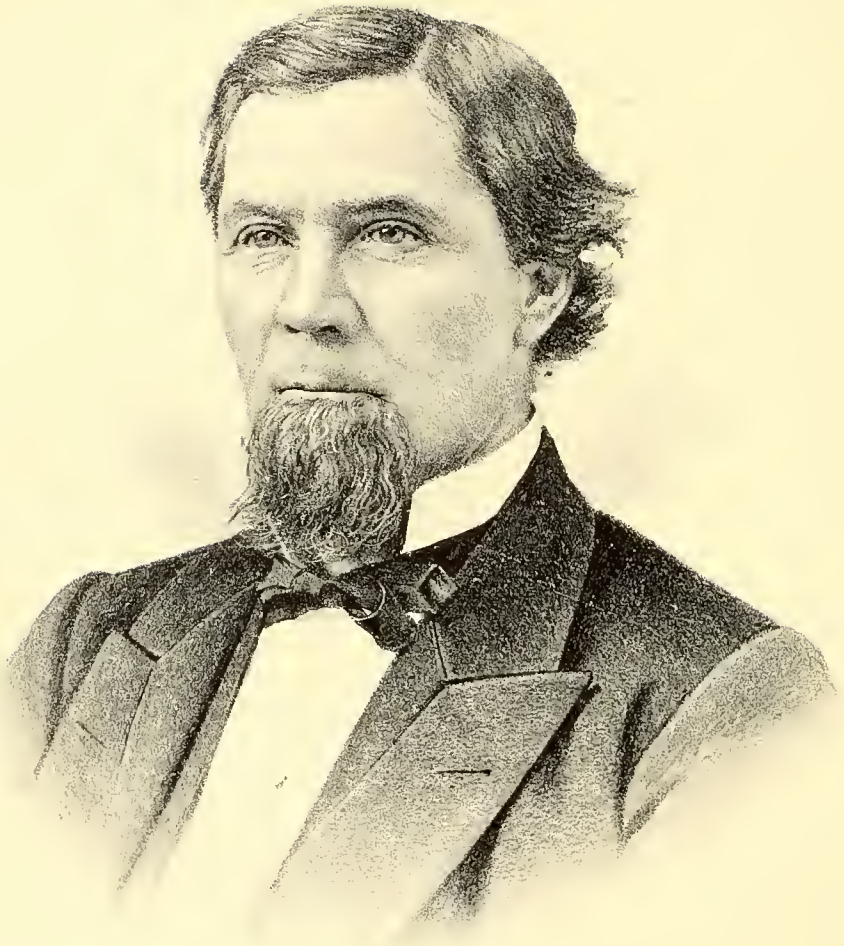
In 1862 his patriotism caused him to abandon a civil office and to offer his country his services in a military capacity. He organized the Seventieth Indiana Infantry and was chosen its Colonel. Although his regiment was composed of raw material, and he practically void of military schooling, he at once mastered military tactics and drilled his men, so that when he with his regiment was assigned to Gen. Sherman's command it was known as one of the best drilled organizations of the army. He was especially distinguished for bravery at the battles of Resacca and Peach Tree Creek. For his bravery and efficiency at the last named battle he was made a Brigadier-General, General Hooker speaking of him in the most complimentary terms.

While General Harrison was actively engaged in the field the Supreme Court declared the office of Supreme Court Reporter vacant, and another person was elected to fill the position. From the time of leaving Indiana with his regiment for the front, until the fall of 1864, General Harrison had taken no leave of absence. But having been nominated that year for the same office that he vacated in order to serve his country where he could do the greatest good, he got a thirty-day leave of absence, and during that time canvassed the State and was elected for another term as Supreme Court Reporter. He then started to rejoin his command, then with General Sherman in the South, but was stricken down with fever and after a very trying siege, made his way to the front, and participated in the closing scenes and incidents of the war.

In 1868 General Harrison declined a re-election as Reporter, and applied himself to the practice of his profession. He was a candidate for Governor of Indiana on the Republican ticket in 1876. Although defeated, the brilliant campaign brought him to public notice and gave him a National reputation as an able and formidable debater and he was much sought in the Eastern States as a public speaker. He took an active part in the Presidential campaign of 1880, and was elected to the United States Senate, where he served six years, and was known as one of the strongest debaters, as well as one of the ablest men and best lawyers. When his term expired in the Senate he resumed his law practice at Indianapolis, becoming the head of one of the strongest law firms in the State of Indiana.

Sometime prior to the opening of the Presidential campaign of 1888, the two great political parties (Republican and Democratic) drew the line of political battle on the question of tariff, which became the leading issue and the rallying watchword during the memorable campaign. The Republicans appealed to the people for their voice as to a tariff to protect home industries, while the Democrats wanted a tariff for revenue only. The Republican convention assembled in Chicago in June and selected Mr. Harrison as their standard bearer on a platform of principles, among other important clauses being that of protection, which he cordially indorsed in accepting the nomination. November 6, 1888, after a heated canvass, General Harrison was elected, defeating Grover Cleveland, who was again the nominee of the Democratic party. He was inaugurated and assumed the duties of his office March 4, 1889.





Wm. L. Rice

CLARK AND JACKSON COUNTIES.

HONORABLE WILLIAM THOMPSON PRICE was born in Barre Township, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, June 17, 1824, and died at his home in Black River Falls, Wisconsin, December 6, 1886. Perhaps no man has been more prominently identified with the early and later history of the State of Wisconsin than he. His opportunities for acquiring an education in early life were extremely limited. His father, William Price, was a farmer by occupation, and at one time Sheriff of Huntingdon County. He is said to have been a man of large and powerful body, possessing an indomitable will and great force of character. William T. Price was a man much smaller physically, but inherited the will power and integrity of character which had been his father's. His early life was spent on a farm, and he was for a time employed as clerk in a store in Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania. While he was thus occupied he spent his evenings in reading law books, and began fitting himself for the career of later years. In the spring of 1845 he emigrated to the growing West, going first to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, where he intended to work into the law business. But not being fully satisfied with the prospect there, he came to Black River Falls the following autumn. The story that has come down in regard to his worldly possessions is that he owned an ax and twenty-five cents in money. Here he entered upon a path that led to the front rank of the business men of the county, and in fact of the State. It would be impossible within the limits of this article to give in detail an account of the business interests with which he was connected, but the following facts are taken from a biography of Judge Price, and will give the reader an idea of what he accomplished, and his business capacity.

Soon after his arrival at the Falls he went into the pine woods, six miles north of the present site of Neillsville, and in company with two other men got out 700,000 feet of logs during the following winter. This success doubtless determined the character of the business in which he was engaged for many years, and on which he spent sufficient energy to have wrecked an ordinary man. In the summer of 1846 he accepted the posi-

tion of book-keeper and general manager of the business of Jacob Spaulding. In the winter of 1848–'49 he was logging with Amos Elliott in Clark County; he continued logging with fair success until 1853, when he formed a partnership with F. M. Rublee, of La Crosse, Mr. Price having entire charge of the business; this firm existed about two years, and in 1852 purchased and platted the northwestern part of Black River Falls.

In 1854 he removed his family to La Crosse and there opened a livery stable and established a stage line between that place and Black River Falls. In 1854 he returned to the Falls and formed a law partnership with C. R. Johnson; it was the first law firm on Black River, and continued to exist until 1859, Judge Price retiring. He kept the La Crosse stage line in operation for a number of years. He also embarked in the mercantile business on a large scale, with C. S. Crossett as a partner. The panic of 1857 found their business unsettled, and being unable to meet their paper they failed. After disposing of all their assets, they were still $25,000 in debt. Mr. Price returned to the logging business with renewed energy, but without capital, and within seven years had every dollar of the indebtedness paid, with ten per cent. interest. His creditors made him a present of a $300 gold watch and chain in token of their appreciation of his honesty in paying them what could not have been collected by law. In 1860, in company with D. J. Spaulding, he engaged in operating the Albion flour and lumber mills of this city. In 1864 he purchased the stage line from St. Paul to Sparta, but soon disposed of a portion of it. He enlarged this business, and conducted it successfully.

In 1871 he purchased a farm in the township of Hixton, and added to this from time to time until he had 3,000 acres in one body. He also owned much other valuable real estate, and during the latter years of his life his logging interests were more extensive. He averaged 60,000,000 feet of logs annually, involving the employment of 750 men. He is said to have been one of the most extensive single operators in the United States, and was the largest in the State of Wisconsin.

He began taking an active part in politics in 1850. In 1851 he was elected to the Assembly as a Democrat, but on the organization of the Republican party he joined that body. In 1853–'54 he was Judge of Jackson County; he was a member of the State Senate in 1858, 1870, 1878, 1879, 1880, and 1881. He was Collector of internal revenue from 1863 to 1865; for many years he was President of the Jackson County Bank. In 1882 he was elected to the Forty-eighth Congress, from the Eighth Congressional District; was re-elected in 1884 to the Forty-ninth, and in 1886, to the Fiftieth. He was attentive to the duties of every position he held, and discharged them with great ability and energy. He was a clear-headed business man, and possessed unusual power as a speaker. He was generous-hearted, stanch and true to his friends, and always ready to defend himself against his enemies. His death caused sincere and deep regret throughout the State and country. His death occurred before he entered upon his duties as a member of the Fiftieth Congress. He was one of the brightest men the State of Wisconsin has had; he labored constantly in the interests of law and order and morality. As a business man his ambition was satisfied with only the largest operations, which he conducted conscientiously and equitably. In his political career he was a reformer whose positions could never be misunderstood. In Congress he occupied the position of a leader,

and always commanded attention when he spoke on any question.

Judge Price was united in marriage July 10, 1851, to Miss Julia Campbell, of Grant County, Wisconsin, a most estimable woman, who with her two children: Hugh H. and Margaret, resides in the home erected by the father and husband a few years ago.

ROBERT EGGETT, of section 15, Eaton Township, Clark County, was born in Lincolnshire, England, about the year 1837. He was left an orphan when quite young, and the records of his birth were lost, except as they exist in the Church of England. He landed in Quebec, Canada, May 1, 1883, and in May of the next year came to this county, settling on his present farm of eighty acres. It was then covered with heavy timber, and he had to chop a place to build his log cabin; he now has twenty-three acres cleared.

Mr. Eggett was married in Yorkshire, November 24, 1866, to Ann Donkin, a native of that place, and daughter of George Donkin, deceased. They have five children: George R., John H., William, Alfred and Minnie. George and John are now working for themselves. Mr. and Mrs. Eggett and their two sons, William and John, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Eggett was a member of the Ancient Order of Foresters in the old country for twenty years.

CYRIL P. LA FLEUR, of section 10, Weston Township, was born in the Province of Montreal, Lower Canada, May 6, 1824, the son of Francis (deceased) and Sophia (Marseeau) La Fleur, both natives of Canada. They were the parents of three children: Cyril P., our subject; Theodore, a Baptist minister of Montreal; and Almyra, who died at the age of twenty-eight years. Our subject was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools of his native country. He came to the State of New York when eighteen years old, and worked in a tannery at Keysville two months, after which he came to Warren County, where he worked a few years at the same occupation. He next drove a team one year, hauling bricks and leather from Minerva to Glens Falls, and also worked in the saw-mills and at shoemaking. He came to this county in 1869, and in 1875 settled on his present farm of eighty acres, sixty acres of which is cleared, and where he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

Mr. La Fleur was married in June, 1852, to Eunice Hewett, a daughter of Sheldon B. Hewett (deceased), and they have five children, viz.: George F., Harry W., William E., Ella and Alice. Harry married Dora Fadner, and lives in this county; Ella married John W. Clark, of this township, and has three children: Alice, Miriam and James. Mr. La Fleur was Town Treasurer five years, is now a member of the Town Board, and has been a member of the School Board nearly ever since coming to this county. Politically he is a Republican.

JOSEPH COVEY, of section 14, range 2 Weston Township, Clark County, was born in Clinton County, New York, January 7, 1862, the son of James F. and Cornelia (Burzee) Covey, of Warren County, New York. They were the parents of seven children: Albert, Laura, Melvina, Sarah, John, Joseph and Alvin. The mother died

June 4, 1889. The father had been married prior to his union with our subject's mother, and by his first wife had three children: Charles, Louis and William.

The subject of this sketch was reared to farm life and educated in the common schools. He remained with his parents in Warren County until twelve years of age, where he was engaged in the pineries and driving logs on the Hudson River. He came to this county in June, 1885, and has since followed logging on the Black and Poplar rivers, and also farming. Mr. Covey was married April 29, 1883, to Jennie Pratt, a daughter of Edward Pratt, of Greenwood, this county; she was born in Warrensburg, New York, July 21, 1865. Her mother was Betsey Ann Middleton. Mr. and Mrs. Covey have two children: Howard and Hattie. Mr. Pratt came to this county in December, 1884, remained in Eaton that winter, then came to Christy, where he lived two and a half years, and next moved to Greenwood, where he keeps a general store.

CHARLES J. HANNAH, of section 14, Weston Township, Clark County, was born in St. George, Canada East, August 17, 1840, the son of James G. and Jane (Nugent) Hannah, the former a native of England, and the latter of County Down, Ireland, who came to America with her parents when a child. The father came to America when thirty years old, settling in Canada, where he was clerk of his county, a merchant and Postmaster of St. George. He died there in 1851, and his wife died at the same place in 1861.

The subject of this sketch was educated in St. George and Kennebec, Canada, where he followed farming and logging in early days. He subsequently worked in the pineries of Maine, and after returning to his home in Canada came to this county, settling on the Ross farm on Black River, Weston Township, which is now the Andrews farm. He settled on his present place in the fall of 1879, which was then covered with timber. He now has a fine farm of 200 acres, seventy of which is cleared. He has also worked in the pineries some, but most of his time has been spent in clearing his land and farming.

Mr. Hannah was married November 3, 1862, to Mary Boon, daughter of Charles and Nancy (Hughes) Boon, both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hannah have eight children: Nancy J., Eliza L., James L., Robert A., William H., Ellen L., Cinda M. and Minnie P. Nancy married Robert McKimm, and has one child. Mr. Hannah was a member of the Town Board one year; is a Republican politically, and religiously a member of the Presbyterian Church.

SE. HUTCHINGS, of Neillsville, was born at Peekskill, New York, June 24, 1839, and removed to Waukesha, Wisconsin, with his parents in 1850. His parents, Purdy G. and Margaret Hutchings, were both natives of the State of New York; his great-grandparents, whose surname was Clark, also his grandparents, whose surname was Jones, were born in Virginia; his forefathers took part in the Revolutionary war, also in the war of 1812, on the American side. He has one brother and one sister, both living. His parents are both dead, his father dying in 1854 and his mother in 1887, and both are buried in the cemetery at Waukesha.

Mr. Hutchings was married to Margaret J. McKeand, May 8, 1859, by the Rev. J. M. Walker. Miss McKeand was born at

Wawatosa, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, November 1, 1842. Her parents came from Newton Stewart, Scotland, in 1823. S. E. Hutchings and family moved to Clark County, Wisconsin, in 1869, and settled on section 34, in the town of Pine Valley. They are the parents of five children: Catherine M., born October 19, 1861; John E., born September 28, 1863; William N., born April 22, 1866; and S. E., Jr., born September 10, 1868, all in the county of Waukesha; Mary J. Hutchings, born February 26, 1874, in Clark County. S. E. Hutchings, Jr., died March 24, 1882, of spinal meningitis; William N. died May 23, 1886, by accidental drowning in Black River, and both were interred in the city of Neillsville cemetery.

Mr. Hutchings is a farmer by occupation, having received a common-school and an academical education, and is one of the enterprising and leading citizens of Clark County; has been a Magistrate for the past six years, and is at present; also Town Clerk of the town of Pine Valley for the past four years, which office he holds at present. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Neillsville Lodge, No. 198, and he is a strong Republican, taking a prominent part in all public matters.

SYVER HJERLEID, a wealthy farmer and leading citizen, residing on section 9, Springfield Township, first saw the light of day among the pine-clad hills of Norway, September 21, 1828. His parents, Iver and Ann Hjerleid, were also natives of Norway, and there lived and died. They had three sons: Ole, Haldor, and Syver, the youngest and only member of the family who left his native land. He grew to manhood in Norway, and was educated there. In 1852, he came to America and located in Chicago, Illinois, where he worked at the painter's trade for seven years. He saved his money, lived economically, and by his prudence and thrift was enabled, in 1854, to purchase a farm in Jackson County; he paid the Government one dollar and a quarter per acre; five years after he bought this land he removed to it, and has since given his time and energies to its cultivation. His efforts have been successful, as he now has one of the most desirable farms in the county; it consists of 160 acres and is well improved with many modern conveniences. In addition to this he owns 200 acres, in another portion of Springfield Township. When he arrived in New York, Mr. Hjerleid had but $2 in money, and was unable to speak one word of English, and to-day he ranks among the most reliable agriculturists of the community. He is always ready to lend a helping hand to every enterprise that is calculated to upbuild the moral and religious elements of society. In his political opinions he agrees with the Republican principles of government. He has served the people of his township in some official capacity continuously since his residence there.

Mr. Hjerleid was united in marriage, in July, 1859, to Miss Helen Knudson, in Chicago, Illinois. She was born in Norway, February 7, 1835. In all the obstacles he has overcome, and in all the efforts he has made to accumulate some property, Mr. Hjerleid has been ably and faithfully aided by his wife, and this record would fail in one of its purposes if it did not preserve this fact in connection with the history of this successful man.

Mr. and Mrs. Hjerleid are the parents of eleven children: Dorothea M., Ibert M., Hans C., Ludwig O., Hannah S., Haldor R., Clarence M., Octavius, Ninah C., Carl M. and Effie D. Ibert M. is deceased. The

family are all consistent members of the Lutheran Church, and occupy a position of honor and high respect in the community.

SANFORD D. BEARDSLEY, of section 26, range 2, Weston Township, Clark County, was born in Franklin County, Vermont, November 10, 1839, the son of Lewis (deceased) and Amelia (Smith) Beardsley. They were the parents of ten children, eight of whom still survive: Elias, Hiram, Charles, Harriet, Theron, Sanford, George and Jasper.

Sanford D., our subject, came with his parents to Kane County, Illinois, in 1846, settling on wild prairie land. They afterward removed to Sauk County, Wisconsin, in the fall of 1852, where he remained until the fall of 1861. In that year he enlisted in the late war, Company K, Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, serving eight months, when he was discharged on account of sickness. He re-enlisted January 4, 1864, in Company H, Seventeenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war. He was in the battles of Shiloh, the taking of Atlanta, and in all of Sherman's campaigns to and from the sea. He was disabled, and now draws a pension. After the war Mr. Beardsley returned to Sauk County, and subsequently went to Monroe County, Wisconsin, where he remained two years. In 1863 he returned to Sauk County, and in the spring of 1873 again went to Monroe County and remained until December, 1885, when he came to this county, settling on his present farm. He lived two years in Neillsville, but the remainder of the time has been spent on his present place, where he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Beardsley was married December 13, 1863, to Mary Lovisa Mott, daughter of John and Esther (Barnard) Mott, both now deceased. They were the parents of three children, all of whom are deceased except Mrs. Beardsley. Mr. and Mrs. Beardsley have three children: Rolla L., Blanche A. and Adda M. Rolla is now a barber at La Crosse. Mr. Beardsley held the office of Township Supervisor in Monroe County, and has also been Clerk and Director of the School Board of the town of Lincoln, in Monroe County. Socially he is a member of the G. A. R., and politically a Republican.

F. C. WAGE was born in Pennsylvania, April 16, 1841, son of J. D. and Susan Wage. He came to Wisconsin with his father in 1856, and settled in the town of Grant, then Lynn. The father bought 320 acres of land there, paying for it ten shillings per acre. He was killed in Wisconsin in 1866, in a logging fallow, by a stick which he was hauling catching in the ground and striking him on the head, and he is buried in Grant Township. The subject of our sketch lived with his parents until he was twenty-two years old, when he began working on a farm at $20 a month, being thus employed when the war broke out. At Black River Falls, December 30, 1863, he entered the service of his country, enlisting in Company I, Fourteenth Wisconsin Regiment. He was in the Red River expedition, participated in the action at White River, Arkansas, at Nashville, Tennessee, and a number of other engagements. He was a faithful soldier and was honorably discharged October 9, 1863, after a two years' service. He then returned to Wisconsin, and was engaged in logging about two years.

October 3, 1869, Mr. Wage was united in

marriage with Ruth E. Payn, born February 28, 1852, in New York; came to Wisconsin in 1857 and to Clark County in 1867. Soon after his return from the army Mr. Wag bought eighty acres of land in Grant Township, Clark County, living there until 1877, when he sold and bought in Pine Valley, where he now lives, two and one-half miles south of Neillsville. Mr. Wage is a Republican, and is one of Clark County's worthy citizens.

CHARLES W. CHRISTIAN, clerk in the Sterling Lumber Co.'s store, and also a mail carrier of Sterling, was born in Jefferson County, New York, June 30, 1844, the son of Moses (deceased) and Rebecca (Bailey) Christian, the former a native of Mohawk Valley, New York, and the latter of New Jersey. Of the parents' eleven children, four still survive: Melvina, now Mrs. John Baker, of Spirit Lake, Iowa; John B.; Angeline, now Mrs. Abraham Castellion, of Hortonville, Wisconsin; and Charles W., our subject. The latter came with his parents to Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, in 1849, when the Indians and wild animals were numerous, and it was then dangerous for a person to be out after dark. They settled in the openings and succeeded in clearing a farm. Mr. Christian was a soldier in the late war, in Company H, Twentieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, served three years, and was in the battles of Prairie Grove, Arkansas; Van Buren, Vicksburg, Yazoo City, Atchafalaya, Louisiana; Fort Morgan, Franklin Creek, Spanish Fort and others. He never lost but three days for disability, and then ran away from the hospital to rejoin his company.

After the war Mr. Christian returned to Fond du Lac County, thence to Hortonville, Wisconsin, in 1867, and in 1872 removed to Greenwood, this county, where he worked on a farm until the fall of 1875. In that year he came to Longwood, where he clerked in a store and hotel until the spring of 1879, and then came to Withee, settling on the southeast quarter of section 10, township 28, range 3 west, which is still his home.

He was married July 7, 1865, to Samantha Bradford, a daughter of Andrew Bradford, of Fond du Lac County. They have three children: Charles, Frank and Captolia. The mother died March 21, 1890. Mr. Christian is a member of the G. A. R. and I. O. O. F. fraternities; was School Clerk two years, Constable two years, and politically is a Republican.

HORACE S. CHASE, a worthy agriculturist of Clark County, has been a resident of Wisconsin since his fifteenth year, and will be here allotted space in this biographical record of the county. He was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, in the town of Stockholm, June 13, 1836, and is a son of Theodore and Huldah (Osgood) Chase. Theodore Chase was born in New Hampshire, near Swanzey, and was a son of Abner Chase. He was reared in Vermont, served in the war of 1812, and was a shoemaker by trade; he was also interested in farming; he took up his residence in St. Lawrence County, New York, early in life, and there passed the remainder of his days. His death occurred in 1840. His wife was married a second time to Mr. Hart, of St. Lawrence County, New York, and both were killed by a runaway team about the year 1871.

Horace S. Chase is one of a family of ten children: John F., Frederick, Huldah, Philan-

der, Caroline, Charles E., Emroy, Minerva and Lorenzo E. He was reared in the county in which he was born, received his education in the common schools and academies. When he first came to Wisconsin he worked on a farm during the summer season, and devoted his winters to teaching school. He was occupied in this way until 1868, when he came to Clark County and purchased a tract of eighty acres where he now lives; he cleared and improved about twenty acres, and has a comfortable home.

August 15, 1861, when the dark war cloud of the Rebellion was hanging over this nation Mr. Chase enlisted as a private in Company A, First Wisconsin Cavalry, and served until January 17, 1864, when he received a gun-shot wound at Dandridge, Tennessee. This rendered him unfit for service, and he was in the hospitals of Knoxville, Nashville and Louisville until October 20, 1864, when he was sent home. His wounds were of a very serious nature, being in the neck, throat and leg, and he is still suffering from them. After coming from the war he resumed his place in the school-room, and taught until six years ago. Among the other misfortunes with which he has had to contend since coming to the State was the loss of all his household goods by fire. It is indeed a brave spirit that can withstand the perils of battle, the vicissitudes of pioneer life, and the ravages of fire with undaunted courage.

Mr. Chase was elected Clerk of Weston Township in 1870, when it covered about one-third of the county. He has been Clerk of York Township since 1875, and for fifteen years has served as Justice of the Peace. Politically he is a Republican; fraternally a member of the I. O. O. F.

On August 25, 1860, he was united in the holy bonds of marriage to Miss Eliza E. Pickens, of Bristol, Kenosha County, Wisconsin. Mrs. Chase was born in Erie County, New York, June 16, 1842, and is a daughter of John and Dinah (Sherman) Pickens, natives of Rhode Island and Massachusetts, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Chase are the parents of six children: Lorenzo H., deceased; Oliver P., Philander E., Robert I., and two who died in infancy.

GEORGE LESLIE, a carpenter and farmer of Thorp, Clark County, was born in Lockport, Niagara County, New York, July 26, 1829, the son of David Leslie, deceased, a native of County Derry, Ireland. He was brought by his parents to Canada when a small boy, and afterward to Vermont, where he married Mary Storm. They then moved to Ontario, thence to Niagara County, New York, settling in Lockport, in 1845 to Milwaukee, in 1848 to Greene County, Wisconsin, later to northern Iowa, and subsequently to Kansas, where the father died, in Coffey County, in 1872. The parents had seven children, five now living, viz.: Margaret, John, James, George and William. One daughter, Jane, died at the age of thirty-seven years. She was married to Samuel H. Shaff, of Milwaukee, and left four children. Margaret was married to James Holmes, of Lockport, New York.

The subject of this sketch remained in Milwaukee, engaged in teaming, for three and a half years, and in the fall of 1848 came to Green County, Wisconsin, where he cast his first vote for Z. Taylor. He remained there until the fall of 1849, when he returned to Milwaukee, spent the winter there, and in May, 1850, returned to Green County. In June of the same year he went West with three companions to Fayette County, Iowa, taking six yoke of oxen, crossed the Missis-

sippi River at Dubuque, and pastured their cattle in the streets of that city. He remained two years, and during that time helped locate the county seat, West Union, of Fayette County. In 1852 he returned to Green County, where he was engaged in breaking prairie by the acre for two years, then farmed a few years, and in 1859 removed to Harrison County, Missouri, where he bought a farm, intending to remain there, but was driven out by the drouth of 1860. He next went to Chickasaw County, Iowa, where he spent the winter; but, having lost everything in Missouri by the breaking out of the war in 1861, he returned to Green County and engaged in farming. In 1880 he came to Thorp, where he has since worked in the pineries, in the saw-mills, at carpentering, and at various other occupations. He also owns a house and four and a half acres in Thorp.

Mr. Leslie was married December 25, 1854, to Catherine E. Teneyck, a daughter of Borent Teneyck, deceased. They have had seven children, six of whom still survive: Buenavista, Mary E., Loretta J., George F., Edith M. and Hannah L. In his religious faith Mr. Leslie is a First-Day Adventist, and in his political views a Prohibitionist.

ANTHONY E. REDDEN, of section 36, Weston Township, Clark County, was born in Carleton County, Ontario, Canada, August 28, 1858, the son of Daniel (deceased) and Ellen (Fitzpatrick) Redden; the former was a native of Ireland, but came to Ontario when a young man; the latter died in October, 1889. Of their nine children, seven still survive, namely: Eliza, Jane, James, Mary, John, Anthony and Ella. Eliza was married to Lewis Jarvais, who died about 1885; his widow now lives in Ontario. Ella married Menford Elliott, of Preston, Kingsbury County, South Dakota. The family moved to Renfrew County and lived there some time.

The subject of this sketch came with his widowed mother to Clark County, Wisconsin, in 1883, settling on his present farm of 240 acres, most of which is improved. He has been engaged in logging camps most of his time since, but is now turning his attention to farming and stock-raising. Religiously he is a member of the Catholic Church, and politically a Republican, although in no sense of the word a politician.

FRANKLIN DOWNER was born in Sharon, Windsor County, Vermont, September 26, 1825, and is a son of Solomon and Martha (Huntingdon) Downer, natives of the same county and State. The paternal grandparents were natives of Connecticut, and the paternal grandfather was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. The maternal grandparents were born in Nova Scotia. Solomon Downer and wife were born, reared and married in Vermont, and there they lived and died. He was a soldier in the war of 1812; he was a farmer by occupation, and accumulated considerable property. There were seven children born to this worthy couple: Wooster, Jason, Chester, Susan, Franklin, Albert and Alice. The three eldest are dead.

The subject of this notice passed his childhood and youth in his native county, and there received his education in the common schools; he made the most of his opportunities for acquiring an education; for a few years later we find him occupying the position of schoolmaster in the village of Chat-

ham, Massachusetts. There he remained for four years, and in the season he was not engaged in teaching he followed cod-fishing.

It was in the year 1854 that he bade farewell to the scenes of his earlier days, and started out to seek his fortune in the great West. He came to Wisconsin, and after one year he entered 160 acres of land, section 15, Hixton Township, and immediately set about improving it, and reducing it to a state of culture; he has not been idle all these years, and now has eighty acres which he plants every year. During the late civil war he embarked in the mercantile trade at Hixton, and carried on the business successfully for eleven years; at the end of that time he disposed of his interests there, and has since devoted his energies to agriculture. The breeding and raising of live-stock has received more or less attention from this progressive farmer, and this branch of the business has been handled with good results.

Being a man of wide information and liberal views, Mr. Downer is independent in his politics. He has held many of the local offices, and has given entire satisfaction in the discharge of the duties attached thereto.

May 9, 1864, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Hewitt, of Neillsville, Wisconsin. She was born in the State of New York. She passed from this life in the year 1886, aged forty-four years.

Mr. and Mrs. Downer are the parents of two children: Lillie M., born June 10, 1865, and Solomon J., born December 6, 1871.

EZRA TOMPKINS, a farmer, residing on section 27, Pine Valley Township, two miles from Neillsville, was born July 13, 1838, in Millville, New York, son of John and Sophia Tompkins, both natives of that State. He attended the district schools of the county in which he resided, but his educational advantages were limited, as the greater part of the year he was compelled to labor for the support of those who were dependent upon him. When a mere boy he began to lay the foundation for his own fortune. His first work was in the lumber business on the Kennebec River, where he received only seventy-five cents per day. After being thus employed for several years he came to Wisconsin, in 1856, and settled at Wedge's Creek, Clark County. The same year he came to Clark County, where for two years he made his home with his brother, both working in a lumber camp.

January 20, 1857, Mr. Tompkins married Alice A. Maxwell, who was born at Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, New York, in 1839. Three children have been born to them: Fred Bee, Effie Carr and Morton L. They are all being educated in the district schools of Clark County. When he was married our subject had but little means; but with a cheerful companion to share with him the burdens and joys of life, he went to work with renewed energy to make a home, and he is now the owner of a nice eighty-acre farm. In the early days of their housekeeping their furniture was of a rude sort, but the happiness of that pioneer home was none the less genuine on that account. Wooden benches answered for chairs, and the table on which their daily food was spread was made of rough lumber that Mr. Tompkins dressed himself.

In the spring of 1883 Mr. Tompkins went to California with a view of purchasing land, but decided that it would prove an unprofitable investment for him. He returned to Wisconsin the same year, and expects to make Clark County his permanent home. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in poli-

tics is a Republican. His father and mother are both deceased.

HOMER M. ROOT, County Clerk of Clark County, was born in Chenango County, New York, June 22, 1846, the son of George and Mary (Bush) Root, also natives of Chenango County. The father has been a farmer all his life. His parents, Milton H. and Sarah (Clark) Root, were natives of Massachusetts, but moved to Guilford, Chenango County, New York, in an early day, where they were engaged in farming and stock raising, and where they lived until death. The father was quite a politician; was captain of a military company, and was a member of the Masonic lodge. He reared a family of six children that grew to manhood and womanhood. His father came from England and settled in Massachusetts. Our subject's grandfather on the maternal side, William Bush, a native of Massachusetts, was engaged in farming and hotel business, which he followed through life. Our subject's father had a family of four children, three of whom are now living: Homer M., Mrs. Mary J. Barber, of Chenango County; Mrs. Frances W. Duffy, of New York city; and Mrs. Sarah E. Barber, now deceased. The father belongs to the Republican party; is a Mason and Odd Fellow; and both he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a deacon.

Homer M. was reared on the home farm, received a common schooling, and taught school in Chenango and Broome counties for five years. In 1869 he came West, locating at Greenwood, Clark County, Wisconsin, where he worked in the woods during the winters and farming in the summers for four years, at the end of which time he went into business for himself. He owns some valuable timber land in Clark County, and has been extensively engaged in logging on Black River and its tributaries. Mr. Root was elected Town Clerk of the town of Eaton in 1874, which office he held in that town and the town of Warner ten years; was District Clerk four years, and was elected to his present office in 1888. He is a Republican politically, and attends the Unitarian Church. He is a man who stands high in the county, and takes an active interest in all matters pertaining to the county or State.

JAMES PERRY, Postmaster of Pine Hill, is one of the oldest settlers of Jackson County, having resided here since 1841. He was born in Goshen, Columbiana County, Ohio, June 13, 1819. His parents, Basil and Rachel (Hazen) Perry, were natives of Maryland and New Jersey respectively. They were married in Columbiana County, Ohio, where they spent the greater part of their lives. They had born to them six children: John, Margaret, Rebecca, James, Hannah and Thomas.

James was the fourth born; he was reared in Columbiana County, Ohio, and passed his youth after the fashion of most farmers' sons. He acquired his education in the common schools, and while he had not the opportunity which the State gives the children at the present day, he fitted himself for the ordinary duties of business life. In the year 1840 he left his childhood home and went to seek a home in the West; he remained in the State of Illinois for a few months, and then came to Jackson County, Wisconsin, where he has resided almost continuously ever since. After coming to the county he turned his attention to the

lumber business, and worked in the pineries along the Black River for a number of years. Later on he built a saw-mill, which he operated until 1848; this mill was located near Neillsville, Clark County, and commanded a generous patronage from the surrounding country; also built and operated saw-mills in Jackson County.

In 1871 Mr. Perry abandoned the lumber business, and turned his attention to farming; he purchased eighty acres of land on section 21, town 20 north, of range No. 4 west, in Manchester Township, and has placed sixty acres under good cultivation. He is a man of excellent business qualifications, and is fully abreast of the times on all public questions. In politics he is in sympathy with the Farmers' Alliance party. He has held many of the township offices, and in February, 1884, he was commissioned Postmaster of Pine Hill, and faithfully discharges the duties of the office.

Mr. Perry was united in marriage, in 1847, to Miss Lydia Edmunds, of Henderson County, Illinois. This union resulted in the birth of three children: George M., Sarah L. and James D. The mother died in 1855, and Mr. Perry was married a second time, uniting with Mrs. Eliza J. Ireland, March 22, 1859. Mrs. Perry was born in Canada, August 31, 1825, and is a daughter of William and Lydia A. (Seaton) Jay, natives of England and Canada respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Perry have had three children: Charles M., Ida M. and William H.

ERASTUS MACK was born in the Dominion of Canada, August 31, 1824, and is a son of Daniel and Pollie (Chard) Mack, natives of the State of Connecticut. Although born in the United States, the parents were married in Canada, and passed their lives there. Daniel Mack was a farmer by occupation; in the war of 1812 he took an active part, discharging his duties as a soldier faithfully and well. He and his wife were both respected members of the Baptist Church. They had born to them eight children: Daniel, Lewis, David, James, Nicholas, Erastus, William, and a daughter who died in infancy.

Erastus was reared on a farm in Canada, spending his time in the labors incident to agricultural life. In 1856 he left his native place and came to Wisconsin, locating on the land he now owns. He purchased it from the Government, paying $1.25 per acre. At that time no hand had touched the primeval forest, and the difficulties attending its removal and the clearing of the land must not be lightly estimated. There was only one house at Neillsville, and there were no roads. Mr. Mack and his brother Daniel cut the road to his place six miles through the timber. The first cabin they erected was constructed of logs and boards cut from the timber, and afterward a log house was built that furnished a comfortable shelter for many years. As his means increased, and he began to reap the reward of his efforts, Mr. Mack built a modern dwelling, and erected large and convenient barns for the storing of the products of his land. His farm now consists of 120 acres, seventy-four of which are clear. He began in life with nothing but pluck and energy for capital, but they have served him better than other commodities more fleeting, and he has won for himself and family a comfortable home and means for a good living.

In the year 1844, August 12, Mr. Mack was married to Miss Maria Hughs, of Canada. She was born in Wiltshire, England, December 25, 1824, and is a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Lock) Hughs, natives of Eng-

land. Her parents emigrated to America in 1831; the mother died at Montreal before they had reached their destination, and the father is now deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Mack have had born to them thirteen children: Nehemiah, Elizabeth, Hannah, Nicholas, Wesley, Joseph, Eli, Adalaide, Albra, Charles, Edith, Leslie, and one child who died in infancy. All the children excepting Nicholas and Leslie are married. The father and mother are honored and consistent members of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church.

CHARLES FOOTE was born in England, the son of Samuel and Hannah Foote, both natives of that country. He came to America in 1852, and in 1854 located in Clark County, Wisconsin, on a farm in section 24, Pine Valley Township. His early education was received in his native land, and when he came to the United States he was entirely without means. For a time he worked in Racine, Wisconsin. He was engaged in lumbering, working in a mill and farming up to 1861. In that year he enlisted in Company I, Fourteenth Wisconsin Regiment, and participated in the battles of Shiloh and Corinth and other important engagements. Mr. Foote served his country faithfully and was always found at the post of duty. He was honorably discharged in 1866.

In 1866 he was united in marriage to Maggie Ross. To them five children have been born: Frank, Nellie, Grace, Blanch and Osear. One child is deceased. The others are receiving their education in the high schools. Since the war Mr. Foote has been engaged in farming in Clark County. He owns a farm which is located two miles east of Neillsville and which is well improved. He is regarded as one of the best citizens of the township.

EMIL POPPE, of section 11, Weston Township, Clark County, was born in Mosel Township, Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, October 20, 1856, the son of Adolph Poppe, a native of Saxony, Germany. He came to the United States when forty years of age, settling in Sheboygan County, where he died December 1, 1879. Our subject's mother, *nee* Yetta Derke, now lives in that county, at the age of seventy-three years. They were the parents of seven children: Christopher, Ernest, Augusta, Oswald (deceased), Emil, Charles and Hermann.

The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and received a common-school education. He came to this county in the fall of 1888, settling on his present farm of 120 acres, twenty-six of which is cleared.

He was married October 4, 1880, to Christine Sife, a daughter of Joseph Sife, of Dale, Wisconsin. They have three children: Josephine, Tilla and Christine. Both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church, and the former is a Democrat politically.

JOSEPH C. MARSH, one of the enterprising business men of the county, was born in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1852, and is a son of Nelson and Rocelia (Taylor) Marsh: the father was born in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, in 1827, and his wife was also a native of the "Keystone" State. Our subject was the eldest of a family of seven children; he was only five years of age when his parents re-

moved to Wisconsin; here he passed his youth, acquiring his education in the common schools and at Oskaloosa (Iowa) College; he was one of the early educators, having taught both in Clark County, Wisconsin, and in Iowa. After following this profession for a number of years he turned his attention to the lumber business, and in 1882 put in operation saw-mills both at Heathville and Spokeville, this county; this industry has flourished under his wise direction, and he now owns an extensive mill at Spokeville in which many building materials are manufactured. It is indeed gratifying to see energy and industry thus rewarded. In addition to his milling interests, Mr. Marsh owns a mercantile business at Spokeville, and is also Postmaster of the place. He has occupied several public offices, displaying always that ability and sound judgment which have characterized his private dealings. He affiliates with the Republican party and belongs to Master Lodge, No. 163, A. F. & A. M.

Mr. Marsh was wedded to Miss Amy E. Covey, July 20, 1884, at Maple Works, Clark County, Wisconsin. She was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, in 1865, and is a daughter of Martin and Mary Covey. Mr. and Mrs. Marsh are the parents of one child, Martie, aged two years.

By a former marriage Mr. Marsh had three children: Hattie, Anna and Ray.

JOHN WILDISH, a prosperous farmer of Clark County, was born in Kent, England, January 27, 1847. April 24, 1867, he left his native land and sailed for America. He was married in 1873, to Miss Henrietta Bancroft, a distant relative of George Bancroft, the historian. She was born in Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin, in 1852, the daughter of New York parents. They have had six children: Allen, Rolland, Grace, Violiette, Horace and Harry. They are being educated in the high school at Neillsville. By industry and economy Mr. Wildish has hewed out for himself the foundation of a nice little fortune. He owns eighty acres of choice land in section 24, Pine Valley Township, Clark County, one mile from the city of Neillsville, of which he has cleared up a good share with his own hands, it having been a perfect wilderness when he came to this part of Wisconsin. He is engaged in stock raising and farming, giving special attention to the raising of good sheep. He casts his vote with the Republican party, the first candidate for the Presidency that he supported having been General Grant.

JOSEPH L. BARBER, of section 10, range 2, Weston Township, Clark County, was born in Essex County, New Jersey, October 10, 1827, the son of John S. and Abigail (Kinneman) Barber, both natives of New Jersey; the former was a shoemaker by trade. They were the parents of eleven children, six of whom still survive. Our subject's grandfather, John S. Barber, was a Hessian, and came to this country to fight against the Americans in the Revolutionary war, but deserted by jumping off a man-of-war, swam to the shore and joined Washington's army, in which he was an officer until the close of the war. His wife cooked many meals for Washington, as the great General made his headquarters at their house while he was in winter quarters near Morristown, New Jersey. She drew a large pension, and died about thirty-five years ago, at the age of ninety-seven years.

The subject of this sketch learned the ship-carpenter's trade, at the age of twenty-two years. He went to Chemung County, New York, where his brothers and sisters still reside. One brother (Abbott) is a wealthy man, and a Knight of the Red Cross Mason. Mr. Barber came to Calumet County, Wisconsin, in 1851, where he bought land, but afterward returned to the East, and worked at his trade until 1854. In that year he came again to this State and settled on a farm, which was covered with heavy timber. He was a soldier in the late war, in Company D, Sixteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, serving one year, and participated in the battles of Savannah, Fort McAllister and others. His hearing was affected in the army, as was also his heart and lungs, and on account of the two latter draws a small pension. Mr. Barber came to this county in 1884, settling on his present farm of eighty acres, forty of which is cleared.

He was married in New Jersey, in July, 1847, to Frances Elizabeth Demouth, a native of New Jersey, and daughter of John and Maria (Levi) Demouth. Mr. and Mrs. Barber have had eleven children, seven of whom still survive, namely: Hannah, Samantha, Theodore, Joseph, Frank, Lillie and Albert. Hannah married George Smith, of Boyd, Chippewa County, Wisconsin, and they have two children—George and Mary. Hannah has a high-school education, and has taught seven years. Samantha married Sanford Chase, of Jefferson County, New York, and they have four children: Joseph S., Edward A., Frances C. and John L. Theodore is principal of the Alma Center School of Jackson County; was married to Flora McCarty, and has one child—Joseph. Joseph married Sina Fadner, lives in Eau Claire, and has two children—Carl F. and an infant girl. Frank is principal of the Melrose High School, Jackson County, and is a graduate of the Neillsville High School, in both English and German. Lillie is a teacher also. Albert married Alamanza Demouth, resides in Hayton, Calumet County, Wisconsin, and has three children—George A., Lillian and Eva. Mr. Barber is a Mason socially, and politically a Republican. He has held the offices of Supervisor, Assessor, Constable, and Clerk of School Board. Mrs. Barber is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GUNDER ANDERSON.—This reliable and progressive farmer, residing on section 8, Springfield Township, enjoys the distinction of being the first white man to settle in this territory. He was born in Norway, September 30, 1820. His parents, Aadne and Helga (Gunderson) Anderson, were both natives of Norway. They emigrated to America in the year 1843, and settled in Racine County, Wisconsin, where the father died. In 1854 the mother and children removed to Jackson County, Wisconsin, and settled in the place that is now known as Springfield Township; there the mother passed the remainder of her days. There were seven children in the family: Knud, Gunder, Ole, Gertrude, Knud, Margaret and Sarah.

Gunder was the second child born; he was reared and educated in the place of his birth, but in 1843, when his parents set sail for America, he accompanied them, and lived in Racine County, Wisconsin, until 1850. Then in company with three other men he crossed the plains to California, walking the entire distance. This in itself was no small feat, and was worthy of a better reward than they received in the "Golden State." Mr. An-

derson was engaged in mining for a period of two years, but not realizing all he anticipated he determined to return to Wisconsin. Accordingly, in 1854 we find him located in Jackson County, where he and his brothers entered a large tract of land under the Government land laws existing at that time. It was situated in what is now Springfield Township, and is as fine land as can be found in the county. Mr. Anderson has given much time and thought to its proper cultivation, and has converted it from the wild state of nature into one of the best farms in the county. When he first settled there, neighbors were fifteen miles away, and the nearest market place was Black River Falls, which was then a small village. The farm is composed of 200 acres, and is well improved with large buildings and many conveniences.

In choosing a political creed in his newly adopted country, Mr. Anderson identified himself with the Republican party. He and his family are members of the Lutheran Church, and are numbered among the faithful and consistent.

June 24, 1862, our esteemed subject was united in marriage to Miss Mary Thurston, of Jackson County, Wisconsin. She was born in Norway, February 6, 1843, and is a daughter of Thurston and Alie (Reierson) Thurstenson, natives of Norway. The parents emigrated to America in 1852, and settled in Pennsylvania; in 1858 they removed to Jackson County, Wisconsin, and settled in Springfield Township, where the father still survives; the mother died several years ago. Mrs. Anderson is a woman of many accomplishments and rare virtues, and is highly respected by all who know her.

Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Anderson: Emma H., who as a teacher has won a high reputation; Alida T., the wife of Sanders Thompson; Ida L., Nettie S., Thomas, Albert, Minnie L., Enoch W. and Newell G. Nettie S., Ida L. and Thomas are deceased. Alida T. Thompson is the mother of one child— Gaylord G. They reside in Madison, Wisconsin.

KNUD S. BERGSETH, a blacksmith by trade, was born in Norway, December 23, 1842. He is a son of Soren and Anna Bergseth, who were also natives of Norway. The mother died in her native land, but the father emigrated to America, in 1872, and passed his last days in Jackson County, Wisconsin. He was a blacksmith by trade, and it was from him that our subject received his most excellent training in this occupation. There were nine children in the family, of whom Knud S. was the second born. He grew to manhood in Norway, and was early inured to the labor of his trade. He remained content in the land of his birth until 1870, and he then determined to cross the sea to the land which welcomed the nationalities of the world. After landing on our shores he continued his journey to Wisconsin, and selected Jackson County as his future home, and worked at his trade until five years later, when he invested in land near Taylor, Jackson County, and has brought this to a good state of cultivation; the farm consists of 200 acres, and is well improved with fine farm buildings.

When Mr. Bergseth came to America he was entirely unable to speak the English language, and had little to rely upon except his natural resources By wise management and the exercise of his faculties he has accumulated a comfortable property, and has arisen to a position of independence. He is a Republican in his political opinions, but has de-



yours truly

H. B. Mills

clined the public offices that have been offered him. He has retired from active work on his farm, and is now occupied with his trade in the village of Taylor, where he enjoys a liberal patronage.

In 1867 he was united in marriage to Miss Inger Amundson, in Norway, and of this union two children were born: Sam and Amos. The mother died in 1871, and the father was married a second time, to Miss Dorthea Hanson, of Jackson County, Wisconsin. She is the mother of seven children: Helmer, Anna, Jorgen, Evert, Marie, Carl and Edna.

HUGH BROOKS MILLS, the founder and a prominent business man of Millston, was born in Mountain, Canada, January 14, 1828, a son of Thomas and Margaret (McIntyre) Mills. His father was born and reared in Delaware, and lived there until about twenty-one, when he went to Canada, where he met and married his wife. Early in the '30s his father moved back to Delaware, and a year or so later removed to St. Lawrence County, New York, where he lived until about 1856, and then came to this county and spent the remainder of his life. He was a farmer, and he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church. His grandfather was Alexander Mills, a Scotchman who served in the war of 1812 as an officer, and died from injuries received while in the service. Our subject's mother was born in Scotland, near Glasgow, and died in Jackson County, Wisconsin. He had four brothers and one sister, viz.: Catherine (deceased) was the wife of Ira Partridge, of Macomb, St. Lawrence County, New York; Thomas, a farmer in this county; Daniel, and John H. (deceased), formerly lumbermen in this county.

The subject of this sketch, the second child in order of birth, was reared in St. Lawrence County, on a farm. He remained with his father and gave him the benefit of his labors until twenty-one years of age, when he came in the spring of 1849 to Wisconsin, and began working by the month in the pineries at Shawano, and remained in that vicinity three seasons. He then came on to Black River and continued working in the pineries until 1853, when he commenced lumbering on his own account, in what is now Clark County, and has since been continuously in the lumber business. Later he moved back into Jackson County, and bought and ran a mill in the town of Manchester several years. In 1862 his mill was burned, leaving him almost penniless. In 1873 he located where he now lives, and started the town of Millston, or rather the village, and the township took his name. He erected the first building in the place. He is now running a mill at Millston, and also owns about 3,000 acres of timber land,—pine, hard-wood, etc. He owns considerable farming land in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and also property in Superior.

Mr. Mills was one of the organizers of the Jackson County Bank at Black River Falls, and at the first election of officers was made its vice-president, and later was elected president, in which capacity he served five years. He has since been one of the directors. He is also interested in a steam grist-mill at Black River Falls. He has served his town in some official capacity ever since he has been in the county; was a member of the State Assembly one term in 1877, from Jackson and Clark counties. He is a member of the F. & A. M. at Black River Falls, and is now a thirty-second degree Mason. In politics he has all his life been a Republican.

January 12, 1857, Mr. Mills married Miss Mary Rogers, of La Crosse County, Wisconsin, who was then engaged in teaching school. She was born in Quebec, Canada, in 1837. They have had nine children, namely: Thomas B., John H., Alexander, Ira, Edward, Dennis, Hugh B., Mary M. and Margaret M. Ira and Dennis are deceased.

Mr. Mills is an old pioneer and a self-made man in the fullest sense of the word. In 1852 he borrowed $25 to pay his expenses to what is now Jackson County, and began the struggle for a fortune to which he can now with honorable pride lay claim. When he first came here, he with six others kept bachelor's hall, going occasionally to Black River Falls for a sack of flour and supplying

themselves with meat by hunting and fishing, killing deer, bear, partridge and other wild game. One old United States rifle was the only gun they owned, and each would take his turn in killing game. The Winnebago Indians were then under tribal relations and not as near civilized as they now are, but were always friendly with the old pioneers. Mr. Mills speaks of those days as some of the happiest of his life. "Then," he says, "a man's word was his bond, and honor was law; and all differences were settled by arbitration."

Mr. Mills' own life is an example for young men to follow. Starting with no capital but brain and muscle, inspired with a determination to succeed, he went to work and never squandered his hard-earned dollars in drink and riotous living, and his present accumulations speak for his success. He has always contributed liberally in an unostentatious way to every public enterprise, and has added as much to the wealth and prosperity of Jackson County as any of her citizens. His sons are all good business men and are "chips off the old block," following closely the footsteps of their worthy sire. Mrs. Mills is a lady of refinement, and her gentle but cordial manner makes every one around her feel happy. She is devoted to her husband and children, and her children are such that she can justly feel proud of them.

TOM. B. PHILPOTT was born in Hampshire, England, near the city of Southampton, April 14, 1843, and is a son of William and Eliza (Andrews) Philpott, natives of England. The father was born June 27, 1809, and the mother December 7, 1810; she died in Loyal, Clark County, Wisconsin, January 4, 1886. They emigrated to America in 1856, and settled at Iron Ridge, Dodge County, Wisconsin; there they resided until 1877, and in that year removed to Clark County, Wisconsin, locating at Loyal; the father still survives and makes that place his home. He is a blacksmith by trade, and has followed this occupation since he was thirteen years of age. At one time, however, he was employed on the police force in England, and during this time continued his trade. He and his wife were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They had seven children born to them: Harry, William, Tom. B., Francis, James, Frank and Mary; Francis, James and Frank died in infancy.

Tom. B. was twelve years of age when he sailed to America. He was trained to the blacksmith's trade by his father. He followed this calling in Iron Ridge, Wis., until 1860, and during the Pike's Peak excitement he went West. In 1861 he returned home, and in August, 1862, joined Company I, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, serving until December, 1864. He was then made hospital steward in the regular army, and held that position until October, 1865, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg, was in the battles of Jackson and Champion Hill, and many minor engagements.

After the war Mr. Philpott returned to Wisconsin and homesteaded 160 acres of land in Loyal Township, Clark County; this was heavily timbered, and he devoted his energies to clearing it up and placing it under cultivation, until 1871; at that time he built a blacksmith shop in Loyal, establishing a profitable trade. He continued there in business until 1877; during five years of this time he served as town clerk of Loyal, and in the fall of 1877 he was elected Sheriff of the county on the Republican ticket by a majority of thirteen votes; the following term he served as Under Sheriff, and in 1881 he was re-elected to the office by a majority of 670 votes; following this term he again served as Under Sheriff. During this time he was prominently identified with the Republican party; he was chairman of the County Committee for two years. He discharged all his duties with fidelity. He has been in the mercantile trade at Loyal since 1883, and besides he owns 240 acres of timber lands in Loyal Township. He also has nine lots in Loyal. He has accumulated this property by diligence, industry and good management, and is to be congratulated upon the success that has crowned

his efforts. The early days in a new country are not fraught with pleasure and ease, and the comforts of life are meager.

Mr. Philpott was married January 5, 1865, to Miss Emily T. Bresee, of Madison, Wisconsin. She was born in Dane County, Wisconsin, February 22, 1847, and is a daughter of Daniel Bresee, Esq. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Philpott: Milton J., Pearl M., George B. and Guy R. The parents and two older children are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are numbered among the most worthy families of the community.

Our esteemed subject is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, No. 198, of Neillsville, Wisconsin; of the C. R. Gill Post, No. 236, G. A. R.; of the A. O. U. W., of Neillsville, and Modern Woodmen of America, Loyal Camp; No. 1,414, of Loyal, of which he is the clerk.

GEORGE FRANTZ, one of Clark County's successful farmers, resides on section 23 Pine Valley Township. He was born in Prussia, July 8, 1829, son of Conrad and Julia Frantz, natives of Prussia. His father was one of Napoleon's brave soldiers, having served in his army ten years. The subject of our sketch was educated in his native country and there learned the butcher's trade. At the age of seventeen years he came to the United States, landing in New York. Upon his arrival in that city he had just $1 in his pocket with which to begin life in a new country. He reached Wisconsin on July 1, 1847, and the following year came to Clark County. Here he was engaged in the manufacture of shingles about three years, and during that time saved $200. Then for several years he was engaged in the lumber camps of this State.

Mr. Frantz was married in Jefferson County, Wisconsin, November 15, 1855, to Barbara Sontag. She was born in Germany July 25, 1834. They are the parents of five children: Conrad G., George L., Harry A., Rudolph C., and one child deceased. Mr. Frantz is interested in educational matters, and served four years as School Director. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Modern Workmen.

WILLIAM W. TAPLIN, proprietor of the Neillsville Foundry, located on North Hewett street, started the same in the spring of 1881. The size of the building is 24 x 60 and 20 x 90, with two wings for storage. The machinery is run by a fifteen-horse-power engine, and the shop is the only one of its kind in the city. His work is shipped throughout the State. He does all kinds of work, and has also done most of the plumbing and steam-fitting for the city, employing several men, besides himself, who is a first-class mechanic.

Mr. Taplin was born in Canada, February 14, 1845, the son of Hiram and Lucina (Clifford) Taplin, natives of Canada. The father was the son of Augustus and Polly (Drew) Taplin, natives of Vermont, who in 1790 emigrated to Lower Canada, and subsequently removed to Oshawa, Ontario, where the former died at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. Our subject's parents are still living in Oshawa, Ontario, being at present engaged in the dairy business. They have four children still living: William W., Elgin W., a hardware merchant in Muskoka, Canada, and Oscar H., a farmer residing in Quebec, and Anna Drew, of Riverside, California. William W. was reared in the mills and carriage shops of his father, which business

the latter followed until 1865. He was a graduate of the High School of Canada. At the age of eighteen he left his native country and located at Detroit, Michigan, where he was engaged in a saw-mill for a short time. He then went to Lucas County, Ohio, where he engaged in the erection of a mill for the noted Captain E. B. Ward, of Detroit. In the spring of 1864 he visited relatives in Richland County, Wisconsin, returning to Canada. At the close of the war, he removed to Saginaw County, Michigan, and there worked at the milling business six months. He next went to La Fayette, Indiana, and engaged in setting up machinery for manufacturing baskets, visiting several cities, including Cincinnati, putting up machinery for the same business. He returned to Tippecanoe County, Indiana, where he operated a mill for a year. In 1867 he again returned to Canada, being engaged with the A. S. Whiting Manufacturing Company for about one year, after which he came to Chicago. He was there engaged as foreman for the S. I. Russell Company's shop until the same was destroyed by fire. Mr. Taplin then accepted the agency of the Singer sewing-machine of that city, and acted in that capacity till the year 1870.

In 1869 he was married to Miss Adella Brundage, of Chicago.

In the spring of 1870 he returned to Canada, where he was again engaged with the A. S. Whiting Manufacturing Company, remaining there till the spring of 1871, when he engaged with the Chase Bros. & Bowman, nurserymen, of Rochester, New York, till the summer of 1872. Returning to Chicago, he followed various occupations until the fall of 1876. Accompanied by two other mechanics, he then went to Port Washington, Wisconsin, where they were engaged in the manufacture of sewing-machines, which business proved a failure. The following year they went to Fredonia, Wisconsin, where they rented and operated a foundry till 1881, after which Mr. Taplin went to Neillsville, where he is still engaged in the same business. He held the office of Alderman of the First Ward three years, and is one of the prominent business men of Neillsville.

He has a family of four children, viz.: May, Frank, William and Neil, all of whom are attending school. Politically Mr. Taplin affiliates with the Republican party.

WILLIAM GERGEN was born in Germany, April 25, 1823. His parents with a family of four children came to America in 1847 and settled in Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin. The father died in that county in 1874. William was married in Racine County, February 5, 1856, to Elizabeth Bauchop, who was born in Scotland in 1836. Mr. Gergen came to Clark County in 1868. His family at that time consisted of four children and five were afterward born to them. They are all living at this writing and their names are as follows: W. A, Mary E, Emma J., Maggie, Elwood, Edwin, Grace, Alfred and Vernie. All have received a fair education in the district schools of the county.

In the fall of 1864 the subject of our sketch entered the service of his country, enlisting in Company H, Thirty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry. He participated in the White River expedition and in the engagement at Fort Spanish. All through the term of his enlistment he served with bravery and was honorably discharged February 4, 1866.

While in the army Mr. Gergen saved enough money to buy an eighty-acre farm after his return to Wisconsin. This farm,

which is located in section 5, Grant Township, five miles northeast of Neillsville, he purchased in 1872. He has since improved it and it is now valued at $50 per acre. Mr. Gergen is regarded as one of the successful farmers and prominent citizens of Clark County.

JOSEPH LEHNERD, of section 25, Eaton Township, was born in Addison Township, Washington County, Wisconsin, February 8, 1854, the son of Frank Lehnerd, who was born in Byrne, Germany, June 9, 1818. He came to the United States in 1848, settling in Washington County, but now lives with his son Joseph. Of his four children three still survive: Barbara, now Mrs. Meixensperger, and lives in Dodge County; Joseph, the subject of this sketch; Theresa, of Muscoda, Wisconsin.

Joseph, our subject, was reared to farm life, and received his education in the common and private schools of his native county. He came to this county in 1870, and first worked in the pineries thirteen winters on Black and Popple rivers, and also drove logs three springs. Before coming to this county he worked nearly a year in a saw-mill in White Hall and Montague, Michigan. He followed the wagon-maker's trade in Neillsville until the spring of 1887, when he settled on his present farm of eighty acres, which he had previously purchased. He has since cleared twenty-five acres of this tract, and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Lehnerd was married November 18, 1884, to Sophia Esselmann, daughter of Clement Esselmann, of Loyal Township, Clark County. They have four children: Frank, born January 10, 1886; Joseph, March 27, 1887; Lawrence, March 19, 1888; and Edward, February 20, 1889, all of whom are deceased except the last named. Mr. and Mrs. Lehnerd are members of the Catholic Church, and the former is independent in politics.

ROLLA PRESTON, a farmer residing on section 35, Hixton Township, Jackson County, was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, May 17, 1840, and is a son of James and Ruby (Smith) Preston, natives of the State of New York. The parents were united in marriage in Detroit, Michigan, and in the year 1837 emigrated to Wisconsin, and settled in Milwaukee; in 1841 they removed to Racine, Wisconsin, and later went to Sheboygan. In 1861 the father came to Jackson County, where he passed the remainder of his days; his death, however, occurred in Madison, Dakota, November 24, 1889, while he was making a visit in that place. His age was eighty-six years; he was a carpenter by trade, and also followed the business of a millwright. He held many of the minor public offices, and was a leader in his community. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church; she died in St. Paul, Minnesota, February 1, 1888, at the age of seventy-eight years. She was the mother of three children: James M., Rolla and Fannie L.

Rolla Preston was reared in the town of Cascade, Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, and in the year 1861 he came to Jackson County, where he has since made his home. He owns 280 acres of land, 100 of which are in a high state of cultivation. In early life he followed the mason's and plasterer's trade, but the greater portion of his life has been spent in agricultural pursuits.

In February, 1865, Mr. Preston joined the army as Corporal in Company H, Forty-

eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He saw service in Missouri and Kansas, and on the plains, keeping peace among the Indians. The exposure and privations of camp life told upon his health, and he has never fully recovered his usual strength. In his political belief he affiliates with the Republican party. He is a member of the William Moore Post, No. 92, G. A. R., at Black River Falls.

The first day of March, 1863, was a day memorable in the history of our subject, as it was then he wedded Miss Elizabeth R. Allen. Mrs. Preston was born in Elmira, New York, June 18, 1845, and is a daughter of Ira B and Mary A. (Hollenback) Allen. Her parents settled in Jackson County, Wisconsin, in 1855, two miles east of the town of Hixton; there they lived for many years; in 1874 they removed to Virginia, and the father died there April 10, 1886, at the age of sixty-nine years. The mother then returned to Wisconsin, and died at Sechlerville, Wisconsin, June 20, 1888, at the age of sixty-six years.

Mr. and Mrs. Preston have had born to them two children: Frank R. and Ruby A. Frank married Miss Lillie Downer, and they have one child, Nina. Ruby A. married Mr. Kimball Berry, a farmer residing in Jaskson County.

JOHN COX, of section 12, Eaton Township, Clark County, was born in Leeds County, Canada, thirty-three miles north of Brockwell, October 6, 1836, the son of George Cox, a native of Somersetshire, England, who came to Canada when a young man, where he still resides. Our subject's mother, *nee* Lucy Dowsett, is now deceased. They were the parents of eleven children, five of whom still survive: John, James, George, William and Charles.

The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and received his education in the common schools. He worked in the pineries several years in Canada, and then, in December, 1867, came to this county. In November, 1868, he settled on his present farm of forty acres, thirty of which is cleared. He has worked most of the winters in the pineries, and drove logs in the spring and summer, and has also followed the carpenter's trade.

Mr. Cox was married in Canada, October 25, 1862, to Elizabeth Edmunds, daughter of Caleb, deceased, and Jane (Andrews) Edmunds. Mr. and Mrs. Cox have ten children, nine of whom are still living, namely: Olive, born May 17, 1863; Ernest, October 11, 1864; Sarah, December 10, 1866; George, May 3, 1868; Frederick, January 6, 1872; Sidney, August 29, 1873; Charlotte, August 12, 1875; Ephraim, August 31, 1877, and Doretta, May 27, 1882. Olive was married to Daniel Stoneburg, of this city, and has four children, viz.: Herbert, born July 1, 1881; Ivan, June 6, 1884; Berton, August 29, 1886, and Joseph, June 10, 1888.

W. E. POATE, dealer in tinware, stoves, hardware and agricultural implements, Maple Works, Wisconsin, is a native of England. He was born March 18, 1850. His parents, with their family, came to America thirty-four years ago and located in Portage, Wisconsin. The subject of this sketch is the fourth of their ten children, six of whom are now living. He received a fair education in the public schools of Portage, and at the age of twelve years began to work on a farm, receiving $12 per month. He was subsequently employed for

two years on a boat on the Wisconsin River, after which he worked in a lumber yard in Portage. Some time later he engaged in tinsmithing there. He moved to Rio, and after conducting the business there two years, in 1873 came to Clark County. Until 1889 he did a tinning business in Neillsville. At that time he moved to the enterprising little village of Maple Works, where he conducts a large and profitable business in hardware, tinware, agricultural implements, etc.

Mr. Poate was married in Neillsville, Wisconsin, in 1876, to Emma Moulten, who was born thirty-six years ago. Of the three children born to them two are living. Mrs. Poate received her early education in Rochester, New York, and finished her studies at the Davenport University, Iowa. Mr. Poate's father was one of the leading contractors and builders in Columbia County.

FRED J. VINE was born in Buffalo, New York, November 10, 1844, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Vine, natives of Sussex County, England, who came to America in 1844 and located in Buffalo. Mr. Vine was the youngest of their family of four children. He received his education in the public schools of his native city, attending school in winter and working in the summer time. In starting out in life Mr. Vine had little or no capital save a willing hand and a determination to succeed. He came to Wisconsin in 1864 and located in Clark County, where he bought forty acres of land that by hard work he reclaimed from the wilderness. As the years went by he prospered in his undertakings and is now the owner of a half section of land, sections 9 and 16, in Grant Township. This is located five miles from Neillsville.

Mr. Vine was married in Buffalo, in 1864, to Mary Boss, who was born June 1, 1844. Her parents were also natives of England. They have seven children: Etta A., Arthur, Fred, Elsie, Frank, George and Edna. All have received a liberal education in the district schools and in Neillsville, and for three years Elsie has been a teacher. Politically Mr. Vine is a Democrat. He favors the public-school system, but believes that parents should control the education of their children. He has been Chairman of the Town Board for three years, and for sixteen years served as Town Clerk of his town, and as Postmaster of Pleasant Ridge ten years; he has been Secretary of the Clark County Fair Association, and is President of the Lynn Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of fine sheep, which he imports. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. That he is regarded as one of the representative citizens of his county is attested by the fact that he is the present nominee of his party for the office of County Treasurer.

ALEXANDER SHANKS, of section 12, Eaton Township, Clark County, was born in Middlesex County, Ontario, February 28, 1850, the son of Hugh Shanks, a native of Ireland. Our subject was reared to farm life and received his education in the common schools. He came to this county in in 1869, where he first began work in the pineries, and also drove logs during the springs and summers. He settled on his present farm in 1874, which was then covered with heavy, hardwood timber. He owns 120 acres, of which sixty acres is cleared, and here is successful as a general farmer and stock-raiser.

Mr. Shanks was married October 6, 1872, to Mary Robertson, daughter of William and Catharine (Shinners) Robertson, both deceased. Mrs. Shanks was born in the city of Ottawa, Canada, February 29, 1848. Of their six children three are now living: David J., Pearl L. and Luey M. Mr. Shanks was a member of the Town Board one year, Assessor one year, a member of the School Board seven years and is now Treasurer of the same. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity, and both himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which the former is a district steward for the Greenwood district. Politically he is a Prohibitionist.

EZEKIAH HUBBELL, of section 11, Eaton Township, Clark County, was born in Hastings County, Ontario, November 5, 1848, the son of Ira and Mary A. (Harlow) Hubbell, both natives of Hastings County, and both are also about sixty-six years of age. Our subject was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He worked at the blacksmith's trade with his father until twenty-five years of age, and since that time has been engaged in farm work mostly. He came to the United States in June, 1880, and worked on a farm near St. Paul, Minnesota, until the fall of the same year, when he came to this county, and in January, 1881, brought his family here from Canada. He first worked in the saw-mill of Thomas Miller thirteen months and eight days, and then settled on his present farm of eighty acres, twenty-three of which is cleared. During the winters he worked in the pineries on contracts, in which he was quite successful. Mr. Hubbell came to this county with only $11 in cash, and has risen to his present position by his own unaided efforts.

He was married March 4, 1873, to Melissa Rupert, a native of Hastings County, Ontario, and daughter of Leonard Rupert, a native of the same county. They have two children: Arthur S., born October 22, 1874, and Winnifred, August 7, 1876. Mr. Hubbell is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and also of the I. O. O. F. and Modern Woodmen.

EDMUND MORTIBOY, an honored citizen of Jackson County, is an American by adoption, having been born in Worcestershire, England, May 13, 1833. His parents, Job and Ann (Griffiths) Mortiboy, were also natives of England, although the Mortiboys are of French descent, and the Griffiths are of Welsh ancestry. They emigrated to America in 1855, and located in Winnebago County, Wisconsin, but two years later removed to Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin; there they resided until 1858, and then came to Jackson County, and settled on the land where the town of Hixton now stands; there they passed the remainder of their lives, living to a good old age. The father was a blacksmith by trade, and he also gave some attention to farming. He and his wife were life-long members of the Presbyterian Church. They had three children born to them: Edmund, Alfred and Lydia. Alfred joined the army as a musician in the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and died at Memphis, Tennessee, from disease; Lydia is now the wife of E. B. Holmes, of Jackson County.

Edmund Mortiboy grew to man's estate in England, and received an early training in his father's trade, blacksmithing. He followed this occupation until he was twenty-two years of age, and then came to America,

and has been identified with the interests of Jackson County since the year 1859. He settled on the land he now owns in 1875; his farm consists of 200 acres, in Hixton Township, and is as good land as lies within the borders of the county; 130 acres have been rendered fit for cultivation, and the efforts attendant upon the task of clearing forest lands should not be lightly estimated. For sixteen years Mr. Mortiboy was engaged in the blacksmith's trade in Sechlerville, Wisconsin. He abandoned this, however, for an agricultural life, and has made a success of his undertaking; he has many excellent improvements, and is giving his whole attention to this pursuit.

Politically he is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and has represented the people of his township in the various local offices.

Mr. Mortiboy has been three times married: he was first united to Miss Eliza Lee, a native of England, by whom he had three children: Henry A., deceased; Frances E. and Ralph E. After her death he married Miss Catherine Vose, of Jackson County, Wisconsin. She was the mother of two daughters: Cora M. and Edith M. She was called to her eternal rest, and Mr. Mortiboy was afterwards married to Miss Fannie M. Nolop, of Jackson County; five children were born of this marriage: Alfred G.; Jessamine A., Dean, Nell and Josephine.

ISRAEL R. BARNUM is a man whose uprightness and integrity render it a pleasure to sketch his career and record it on these pages of the history of Jackson County. He was born in Shandaken, Ulster County, New York, July 1, 1823, and is a son of Israel and Mary (Rose) Barnum, also natives of the State of New York. Israel Barnum was a relative of the famous P. T. Barnum. He came with his wife to Wisconsin at an early day and settled in Dunn County, where he still resides, at the advanced age of ninety-four years; his wife died in 1882, at the age of eighty-two years. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812; all his life he has been a farmer; he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church; they had born to them ten children: Israel R., Hiram, Jonathan, William, Mary A., Zadok, Noah, Jane, Warren and Antonette. The eldest born, and the subject of this notice, was reared on a farm in the midst of the scenes of his birth, attending the common schools. In the year 1856 he came to Jackson County, hoping to make a home and accumulate some property; in 1861 he bought 200 acres, which now comprise his farm, seventy acres having been placed under cultivation through his persevering efforts. It has been no light task to clear this land from the wild forest, and fit it for the plow, and too much praise cannot be given to those hardy pioneers who have made Jackson County what she is to-day.

Mr. Barnum at one period of his life was engaged in a tannery, and he has also followed surveying, serving as County Surveyor for one term; he has been Town Clerk almost continuously since 1861, and he has been Justice of the Peace for several terms. In his political faith he is a Prohibitionist. He cast his first Presidential vote for James K. Polk. He is a believer in churches and religious denominations, and contributes liberally to their support, although he is not a member of any denomination.

July 20, 1851, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Chariton. She was born in Middletown, Delaware County, New York, November 22, 1832, and is a daugh-

ter of William and Saliva A. (Bivens) Charlton, natives of the Empire State. Mr. and Mrs. Barnum are the parents of ten children: Sarah, Alice, Mary, Sidney, Elmer, Iona, Lillie, Ada, Willie and Elva; Sidney, Alice and Mary are deceased.

IRA FIKE, for many years a resident of the State of Wisconsin, was born in Ontario, Canada, August 26, 1844. His father, Samuel Fike, was born at Fort Hope, Ontario, Canada, in 1809, and still lives in the Dominion. He is a farmer by occupation, and has accumulated considerable property. He married Ann Losey, also a native of Canada; the paternal ancestors are descended from the Germans, and the mother's forefathers came from Ireland and England. Mr. and Mrs. Fike are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have had born to them eleven children: Ira, Sidney, Sarah, George, Adelaide, Alice, Allen, Martha, Lydia, Agnes, and Carrie, deceased.

Ira Fike was reared in his native country, and received the practical training of a farmer; he attended the common schools of that day, and until he was twenty years of age remained under the parental roof, giving the benefit of his labors to his father. When he started out for himself he came to the United States, locating in Jefferson County, New York. There he followed the occupation of farming until there was a call for men to go to the defense of this nation; in 1863 he enlisted in Company C, Ninety-fourth New York Volunteer Infantry, as a private and served until peace was declared. He was at the taking of Petersburg, and in many minor engagements; was mustered out at Alexandria, Virginia, in July, 1865, and honorably discharged. After the close of the war he returned to New York and resided in Oswego County until 1867; in that year he came to Wisconsin, locating in Adams County, where he made his home until 1871, coming at that time to Clark County, and purchasing the farm where he now lives; he owns 160 acres on section 22, and 160 acres on section 26, Fremont Township. He has given all his time and attention to the cultivation of the soil, and in the season has been engaged to some extent in logging. The only capital which he had in the beginning of his business career was willing hands and a determination to win his share of this world's goods, and in this he has been more than successful.

Mr. Fike is a Republican, and has served as chairman of the Town Board for nine years. For three years he was superintendent of the county poor farm, displaying unusual capabilities in the management of this institution, and was two years chairman of the County Board. He is a member of Master Lodge, No. 163, A. F. & A. M., and of lodge No. 198, I. O. O. F., and Black River Lodge, No. 32, A. O. U. W.

Our subject was united in marriage April 3, 1867, to Miss Frances C. Polmatier, of Oswego County, New York. She was born in Columbia County, New York, March 30, 1842, and is a daughter of Elias and Rebecca (Simmons) Polmatier, natives of New York. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Fike, Samuel E., who first saw the light of day December 13, 1868.

JOHN CASTNER came to Clark County, Wisconsin, in 1855, and found it a wild and thinly settled country. He has witnessed its development and growth from its

original state to one of high cultivation, and has seen it attain rank among the first counties of the land. He was born in Seneca County, Ohio, July 27, 1835, and is a son of John and Maria (Sabens) Castner, natives of New Jersey and Massachusetts respectively. The parents were married in Cayuga County, New York, and in 1835 emigrated to Seneca County, Ohio, where the father died; later the mother moved to Steuben County, Indiana, where she ended her days on earth. John Castner, Sr., was a farmer by occupation. Sixteen children were born to him and his wife, thirteen of whom lived to maturity: Jacob, William, Mary, Elizabeth, Phœbe P., Jane, John, the subject of this sketch, Margaret, George, Nancy, Eliza, Caroline and Stewart.

John Castner, Jr., was reared in Seneca County, Ohio, and lived on a farm until he was twenty years of age; he spent his time in the occupations incident to farm life, and attended the common schools of that day. In 1855 he bade adieu to the parental roof and the scenes of his childhood and youth, and started to the West. He came to Clark County, Wisconsin, and rented a farm on Black River, and at the same time entered a farm on section 19, Loyal Township; in 1862 he disposed of this place, and removed to Monroe County, Wisconsin, where he lived until 1869; he then returned to Clark County, and purchased 160 acres of land, which he now makes his home; he has 120 acres still in his name, having disposed of forty acres, and sixty-four acres are cleared. Starting out in life for himself without capital, Mr. Castner is certainly deserving of much commendation for the success with which he has met. He has held his share of the township offices, and although not a member of any church organization, he attends the Methodist Episcopal Church regularly and contributes generously to its support. Politically he adheres to the principles of the Republican party.

September 17, 1859, is a memorable day in the life of Mr. Castner, as it was then he was joined in marriage to Miss Lydia Mack, of Clark County, Wisconsin. She was born in the Dominion of Canada, February 1, 1844, and is a daughter of Daniel and Mary (Benedict) Mack, also natives of Canada. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Castner: Mary, the wife of Ernest Boyer; George, who married Lillian Nutting; Sophronia, wife of Dr. J. L. Bradfield, of Chicago, Illinois, and Albina, wife of William Dutcher; Albert, Alfred, Daniel, Frank, and an infant unnamed are the other members of the family. Mrs. Caster has been a member of the Methodist Church in full connection since 1869.

WILLETT E. BURT was born August 19, 1842, in St. Lawrence County, New York. His parents, both natives of that State, are now deceased. He attended the district schools of St. Lawrence County and finished his education in the graded schools of Potsdam, New York. He remained with his parents until he reached his majority, when, in 1865, he came to Clark County, Wisconsin. Here young Burt found employment in the forests, felling pine for logs, etc., and receiving $30 a month for his labor. By hard work and economy he saved enough of his earnings with which to buy a half interest in a farm, which he did in the spring of 1869. For six years he lived on it with his brother-in-law.

In 1872 Mr. Burt wedded Alice Mason, who was born in 1848. She was educated by the private teachings of her mother, a

graduate of the university at Oberlin, Ohio, and a lady of much culture. This union has been blessed with four children: Floy, Milan, Edward and Gene. Two of them are attending the district schools of the township.

Mr. Burt's farm is located on section 3, Pine Valley Township, and is two miles from Neillsville. When he first came to Wisconsin he brought with him the first sulky hay rake and mowing-machine that was ever in the county. He is a man well posted on general topics and is ranked among the foremost farmers of the township.

STEPHEN M. ANDERSON, Justice of the Peace and School Clerk of Greenwood, was born near Ottawa, Ontario, June 14, 1828, the son of Elkanah Anderson (deceased), who was born near Oswego, New York, of English and Welsh ancestry. His father, John Anderson, came from the latter country, and his mother, *nee* Hannah Baker, from England. Our subject's mother, formerly Elizabeth Hutton, was born near Lake Champlain, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson had eight children, six of whom still survive, viz.: John, Jane, Elkanah, Joseph, Stephen and George C. The father had two children by a former marriage: Rubie and Lorena. The parents both died in Canada.

Stephen M. Anderson, the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm, and received a limited education. He came to Juneau County, Wisconsin, in July, 1868, where he remained until 1870, and in that year came to this county, locating in what is now Greenwood. It was then heavy woods, there being but three houses on the present village site, and he is the eldest settler now living here. There were deer, bear and Indians all around him, where are now fine farms. He cleared a fine farm of eighty acres which joins the village.

Mr. Anderson was married September 2, 1851, to Harriet Campbell, a native of Canada, and they have ten children, eight of whom still survive, namely: Mary J., George D., Ann E., Franklin H., Victoria I., Roderick M., William C. and Mattie M. Mary J. married Robert Robinson, of St. Paul. Ann E. was married to William Johnson, of Eaton Township, and has one child, Rawlin B. Mr. Anderson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and holds the offices of steward and trustee. He is devoted to the cause, and gives liberally to the support of the gospel. He has been chairman of the Town Board, and assessed the county the first time, when Eaton Township contained fourteen Congressional townships. He is also Town Treasurer and School Clerk, and has been Justice of the Peace eight years. Socially he is a member of the I. O. O. F., and politically a Republican.

JOHN W. HUBBLE, of section 11, Eaton Township, was born in Rodden Township, Ontario, June 7, 1857, a son of Ira and Mary A. (Harlow) Hubble, both natives of Canada. The father was a farmer, but a blacksmith by trade. Mr. and Mrs. Hubble had nine children, six of whom still survive, viz.: Hezekiah, Benjamin, Phœbe A., John W., Ira L. and George F.

John W., our subject, was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He came to the United States in 1877, and worked in the pineries and also on a farm in this county until 1885. In that year he settled on his present farm of eighty acres, thirty-five of which is cleared.

He was married April 22, 1886, to Mary

daughter of Sylvester Burns, of Jackson County, Wisconsin, and they have two children: Harry H. and Russell O. Politically Mr. Hubble is a Republican, and is a successful and hard-working citizen.

LEWIS JOHNSON, a successful farmer of Green Grove Township, has been a resident of Clark County, Wisconsin, since 1881. He is a native of Norway, born April 26, 1849, and is a son of John Olsen, a native of the same country. The paternal household was composed of the parents and three children: Mary, Ole and Lewis, the subject of this notice. The latter was reared among the pine-clad hills of his native land, residing there until he was twenty years of age. Believing that America offered many advantages to the ambitious young man that the older countries did not afford, he determined to emigrate to the United States, and seek his fortune in a strange land. Accordingly he set sail, and after landing on these shores, he settled in the State of New York; he remained there but a little time, however, removing to Fillmore County, Minnesota, where he worked on a farm for two years; at the end of this period he went to Sparta, Wisconsin, and was employed in a brewery, and on a farm. Later on he began working in the pineries along Black River, and followed this occupation for eighteen consecutive winters. In 1881 he settled on his present farm, which consists of eighty acres of choice land, twenty of which are in a high state of cultivation. He has erected neat and comfortable buildings, has purchased many of the modern farming implements, and is quite abreast of the times in his occupation. In considering the fact that he began life as a poor boy, with no capital excepting that with which nature had endowed him, he is to be congratulated upon the success with which he has met.

In politics Mr. Johnson is connected with the Republican party, but is not actively engaged in its movements, fulfilling his duties as a good citizen. He was reared to the faith of the Lutheran Church, and although he is not connected with any religious denomination, he believes in their establishment and maintenance, and gives liberally to their support.

In October, 1880, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Scott, of Clark County, Wisconsin. She was born in Neillsville, Wisconsin, and is a daughter of Robert Scott, Esq.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have had born to them seven children: Katie, Eugene, Lottie, Robert, Wilbur, Edna and Lewis, all of whom are living at the present time.

JOHN POPE, a farmer residing on section 16, Grant Township, Clark County, was born in England, September 3, 1833. His early educational advantages were limited and he attended school only one winter in all. Up to the age of twenty-five he was the eldest boy of five children, and was nineteen years old when he came to America with his parents, who remained in New York State a few months and then moved to Ohio and stayed there some two or three years. They next moved to Cook County, Illinois. The father came to Clark County, Wisconsin, and bought land.

Mr. Pope, our present subject, was married March 21, 1859, to Harriet Benedict, a native of New York State, and they have had three children. John worked on a farm until the time of his enlistment in the army, which

occurred in the month of August, 1862. He enlisted as a private in Company E, One Hundred and Thirteenth Illinois Infantry, and during his service made some long and difficult marches, which broke down his constitution. He was detailed for some months to take care of the sick and wounded, which services were much appreciated by his fellow comrades. He was discharged at Memphis, Tennessee, in June, 1865, for the reason that his service was no longer required. Returning then to Clark County, he engaged in farming. He is a Republican and one of the prominent citizens of the township of Grant.

DURLIN McTAGGART resides on an eighty-acre farm in section 12, Pine Valley Township, Clark County. He was born in Canada West, March 21, 1850, son of William and Nancy McTaggart, natives of England, who came to Canada when young. The subject of this sketch started out in life, working in the woods of Canada for $8 per month. In 1880 he went to Illinois where he worked for three years. In 1884 he came to Clark County, Wisconsin, and bought the farm on which he now lives.

Mr. McTaggart was married, July 18, 1884, to Mrs. Rivers, who was born at Bangor, Maine, November 4, 1846. Her parents, R. L. and Mary Mains, were natives of Ireland and are deceased. They settled in Maine in 1820, afterward moved to Canada, and in 1856 to Clark County, Wisconsin, as pioneers in a wilderness. By her first husband Mrs. McTaggart had two children: Della T. and Cloy. The former, a graduate of the Green Bay schools, was an amiable young lady, and when her death occurred, April 1, 1889, she was mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Politically Mr. McTaggart is a Republican, and takes an active interest in the success of his party.

WILLIAM FREE, of the firm of Free & Phillips, is engaged in manufacturing mouldings, shingles, etc., on the corner of Seventh and Clay streets, where they commenced three years ago. They have a forty-five-horse-power engine, and employ from eight to twelve men. They do a general contracting business in building and all kinds of wood work. Their building is 45 x 50 feet, two stories high. The firm do a business of $5,000 to $7,000 worth per year, and are among the prominent manufacturers of the county.

Mr. Free was born in Quebec, Canada, February 2, 1856, the son of Richard and Jane (Parham) Free, natives of Ireland, who came to America before marriage. The father was engaged in the boot and shoe trade, and was also an extensive farmer. He sold his business in 1882 and came to Clark County, Wisconsin, where he was engaged in farming until his death in 1889. The mother is still a resident of the county. While in Canada the father held a number of offices; he was a strong Republican and highly respected. Mr. and Mrs. Free had a family of twelve children, eight of whom are now living: Thomas, Anna, Margaret, Esther, Richard, William, Mary and John. William was reared on the home farm, and lived on the same until twenty-two years of age, having received a common-school education. He then came to Wisconsin and settled in Clark County, where he was engaged at the carpenter's trade, which business he also followed in this and Taylor counties. He settled permanently in this county in 1883, and

since that time has been engaged in contracting and building. He built a fine home in this city in 1883, on Court street, where he now resides.

Mr. Free was married in 1883, to Miss Elizabeth Wilson, a daughter of William and Matilda (Sample) Wilson, natives of Canada. They have a family of five children: William W., Richard P., Matilda B., Gladice J. and Mary Ellen. Politically Mr. Free is a Republican, and socially an Odd Fellow. He is a man highly respected for his enterprising spirit and business capacity.

RUDOLPH S. HUMMEL, of section 22, Warner Township, Clark County, was born in the village of Dorf, Brugg County, Switzerland, December 25, 1837. His mother died when he was small, and his father brought the family to the United States in 1850, locating in Cleveland, Ohio, where the latter died in 1852. Rudolph remained one year with his stepmother, and then began life for himself. He came to Waukesha, Wisconsin, in 1855, and thence to Clark County the next spring, where he remained at Levi's Tavern until the fall of the same year. He next went to Alma Center, Jackson County, thence to Hixon, same county, in 1859, and then to Black River Falls in the fall of 1860, where he enlisted in the Union army, September, 1861, in Company G, Sixteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He served until February, 1863, when he was discharged for disability, having received a gunshot wound in his left arm. He participated in the battles of Perryville, Bowling Green, Murfreesborough, Bridgeport, Tennessee, Bear Creek, Stevenson and others. In the fall of 1864 he re-enlisted in Company G, Fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. During this enlistment he was in the battles of Hatcher's Run, Petersburg, Sailor's Creek and others. His wound has never healed, and he now draws a pension.

After the war Mr. Hummel returned to Black River Falls and drove a team for D. J. Spaulding several years, and in 1872 came to this county, where he homesteaded eighty acres in Beaver Township. He settled on his present farm in 1882, which was then covered with heavy timber. He was married April 20, 1863, to Louisa H. Schermerhorn, who was born in Erie County, New York, the daughter of William Schermerhorn, deceased. They have five children, three of whom are now living: William G., Warren I. and Oscar A. One son, Albertus J., died February 19, 1890, at the age of twenty-three years, and one daughter, Myrtle, died October 21, 1886, aged seven years. William married Almeda Baker, and resides in this county. Mr. Hummel has an adopted daughter, Laura L. He is a member of the G. A. R., and both himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he is a Republican.

WILLIAM CAVES, JR., was born in Jackson County, Wisconsin, March 8, 1860, the son of William Caves, who was born in Ireland in 1844. The latter came to this country early in life and located in Jackson County, where he now lives, and is engaged in farming. Our subject's mother, *nee* Elizabeth Govers, was born in Ireland in 1846, and died in Jackson County, Wisconsin, at the age of thirty-five years. She was a daughter of Henry and Mary Govers. Mr. and Mrs. Caves had ten children, five of

whom still survive: Charles, William E., Mary, Emma and Effie.

William, our subject, was reared on a farm and received his education in Jackson County. In 1884 he went to work in a saw-mill, which he continued until about 1886, when he was elected manager of the county poor farm, and still holds that position. He is a Democrat politically. He was married August 16, 1884, to Caroline Olson, who was born in Albion, Wisconsin, September 9, 1862, the daughter of Ole Olson, who came to this country in 1862 and located in Jackson County, Wisconsin, Albion Township, where he now lives and carries on general farming. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. Mr. and Mrs. Caves have two children: Elizabeth and John O.

CHESTER G. STOW, a prosperous farmer residing on section 21, Loyal Township, was born in Washington County, Wisconsin, June 13, 1852. His parents, Lewis G. and Laura (Smith) Stow, were natives of Trumbull County, Ohio; the paternal grandparents were Chester and Cynthia (Ward) Stow, natives of Massachusetts; the direct maternal ancestors were also natives of Massachusetts. Lewis G. Stow removed with his family to Washington County, Wisconsin, about the year 1848, and after a residence there covering several years, he went to Waukesha County, Wisconsin, where his wife died; in 1864 he made another change, settling in Clark County, where he homesteaded 160 acres of land; this was heavily timbered, but he cleared up a portion of it, and made a comfortable home, where he passed the remainder of his days, surrounded by many of the blessings of this life. He was highly respected by his fellow-townsmen, and for three years represented them on the township board; he was also a member of the county board. Politically he was identified with the Republican party. He and his wife were both faithful members of the Congregational Church. They reared a family of four children: Naomi M., Cynthia S., Charles W. and Chester G.

Our esteemed subject was reared in Washington County, Wisconsin, in the town of Hartford; he received his education in the common schools, and was trained to the occupation of a farmer; he also learned the carpenter's trade, but has not followed it to any extent. In the earlier days of California staging was a profitable business, and Mr. Stow was for two years engaged in running a stage line from Loyal to Spencer and Greenwood. After his father's death he bought out the interest of the other heirs, and now owns 100 acres of land, thirty-three of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. He has made all the improvements, which are modern in style and substantial in character. Since purchasing the farm he has given his sole attention to its care and cultivation, and has been very successful in all his undertakings.

Politically he affiliates with the Republican party, and has held almost all of the township offices. He and his wife are both devoted church members, he belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and she to the Seventh Day Adventists.

December 23, 1875, occurred the marriage of Chester G. Stow and Miss Rhoda J. Roscoe, of Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin. Mrs. Stow was born in Washington County, Wisconsin, in the town of Farmington, February 23, 1855, and is a daughter of James and Eliza (Finch) Roscoe, natives of the State of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Stow are



James Livingstone

the parents of three children: Lewis R., who died in infancy; Hugh F. and Edwin F.

JAMES LIVINGSTONE, of Jackson County, was born in Chicopee Falls, Hampden County, Massachusetts, June 7, 1843, the son of John Livingstone, who was born in Dunfermline, Fifeshire, Scotland, May 26, 1818. June 7, 1842, he came to this country, locating in Hampden County, Massachusetts, where he followed his trade of weaver. After coming to the United States he worked in a cotton factory until 1844, when he went to Greenville, Connecticut, and was employed as a weaver of ingrain carpets. In 1846 he went to Bean Hill, so called because beans was the only crop which could be raised there, where he was employed in a cloth factory. In 1848 he went to New Haven, and there worked for a railroad company until the spring of 1853, when he removed to Chicago, Illinois, where he ran a stationary engine for the Illinois Central Railroad Company. In April, 1857, he came to Jackson County, Wisconsin, locating in the town of Irving, where he now owns 200 acres in section 13, in company with his son James, where they are engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. His father, James Livingstone, was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, in 1785, and died in Kircaldy, Scotland, in March, 1860. He was also a weaver by trade, and for fifteen years was salesman and manager of a large stock company. Our subject still has a tablecloth which his grandfather wove in 1808, with his name and date in the border. Mr. Livingstone was a prominent man during his lifetime, and politically was a Chartist. There were two political parties in Scotland, the Chartists and Tories. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Our subject's mother, *nee* Elizabeth Coventry, was born in Scotland, August 8, 1818, and died in Jackson County, Wisconsin, September 17, 1886. She was a daughter of Andrew and Mary (Robinson) Coventry, both natives of Scotland. The father was a damask weaver by occupation, and both he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. John Livingstone were the parents of three children: James, Mary R. and Thomas W. Mary died at the age of fifteen years, and Thomas W. at twelve years, both dying of diphtheria.

The subject of this sketch, the eldest child, was reared and educated principally at Chicago, and when but twelve years of age was employed as errand boy by T. B. Carter & Co., wholesale and retail dry-goods merchants. In 1857, he came with his father to Jackson County, Wisconsin, where he remained until December 26, 1863. In that year he enlisted at Roaring Creek in the late war as a private, serving in Company F, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Fourth Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps. He participated in the battles of Resaca, Dallas, Chattahoochee, Atlanta and Bentonville, North Carolina. He was in all the battles of the regiment, and in 1864 they were 110 days under fire. They were marched through Petersburg into Washington, where they were in the grand review. July 16, 1865, he received his discharge at Louisville, Kentucky.

In the winter of 1865 Mr. Livingstone attended school at Galesville University, and then went home, where he worked on the farm with his father. In 1868 he went to Chicago, where he attended the Dyrenthforth Business College, and in 1869 went to work in the shops of the Illinois Central Railroad,

remaining there but a short time. He next returned to his home in Irving, iscon sin, where he now resides. Politically he is a Republican, taking an active part in political matters, and is well informed on all the leading issues of the day. He was Justice of the Peace seven years, and is now serving his third term as Town Clerk, and November 4, 1890, was elected County Clerk of Jackson County by 368 majority.

Mr. Livingstone was married October 10, 1878, to Isabella McAdams, who was born in Allegany County, Maryland, April 10, 1857, the daughter of Gilbert and Jean (Thon p-son) McAdams, both natives of Scotland. They came to this country in 1847, locating in Maryland, and in the spring of 1861 they came to Jackson County, Wisconsin, where they now reside. Mr. and Mrs. Livingstone have had five children, namely: Grace A., Mary E., Margaret E., Bessie, and one who died in infancy.

RICHARD BRAATZ.—Prominent among the thrifty sons of Germany that have sought a home in Clark County, Wisconsin, we find the man whose name heads this sketch. In 1869 he bought a quarter of section 22, Grant Township, and has since made this place his home.

Mr. Braatz was born in Germany, May 17, 1842. When quite young he came to America with his parents who settled in Washington County, Wisconsin, where he obtained his education. He was one of a family of six sons. His father's death occurred in Washington County in 1882. When the war came on the subject of our sketch tendered his services to help save the Union. He enlisted in 1861, in the Second Wisconsin Battery, and was assigned to Fortress Monroe. He was an eye-witness to the fight between the Monitor and the Merrimac, and battles of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and Point Lookout, Maryland, which he describes as being the most interesting sights of his life. He was honorably discharged in 1865. In 1873 he was united in marriage to Emilie Scholz, in Clark County, Wisconsin. Six children have been born to them. His wife's death occurred in Clark County in 1891. Mr. Braatz affiliates with the Republican party.

VICTOR HENDRICKSON, of section 26, Warner Township, Clark County, was born near Christina, Finland, June 14, 1854, the son of John and Mary (Johnson) Hendrickson, both natives of Finland, and both deceased. They had eleven children, six of whom are now living: John J., Erick H., Victor, Alexander, Michael and Axel.

The subject of this sketch came to the United States in 1872, and the first summer was spent near Stevens' Point, Wisconsin, after which he came to this county, where he has since remained. He made his home first at Greenwood, and then settled on his present farm of eighty acres, forty-four acres of which he has since cleared. He has worked sixteen winters in the pineries, and in driving logs during the springs and summers. Mr. Hendrickson began with nothing, but by hard work and good management he has risen to his present position. He has a fine house, good barns, and all the other necessary outbuildings.

He was married September 20, 1874, to Anna Johnson, daughter of Johannes Johnson, of Eaton Township. Of their four children, three still survive: John W., Maria and Julia. The mother died February 22, 1883,

and the father was again married, August 15, 1883, to Ingabor Arntzon, who was born in Trondhjem, Norway, December 25, 1864, the daughter of Arnt Christopherson, of Norway. By this union there were five children, three of whom still survive: Alfred, Sophia and Viola. Religiously Mr. Hendrickson is a member of the Lutheran Church, socially, of the A. O. U. W., and politically is a Republican.

THOMAS PERRY HUNTER, one of the most widely and favorably known farmers of Jackson County, was born on the banks of the Mississippi River in Arkansas, December 12, 1853. His parents, William and Eliza J. Hunter, are natives of Ireland; the mother died in Mississippi in 1855, and the father is now one of the representative farmers of Jackson County, where he has lived since 1860.

Thomas Perry is the only child born who lived to maturity. He was but seven years of age when his father removed to Jackson County, and there he grew to man's estate, receiving his education in the common schools. In 1872 he went to Kane County, Illinois, but after one year he came back to Jackson County. Two years later he went to Europe, and traveled extensively through England, Scotland and Ireland, but came back to America and settled on the farm where he has since resided. He has 260 acres of land, 100 of which he has under cultivation. In the season of 1890 he raised 1,700 bushels of small grain and 400 bushels of potatoes. He has given considerable attention to the raising of live-stock, and has met with very good success in this line of farming. He has erected good, substantial buildings, fashioned after modern styles of architecture, and has made many valuable improvements.

In politics he has until the past year been identified with the Republican party; but in 1890 he was nominated by the Farmers' Alliance party for Assemblyman, and made a strong race, but was defeated. He organized the Farmers' Alliance in Jackson County, and takes a deep interest in all their movements. He has represented the people of his township in different offices, and has exhibited unusual capacity in the discharge of his duties. In his church relations he is connected with the Methodist Episcopal society.

Mr. Hunter was united in marriage, June 29, 1875, to Miss Anna Taylor, a native of Coleraine, County Londonderry, Ireland. She was born April 4, 1859, and is a daughter of William and Margaret (McPherson) Taylor, natives of Ireland. Her parents emigrated to America in the year 1879, and settled in Sparta, Monroe County, Wisconsin, where they still reside.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunter have had five children born to them: Eliza J., Maggie M., Edith C., Raymond L. and William T.

CHRISTIAN LARSON, of section 36, Warner Township, Clark County, was born in Trondhjem, Norway, November 10, 1845, the son of Lars Anderson, who was born in Christiania, same country, in 1815. He was the father of four children, three of whom are still living: Andrew, of Jackson County; Anthony and Christian, in Clark County. The father died in this county in 1878, and the mother now lives with her son, the subject of this sketch. Christian came to the United States in 1865, and first lived in Black River Falls, Wiscon-

sin; but in 1868 came to this county with his father and brother Anthony, where they all kept "bach" in their pole shanty. Mr. Larson has worked in the woods nearly every winter since he came to Clark County. He owns a fine farm of eighty acres, thirty-five of which is cleared, where he also has a shop in which he makes spinning-wheels, cabinet, scroll and bracket work. He is an enterprising and public-spirited citizen.

He was married January 1, 1873, to Mary Olson, who was born in Norway, the daughter of Ole Ostenson, and they have two children—Mary C. and Laura O. The family are members of the Lutheran Church, and the father is a Republican politically.

RICHARD M. BOON, a successful farmer of Clark County, was born in Londonderry, Ireland, June 25, 1835. His parents, Charles and Nancy Boon, with their family, left the Emerald Isle in 1847 and landed in Quebec, Canada, but settled in Maine. Like many of his countrymen, the subject of this sketch received only a limited education, as much of his time was occupied in helping to support the large family, which consisted of thirteen children, including himself.

In 1858 Mr. Boon was united in marriage with Miss Jane Wilson, who was born April 5, 1845, in Canada. They were married in Marlow County, Province of Quebec. Their union has been blessed with ten children, all of whom are living excepting the eldest daughter, who died February 16, 1888. About seventeen years of Mr. Boon's life has been spent in the woods, where he has been engaged in logging, driving teams, etc. He came to Clark County, Wisconsin, in November, 1868, bought a tract of 120 acres, and by hard work, economy and judicious management cleared up a neat little farm of eighty acres. It is located in section 9, Pine Valley Township, and prior to its purchase by him was frequented with plenty of deer and other wild game. Mr. Boon is a highly respected citizen, and a member of the I. O. O. F.

ANTHONY LARSON, of section 36, Warner Township, Clark County, was born in Trondhjem, Norway, April 20, 1843, the son of Lars Anderson (deceased), a native of Christiania, same country. The latter was a laborer in a paper mill, also superintendent of the same, in Trondhjem. The subject of this sketch completed his education in his native country, and in 1860 came to the United States, stopping first at Black River Falls, where he worked in a sawmill several years, and was also engaged in lumbering. In 1868 he came to this county and settled on his present homestead of eighty acres, forty of which is cleared. For his first residence he and his brother carried the logs and built a round-log shanty, with a roof of basswood scoops, an ironwood pole chimney plastered with clay; they used blocks of wood for chairs. The wild animals were very numerous at that time, and Mr. Larson once shot a deer through the window of his cabin, early one morning while the remainder of the family were asleep.

He was married in January, 1866, to Ingebor Haralson, and they had ten children, all of whom are now living: Matilda, Harry, Louise, Levis, Ida, Helma, Joseph and Tina. Mr. Larson has worked in the pineries nearly every winter since coming to this county, and has also been engaged in logging for the past three winters on his own account.

He has been Assessor of the town for the past six years; was a member of the Town Board one year, and has been a Clerk of the School District ever since his district was organized. Religiously he is a member of the Lutheran Church; socially, of the I. O. O. F. fraternity; and politically a Republican.

OLE PETERSON, of section 35, Warner Township, Clark County, was born in central Norway, July 14, 1836, the son of Peter Olson, deceased, a native of the same country. Ole Peterson came to the United States in 1873, settling in Greenwood, where he worked in the woods two years, and during that time worked on a farm in the summers. He settled on his present farm of forty acres in 1875, and has since cleared the entire tract.

He was married in Norway in 1863, to Ingebor Ingebreght, and by this marriage were born four children, three of whom still survive: Carl, Mary and Olive. Mary married Alex. Hendrickson, of this county; Olive married Iver Hembre, of Beaver Township. The mother died, and the father afterward married Marit Fladaas, who was born in Norway, and came to the United States in 1882. Mr. Peterson is a member of the Lutheran Church, and is a Republican politically.

JOHN DWYER, one of Clark County's substantial and reliable farmers, residing on section 31, York Township, was born near Northport, Waupaca County, Wisconsin, September 21, 1855. He is a son of John H. and Catherine (Murray) Dwyer. The father was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1821, and was brought to America by his parents during his infancy; they settled in Canada, and there he grew to manhood; when he first came to the United States he settled in Michigan, and there resided a number of years; in 1863 he came to Black River Falls, Wisconsin, but a year later settled at what was then known as Weston's Rapids, Clark County; in two years we find him at Greenwood, Clark County, and soon afterwards on a farm in Grant Township, where he spent the remainder of his days; his death occurred in 1882. He came to Wisconsin a poor man, and went through all the struggles and hardships of pioneer life, bearing his part courageously, and discharging his whole duty as a faithful citizen. When he first came to the county he traded a yoke of oxen for a tract of eighty acres of dense forest in Grant Township, and this he converted into one of the most desirable farms in the county. He was a Roman Catholic in faith, but was not connected with the church. Politically he was a stanch Democrat.

John Dwyer, the subject of this sketch, is one of a family of six children: Ann J., deceased, the wife of George Castner; Julia E., wife of F. O. Northrup; Lucinda, wife of William M. Farning, a notice of whom will be found on another page of this volume; Alice, deceased, wife of Thomas Murray, and Franklin P.

From his fourth year Mr. Dwyer was reared in Clark County, and received his education in the common schools. He settled on the farm where he now lives in 1884; the place consists of 160 acres, well improved, with excellent buildings. He also owns 160 acres on section 33, York Township, and 160 acres in Grant Township; is also part owner of two saw-mills, one in York and one in the town of Weston; firm name is Dwyer Bros. & Farning. He is a self-

made man, having accumulated his property and attained his high standing in the community through his own exertions and his integrity of character.

Politically he is allied with the Democratic party. In 1886 he was elected Sheriff of Clark County on his own ticket, although the county is strongly Republican. He is a member of Lodge No. 163, A. F. and A. M., at Neillsville, Wisconsin, and of Lodge No. 198, I. O. O. F.; also of lodge No. 39, K. of P., at Neillsville.

Mr. Dwyer was married July 4, 1883, to Miss Janie Parret, of Clark County, Wisconsin, a native of Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, born in June, 1860. She is a daughter of John L. and Maria Parrett, natives of France and Ireland, respectively. Her father died a soldier in the civil war, and the mother still survives.

Mr. and Mrs. Dwyer are the parents of two children: John M. and Jessie F.

MOSES K. FULLER, a prosperous farmer, residing on section 26, Hixton Township, Jackson County, Wisconsin, was born in the town of Jay, Oxford County, Maine, August 17, 1840. His parents, Consider and Mary (Knox) Fuller, were also natives of Maine. The father was born April 28, 1808, and the mother April 26, 1816; both still survive, and live with our subject in Jackson County, Wisconsin. They emigrated to Illinois in the year 1844, and settled in Mercer County; there they remained until 1859, when they came to Jackson County, Wisconsin, and settled where Sechlerville now stands; at the end of three years they removed to the farm now occupied by Moses K. Fuller. There were thirteen children in the family: Azubah, Caroline, Moses K., Amanda, Adelia A., Susana, Hiram, Almeda, Eleanora and Benjamin grew to maturity. The father was married first to Miss Azubah Caswil, of Maine, by whom he had one child, Mary Jane.

Moses K. grew to manhood on a farm in Illinois, and passed his youth in the occupations incident to the clearing and cultivation of a wild tract of land. In was in 1860 that he came to Jackson County, Wisconsin. Four years later we find him enlisted as a private in Company I, Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He served until the declaration of peace as a soldier in the Western army under Gereral Sherman. He was in the battles of Resaca, Altoona Pass, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Nashville and Franklin. He was never wounded or taken prisoner, but owing to exposure and privation he lost his health, and is now liberally pensioned by the Government. He was honorably discharged October 19, 1865, at Mobile, Alabama. He then returned to Jackson County, where he resumed the more peaceful pursuit of agriculture. He owns 120 acres of land in Hixton Township, and by energy and good management he has placed eighty acres under good cultivation. The people of the township have testified to the confidence they have in Mr. Fuller by calling him to fill the various local offices; he has ever proved worthy of the trust reposed in him. Politically he is identified with the Republican party. He is a member of the P. C. Judkins Post, No. 87, at Alma Center, Wisconsin.

Mr. Fuller was joined in marriage March 17, 1867, to Miss Elizabeth A. Brown, of Black River Falls, Wisconsin. Mrs. Fuller was born at Kalamazoo Michigan, December 8, 1848, and is a daughter of Elijah B. and Lucinda (Overacker) Brown. Eleven children are the fruit of this union: Harris, Els-

worth, Ruth, Ernest, Susan B., Consider, Elijah, Laura L. and Moses P.; Ernest, Laura and three infants are deceased. Ruth married William Halford, of Jackson County, Wisconsin. Mrs. Fuller passed from this life to her eternal rest October 7, 1890, deeply mourned by her family and a large circle of acquaintances.

JOHN SYTH, of Eaton Township, Clark County, was born in Middlesex County, Canada, September 22, 1836, the son of John, deceased, and Keturah (Hodgson) Syth, both natives of Hull, England, who came to Canada about the year 1835. They had six children, three of whom still survive: Thomas, John and James. The deceased—Robert, Jane and Elizabeth—all reached maturity.

John Syth, our subject, learned the carpenter's trade when a young man, and has worked at it more or less ever since, having built most of the frame houses in his neighborhood. He came to the United States in 1871, and the same year settled on his present farm of 240 acres, sixty of which is cleared. It was then covered with heavy timber, and he had to clear a sufficient space to build his cabin. He now has a good frame dwelling 18 x 26 feet, one and a half stories high, with an L 16 x 24 feet, one story. He has also two good barns, one of which is 32 x 46 feet, with eighteen-feet posts, and the other 30 x 44, sixteen feet posts, besides other buildings, sheds, etc. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, having a high grade of Holstein cattle, pure Leicestershire sheep and good horses. He has one imported horse, half Hambletonian and half French.

Mr. Syth was married, July 5, 1860, to Isabelle Kennedy, a daughter of George and Mary (Brown) Kennedy, both deceased. They had seven children: Grace, Mary, Margaret, Isabella, James, George and Sarah Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Syth have had five children, three of whom are now living: John W., Robert H. and William A. Mr. Syth has been Town Treasurer two years, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors one year and Justice of the Peace one term. Socially he is a member of the I. O. O. F., and religiously a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has been a steward several years, and is now superintendent of the Sunday-school at McMahon's Corners. His two sons, John and Robert, are working on the railroad which is being built to Greenwood. Politically Mr. Syth affiliates with the Prohibitionist party.

WILLIAM H. HILTON, a highly respected member of the farming community of Loyal Township, is the subject of the following biographical notice. He was born in Holton, Maine, January 13, 1841, and is a son of Silas and Pollie (Ayer) Hilton, natives of Maine. They emigrated to the West when Ohio was on the frontier, and settled in Defiance County; there they resided until 1865, when they decided to push on farther towards the "setting sun." They located this time in Trempealeau County, Wisconsin, where the father passed the remainder of his days; the mother still survives. Mr. Hilton was a stone and brick mason by trade, and followed this occupation the most of his life. He and his wife were honored members of the Universalist Church. They reared a family of four children: Henry M., John, William H. and Silas.

William H. Hilton passed his early childhood and youth in Defiance County, Ohio,

where he received his education. At the age of sixteen years he started out in the world for himself, going to La Crosse, Wisconsin, where he at once engaged in the lumber business; since that time he has given the greater portion of his time and energies to this great industry. In 1873 he purchased a tract of eighty acres of fine farm land, fifty-three acres of which are cleared and under cultivation. He has erected roomy and substantial buildings, and has made many modern improvements. The place has an air of neatness and prosperity which index the character of the owner.

Mr. Hilton is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 181, at Greenwood, and of the G. A. R. Post at Loyal. In the beginning of the late war, August 8, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company A, First Battalion, Sixteenth United States Infantry, and served until June 13, 1863, when he was honorably discharged on account of disability, having received a gun-shot wound in the thigh at the battle of Stone River. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Stone River and Perryville. He escaped being taken prisoner, and was wounded but the one time.

April 18, 1873, he was joined in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Mack, a native of the Dominion of Canada, and a daughter of Erastus and Maria (Hughs) Mack. Three children have been born of this union: Mark R., Cullen R. and William H., Jr.

EBENEZER BORDEN, now a resident of Clark County, first came to Wisconsin in the year 1849, and has during all the years since that time witnessed many wonderful changes. He is a native of Addison County, Vermont, born November 20, 1827. His parents, Nathaniel and Susan (Rice) Borden, were natives of Connecticut and Massachusetts respectively; they were married in Vermont and there lived and died. The father was a soldier in the war of 1812; for many years he was employed in the lumber regions of New England, and afterward took up farming; at one time he was engaged in the mercantile trade at Huntington, Vermont. The family consisted of three children: Nathaniel, Ebenezer, of whom this notice is written, and Rachel.

The second son was reared in Franklin and Chittenden counties, Vermont; he had the misfortune to lose his father when but six years old, so at this tender age he was thrown upon his own resources. Therefore his education was limited, but by the cultivation of a naturally keen observation he has acquired a fund of information that enables him to attend to his business with more than ordinary intelligence. As before stated, he came to Wisconsin in 1849; he spent a few months at Madison, and then went to the Wisconsin River and engaged in logging for a season; the two years following he was employed on a farm in Dodge County, Wisconsin, and at the end of that time he returned to Vermont; but two years later we find him in Dodge County, Wisconsin, again, where he remained two years; his next place of residence was in Jackson County, Wisconsin, where he was farming for a few years. In 1861 he removed to the place where he now makes his home; he bought 160 acres and has about sixty cleared and under cultivation. He has done all the improving himself, and all the surroundings bespeak his wise management and good judgment.

In 1864, when there was still a call for men to go to the aid of the Union, Mr. Borden abandoned his pursuits at home, and enlisted as a private in Company I, Third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served about

eleven months. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged at Washington, District of Columbia. Politically he believes in the principles of the Republican party.

Mr. Borden was united in the holy bonds of wedlock, October 28, 1857, to Miss Catherine Hallock, of Jackson County, Wisconsin. She was born in Canada, May 28, 1838, and is a daughter of William B. and Anna (Stevenson) Hallock. Eleven children have been born of this union: William N., Wyatt B., Ruth A., Herbert G., Norman A., Marion L., Myra L., Edna M., Watson J., deceased, Lillian D., deceased, and Florence K.

J. WOODS COLBURN is ranked among the pioneers of Lewis Township, Clark County. He was born in Vermont, June 3, 1820, and received his early education in that State. When only six years old his father died, and while quite young was thrown upon his own resources.

Mr. Colburn came to Clark County, Wisconsin, in 1861, and engaged in saw-mill work for several years. He has cleared up many acres of wild land both for himself and for others, and by his well directed efforts and economy has secured a competency. He has a nice farm located in section 1, Lewis Township, five miles from Neillsville, which is well improved. Mr. Colburn was married forty-three years ago, to Elizabeth Blaylock. Their four children have all received a good education. One is deceased. His ancestors and also those of his wife originally came from Scotland and Ireland. Mr. Colburn was School Clerk of the township three years, School Treasurer four years and Town Treasurer for seven years. By all who know him he is regarded as a useful and upright citizen. In speaking of his early experience, Mr. Colburn remarked that the first team he ever owned was a pair of oxen that he bought on credit and paid for in full by hard work.

MORRIS S. MARKHAM, of section 17, Warner Township, Clark County, was born near Troy, Pennsylvania, December 18, 1823, the son of Curtis (deceased) and Sally Markham. The latter, a native of Oneida County, New York, worked in a paper mill in that State when a girl. They were the parents of thirteen children, Morris and Curtis being the only two boys. After the father's death the mother married Orlando Seymour, and by this union there were eleven children, of whom several are now deceased. Mr. Markham returned with his mother and step-father to Wayne County, New York, when in his sixth year, and was brought up on a farm. He removed to La Porte County, Indiana, in 1844, and in 1846 returned to New York, where he helped his father and mother to get ready to move to Indiana. He next went to the vicinity of Cedar Falls, Iowa, in the autumn of 1857, and thence to Spirit Lake the next fall. When the great Indian massacre occurred there the next spring, he was out hunting his cattle, and when he returned nearly all the members of the nine families had been murdered and the others taken prisoners! He returned the next day to Mud Lake, which he reached after dark, and fearing the Indians were lurking around he went back a few rods, dug a hole in the snow, and staid there that night. The next morning he returned to the settlement, where he had found his oxen, and spread the news. He suffered from hunger, fatigue and sickness, and the settlers kept him over night, and the next morning they all left for Springfield, Minnesota, where two

settlers were then living. They met more men, and all went to the Irish colony, twenty-five miles distant, where they gathered together to punish the Indians, but the adjoining settlers would not assist, and the project was abandoned, as the few willing trappers were too weak in numbers. This occurred near Springfield, Minnesota, and it was the settlers of that village who refused to assist, and did not believe Mr. Markham's story. A few days after reaching Springfield, a boy came in one evening and said he saw something on the prairie near which made queer motions. Most of the men ran out, and a volley from the Indians in ambush killed the boy and wounded two or three others. The Indians then attempted to enter the house, but were repulsed. Shortly afterward a small boy again came from a neighboring settlement and reported his parents and the family killed. The men and women wanted to leave this place, but no one would go out and yoke up the oxen but Mr. Markham, who loaded women, children and wounded men in the sleigh, and traveled until midnight, stopping on the prairie until morning, when they continued to Mr. Granger's, a settlement near Mud Lake, arriving at 3 P. M. They remained until morning, when Mr. Granger added another team of oxen, sled and horse, provisions, etc., joined the party, and all started for Fort Dodge. About 10 o'clock they saw what they supposed to be about 1,000 Indians, about two miles ahead of them, who stopped and seemed to be parleying. The fleeing party stopped, and their captain, Bradshaw, attempted to run, but was stopped by Mr. Markham, who told him if he ran he would shoot him. The latter took his gun and started to see who they were, and upon meeting they were overjoyed to learn who they were: they were volunteers coming to the relief of the settlers.

Mr. Markham went to Fort Dodge, where the citizens donated him money and clothes for his bravery. He subsequently returned to Spirit Lake, made a settlement and remained until July, same year, when he sold his claim for $300, and went to Grundy County, Missouri. August 11, 1859, he married Minerva Wade, daughter of John Wade, deceased. During the war he removed to Indiana, and later he and others came to Wisconsin, where they hunted and trapped a short time. Mr. Markham then brought his family to Sauk County, this State, and to Clark County in 1866, which was then a dense woods. He killed many deer, and often hired Indians to tan the hides for him. Mr. and Mrs. Markham have had eight children, six of whom are now living, namely: Samuel, Julia, Amasa, John, Mary and Minnie. Julia married Emanuel Lewis, of Hemlock, this county, and they have one child, Mollie R. Mr. Markham was elected School Treasurer, and was Chairman of the Town Board a few years; politically he is a Republican.

DA. NEFF, a farmer residing on section 1, Lewis Township, was born in Jefferson County, Wisconsin, June 18, 1851, son of A. L. and Mary Neff. He was educated in the district schools of Jefferson County, and at the early age of thirteen years began to show a spirit of independence by working out on farms. At first he received only $8 per month, but his wages were gradually increased. In 1868 he came to Clark County, where he has since made his home. He has had many years of experience in the lumber camps, working for himself and others, and in that way accumulated a little start. In 1872 he bought his present farm in Lewis Township, which consists o

160 acres. By the expenditure of much time and hard labor he has cleared his land and has it under a fine state of cultivation. He is regarded as one of the enterprising citizens of the township; he is a Republican and takes an active part in politics.

Mr. Neff was married, July 11, 1878, to Agnes Carter, who was born in Jefferson County, Wisconsin, in 1853. She attended school in Minnesota, is well educated, and taught several terms before her marriage. She is a lady of much culture and refinement and is fond of reading. Three children have been born to them. Mr. Neff has been Town Treasurer two years, School Trustee for eight years, and Chairman one term. He is the present Constable of Lewis Township.

CURTIS MARKHAM, one of the pioneers of section 20, Warner Township, was born in Oneida County, New York, February 2, 1822, the son of Curtis Markham (deceased), a native of the same State. The father died when Curtis was eighteen months old, and they, desiring to keep up the family name, changed his name from Amasa to Curtis. He was then taken, at his father's dying request, by his grandfather, Samuel Markham, with whom he remained until thirteen years old, or until the latter's death. He was then thrown upon the charities of a cold world, and, seeing other children reveling in home luxury, with a father and mother to look after their wants, he became heartsick, and once wept bitterly at his lonely condition. His mother had married again, and removed to Pennsylvania. Mr. Markham had but one brother, Morris, by his mother's first marriage. The former came to Thornton, Illinois, in 1850, and in a few weeks removed to Porter County, Indiana, where he lived until March, 1868. He then came to this county and in 1869 settled on his present place of eighty acres, forty-two of which is cleared.

He was married in Wayne County, New York, June 1, 1845, to Sarah Mitchell, born in Perrington, New York, November 19, 1823, the daughter of Edward Mitchell, deceased. Of their eight children, only two are now living: Amasa C. and Harriet A. The latter married William Langley, of Lake County, Indiana, and has five children, namely: Alice M., Eleanora F., Georgia A., Harrison B. and Mattie. Mr. Markham's eldest daughter, now deceased, married George Morris, who subsequently died, leaving two children: Bessie A. and Haven P. She was again married, to William McMullen, and they had two children, only one of whom is still living, George W. Mr. Markham lost another grown daughter, Julia P., who died at the age of twenty-one years. His granddaughter, Bessie A. Morse, married Arthur Sischo, of this town.

Mr. Markham was a soldier in the late war, in Company A, Thirty-fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, serving nearly a year. He was assigned to the Pontoon Bridge Brigade, but was taken sick and lay several weeks in the hospital. He was then detailed as a nurse, and served until the close of the war. He was disabled in the army, and will soon draw a pension. He is a Republican politically and a member of the G. A. R. Post, and also of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

AUGUSTA RAETHER, widow of August Raether, was born in Prussia in 1828. She was married to Mr. Raether in 1847, and came to America in 1850, landing in Milwaukee the same year. Her hus-

band learned the tailor's trade in the old country and was a hard-working man all his life. After coming to the United States he followed his trade in Milwaukee for a number of years. Mrs. Raether became familiar with that trade and rendered efficient service to her husband. Ten children were born to them, all of whom have received a fair education in the district schools and in the Milwaukee graded schools. Mr. and Mrs. Raether moved to Waukesha, County, Wisconsin, in 1861, where they engaged in farming. In 1878 they came to Clark County and bought 180 acres of land in section 2, Lewis Township, about forty acres of which they have cleared. Mrs. Raether was an invalid for some five years and passed through many hardships, but by industry and economy she and her husband laid the foundation of a nice little fortune. Mr. Raether received a stroke of paralysis, was entirely helpless for a long time and finally died in 1889. She and her son and a single daughter reside on the farm. Mrs. Raether is a most estimable lady and is esteemed by all who know her.

KNUD ANDERSON, JR., of section 15, Warner Township, Clark County, was born in Tellemarkn County, Southeastern Norway, November 20, 1828, the son of Adney Anderson, deceased. The father brought his family to the United States in 1843, settling in Norway Township, Racine County, Wisconsin, where he died in 1845. The family then came to Jackson County, in 1854, settling in Springfield Township, where the mother died in 1878. They had seven children, all now living, namely: Knud, Sr., Gunder, Ole, Mary, Knud, Jr., Margaret and Sarah.

While in Jackson County, Knud Anderson, Jr., first worked at carpentering, and then at farming. In 1869 he removed to La Crosse, where he kept a tavern one year, and in 1870 came to this county and took up a homestead on section 18, township 27, range 1 east, where he lived five years. He next lived on Giles Creek four years, after which he worked in Tom Miller's mill. He came to his present place, Hemlock, in 1879, where he has been night watchman on the flood dam, and also ran the plane in the Hemlock Mills. He now has charge of the Hemlock flood dam for the Black River Improvement Company. Mr. Anderson has also been engaged some at carpentering in this county.

He was married in June, 1859, to Thea Burch, who was born near Christiania, Norway, the daughter of Torger Burch, deceased. They have had fifteen children, twelve of whom are still living, namely: Clara T., Adolph, Augusta, Laura, Millie, Nellie, Fernando, Georgiana, Birdie, W. Lee, Sadie and Frankie. Clara married James Rowe, of Calumet, Michigan, and has one child, Winnifred P. Adolph, a merchant at Greenwood, married Mary Francis, and has one child, George. Augusta married Albert Huggett, of Melrose, Jackson County, and has one child also,—Ralph. Mr. Anderson is a Republican politically.

EUSTACE L. BROCKWAY, a prominent pioneer lumberman of Brockway Township, Jackson County, was born in Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, January 20, 1826, the son of James M. Brockway, who was born in Greenbush, New York, July 15, 1797. In 1816 the latter went to Pennsylvania, where he engaged in farming until 1822, when he went into the mill busi-

ness. In 1836 he sold the mill, and in 1842 went to Muscatine County, Iowa, where he was engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in his seventy-fifth year. During his later life he was a Republican, and held several offices. He was a member of the Methodist Church. Our subject's mother, Lydia (Goff) Brockway, was born near Ogdensburg, New York, in 1804, and died in Muscatine County, Iowa, at the age of forty-nine. She was a daughter of William P. Goff, a native of New York, and a farmer and surveyor by occupation. Mr. and Mrs. Brockway had eight children, namely: Elmira, Eustace L., Adis E., Emmett, Albert J., Edwin, Albina M. and George. The last two are deceased.

The subject of this sketch, the second child, was reared and educated in Jefferson County, Pennsylvania. In 1843 he engaged in bridge-building and carpenter work in different parts of Iowa. In 1845 he came to Jackson County, Wisconsin Territory, then called Crawford County, and engaged in the lumber business; in 1847–'48 he cut timber for a saw-mill; and in May, 1850, built an addition and put in the first circular saw-mill on the Mississippi above Rock Island, Illinois. He has resided in the town of Albion (now Brockway) since 1845,—forty-six years.

As an interesting reminiscence we may relate that Mr. Brockway in 1866, late in the fall, went down the Mississippi, with two fleets of sawed lumber, but failed to sell it until all the steamboats had made their last trips. He purchased a stern-wheeler named the Skipper, of 150 tons' burden, at $3,000, loaded it with his crew of sixty men and winter's supplies and started up the river, but was compelled to stop at Muscatine, December 8, on account of floating ice and winter storms. Shipping his men and a portion of the winter's supplies by rail by way of Chicago and Milwaukee to the terminus of the road, he came directly home by team, at an expense of $15.

He owned and ran his steamboat on the Mississippi, Des Moines, Chippewa and St. Croix rivers until the autumn of 1868, when it sank in the Chippewa River. During the ensuing winter he built the steamer Chippewa Valley, at Eau Claire, in company with Captain George A. Buffington,—a boat of 185 tons,—and retained an interest in it while it was run, on the Mississippi and its northern tributaries, until the second year of the war, when he sold his interest in it. It was taken South and soon afterward sunk in the Arkansas River above Little Rock. Since his residence in Jackson County Mr Brockway has also built and owned four different saw-mills in this part of Wisconsin.

In 1871–'72 he was one of the Representatives in the Legislature from his district, then Jackson and Clark counties. He is now holding the office of County Surveyor. Politically he is a Republican.

Mr. Brockway was married, October 18, 1849, to Miss Sarah A. Riggs, who was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, January 28, 1832, the daughter of David and Katherine (Hendricks) Riggs, the former a native of New York, and the latter of Pennsylvania, but both emigrated to Ohio in early life. The father was a farmer by occupation, and held several township offices. Mr. and Mrs. Brockway have had seven children, viz.: Melvin F., Ada M., Mary E., Albert M., La Fayette J., Fred R. and Judson W., all of whom are living.

The history of the Brockway family is as follows: In the early days in the history of the country seven brothers by the name of Brockway settled in Connecticut. They came from England, and it is thought that most of the men now in the country by that name

are descendants of these. Our subject's grandmother Brockway was a direct descendant of Captain Miles Standish, who came over on the Mayflower in 1620. The lineal descent of his mother's father, William Potter Goff, was a general in the English army under Oliver Cromwell, and was one of the judges who, appointed by Parliament for that purpose in 1649, tried, convicted and sentenced to execution King Charles I, for tyranny and treason. Goff fled from England to this country in 1660, to escape the fate of the beheaded king, at the hands of Charles II, who had just gained accession to the throne. Here he had to remain in concealment for several years. A peculiar coincidence in the Brockway family is the fact that E. L. Brockway has five boys and two girls, and he is himself one of a family of five boys and two girls, as was also his father.

Mr. Brockway, our subject, is one of the very early settlers here, and was at one time quite wealthy. He is now a very popular man in the county.

WILLIAM DOUSE, who resides on a farm in section 21, Grant Township, was born in Winslow, Maine, June 16, 1837. He received a fair education in his native State, and came West in 1861. He was married in Salem, Massachusetts, to an Irish lady, Miss Ann Duffa, by whom he has one child, Nellie M., who has been liberally educated in the district schools, and is married to Mr. W. W. Page.

Mr. Douse has been a hard-working man all his life. He was engaged in farming prior to his enlistment in the army, and after his return he continued that occupation, which he has since followed. During the war he served in Company A, Eighteenth Wisconsin Infantry; was in the battle of Kingston and in the campaign through North Carolina and Virginia. He was honorably discharged in 1865. Mr. Douse affiliates with the Republican party.

CHARLES C. MILES is one of the industrious and progressive farmers of Sherman Township, and ranks among the most reliable men of the community. He was born in Dane County, Wisconsin, June 23, 1847, and is a son of Samuel J. and Sarah (Bureh) Miles, natives of Pennsylvania and New York respectively. The parents were united in marriage in the State of Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Dane County, Wisconsin, in the year 1846, where they still reside. They have lived to see great changes in the country, and are deserving of all the praise due the pioneers of any section of the land. It is indeed no small undertaking to convert a dense forest into a highly cultivated farm, and those early settlers were brave and determined souls, else civilization would never have attained the high state which it has reached. Samuel J. Miles is identified with the Democratic party, and is a citizen of sterling merit.

Charles C. is the fourth child of the latter, and grew to manhood on a farm in his native county. He received his education in the common schools, and was trained to the best methods of agriculture. He remained with his father, assisting him with his work, until he was twenty-one years of age.

In February, 1864, he responded to the call for men to come to the defense of this beloved country of ours, enlisting as a private in Company E, Eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and serving until September 5,

1865. He was honorably discharged at Demopolis, Alabama, when he returned to the more peaceful pursuit of agriculture. While in the service he was twice wounded.

It was not until the year 1869 that Mr. Miles removed to Clark County. He homesteaded 120 acres on section 26, Sherman Township, and now owns 160 acres, thirty of which are cleared and under cultivation. Although he began life for himself without capital, he has accumulated a good property. During the summer season he runs a steam thresher, and finds it a profitable occupation. In the winter time he devotes his time to logging. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party, and fraternally with the I. O. O. F.

Mr. Miles was joined in wedlock May 1, 1872, to Miss Gertrude Leatherdale, of Clark County, Wisconsin. Mrs. Miles was born in Adams County, Wisconsin, July 4, 1855, and is a daughter of Luke and Frances (Allerton) Leatherdale. Four children have been born of this Union: Herald C., Mabel G., Ray C. and Frances G.

DANIEL SPENCER, superintendent of the D. J. Spaulding farm, section 22, Warner Township, Clark County, was born in Martinsburg, Lewis County, New York, January 16, 1841, the son of Alvin and Barbara (Yousey) Spencer; the former was also born in Martinsburg, June 28, 1816, and the latter in Germany, August 15, 1820, but came to the United States when eighteen years of age. They were the parents of nine children, all of whom are now living, namely: Daniel, Lewis, Thomas, Henry, Lucetta, Etta, Charles M., Levina and Alvin. All are married and have families. The parents celebrated their golden wedding May 3, 1890.

The subject of this sketch was reared to farm life and educated in the common-schools. He was a soldier in the late war in Company H, Thirteenth New York Heavy Artillery. He enlisted December 28, 1863, and was discharged in August 1865. He assisted in the capture of Petersburg and Richmond, and his battalion was the last to leave after the taking of the latter city. After the war Mr. Spencer continued farming until 1868, when he came to Jackson County, Wisconsin, settling in Garden Valley, and in the fall of 1869 he entered the employ of Merrill & Iee, and ran their farm in the town of Hixton for eight years. He then went to Black River Falls and farmed it until the fall of 1885, when he sold out and came to his present place, in March, 1887. Besides his general farming and stock raising, he was foreman in the pineries two winters, one for Merrill & Iee and one for Spaulding.

Mr. Spencer was married November 7, 1865, to Mary A. Searls, who was born in Lewis County, New York, August 12, 1844, the daughter of Clark Searles, deceased. Of their five children, four are now living: Julia E., Lizzie A., Major V. and Ethel M. Julia married Hans Syverson, of Nelson County, North Dakota, and has two children: May and Guy. Mrs Spencer was killed by lightning at Black River Falls, August 11, 1882, during an electric storm, and her eldest son, Clark W., died May 30, same year, of scarlet fever, at the age of fourteen years. Mr. Spencer was again married, March 9, 1884, to Mrs. Maria Overturf, the widow of Thomas H. Overturf, and daughter of Charles Owens, deceased. Mr. Overturf was a native of Illinois, served in the Union army in an Illinois regiment, and died from the effects of a shell wound September 6, 1877, in the Soldiers' Home at Washington, District of Columbia. Mrs. Spencer was born in Potter County,

Pennsylvania, October 1, 1851. She had four children by her first husband, three of whom still survive: Delia M., George H. and Emma B. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer have one child—Bessie. Mr. Spencer is a member of the G. A. R. and I. O. O. F. fraternities, and also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Greenwood. Politically he is a Prohibitionist. He had two brothers in the late war: Thomas was in the Fifth New York Heavy Artillery, and Henry was in the same company with Mr. Spencer.

ALVA B. MARSH, secretary and manager of the firm of the Neillsville Milling Company, was born in Clark county, December 8, 1850, the son of Nelson and Rocelia (Taylor) Marsh, natives of Tennessee, who came to this county in 1856. The father is an extensive farmer in Grant Township, and is also engaged in the mercantile business; he is also Postmaster and one of the early settlers of the county. When he settled here there was only one settler within two miles, and only two or three houses in Neillsville. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace for many years, and was also chairman of the Board of Supervisors. Mr. Marsh is one of the wealthy men of the county, and takes an active interest in politics. He has a family of six children living, viz.: Joseph, who is engaged in the lumber business in Spokeville: is Postmaster at that place, and has held the position of chairman of the County Board of Supervisors; Lewis, Malvina, Sylvester, Alva B. and Spencer M., all having received a fine education. Spencer M. is now an attorney at law.

Our subject remained at home until twenty years of age, assisting on the farm and attending the district schools. He then entered the Northwestern Business College at Madison, and graduated at that institution in 1882. He afterward engaged in clerking at Maple Works for three years. In 1886 he came to Neillsville and engaged as bookkeeper for W. S. Colburn & Co., with whom he remained over two years, after which he rented the same for two years. He employed eight men, and made some money, but since that time the mill has been run by a stock company, and Mr. Marsh has held the position of secretary and manager. He has held the office of Supervisor of the First Ward for the past three years, and is also secretary of the Masonic Lodge, No. 163, of Neillsville.

Mr. Marsh was married in 1886 to Miss Mamie McIntyre, of Neillsville, and the daughter of Ira and Mary McIntyre. Mr. and Mrs. Marsh have two children—Clara B. and Fay. Mr. Marsh has built a fine home on Ninth street, where he now resides. He is a strong Republican politically, socially a Mason, and a prominent man both of the city and county.

EMANUEL J. LEWIS, a lumberman of Hemlock, was born in Uniontown, Alabama, May 10, 1861, the son of Rev. George (deceased) and Patsy (Burges) Lewis. The father was a native of Richmond, Virginia, and was for twenty years a minister of the gospel in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Alabama. The parents had ten children, viz.: Henry, Lucy, Mathew, Samuel, Emanuel, Dovie, Manasses, Georgia, Fleming and Rebecca.

Emanuel J., the subject of this sketch, came to Lewis Valley, Wisconsin, near La Crosse, with a Mr. Broadbent, when in his



Yours Truly
Mark Douglas

sixth year. He soon afterward went to live with Colonel A. Wood, of that locality, and remained with him over twenty years, having been engaged in teaming mostly. He began working in the pineries eight years ago, and now takes contracts in taking logs to the river for other parties. Mr. Lewis was married May 8, 1889, to Julia Markham, who was born in Sauk County, Wisconsin, August 9, 1865, the daughter of Morris Markham, whose biography appears in this work. They have one child, Mollie Reed, born July 30, 1890. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are members of the Presbyterian Church.

MARK DOUGLAS, a farmer, lumberman and mill owner of Jackson County, was born in Dumfrieshire, Scotland, September 19, 1829, the son of Thomas Douglas, who was born in the same place in 1787. In 1845 he came to this country from Scotland by way of Liverpool and New Orleans, thence to La Crosse by steamboat, and then to the home of his sons, Robert and Thomas, in Melrose, where he lived until a short time before his death, when he went and lived with his daughter, Mrs. James O'Neill, of Neilsville, Clark County. Our subject's mother, *nee* Jane Dalryple, was born in Scotland in 1787, where she died at an advanced age. They were the parents of eleven children, namely: John, James, William, Jane, Robert, Hugh, Thomas, Isabella, George, David and Mark. Four of these children are now living: William, Robert, Hugh and Mark.

Our subject, the eleventh child, was reared and educated in Scotland. In June, 1845, he came to Melrose, which was at that time in Crawford County, Wisconsin. He went to work for his brothers, Robert and Thomas, who were the first of the family to come to this county, remaining until the spring of 1849. In that year he went to Dane County, where he worked on a farm for his brother William until 1851. Before going to that county he had taken a claim of 400 acres at Melrose, and in the spring of 1852 he went to work on this land. In 1853–'54 he held the office of Town Treasurer of Melrose, and in 1855 was elected Chairman of the town, which position he held for twenty-six years. He was Postmaster here for nine years, and at that time the place was called Bristol, but he finally succeeded in having it called by its present name. In the fall of 1873 Mr. Douglas was elected to the Assembly, and in 1875 was elected to the State Senate, which position he held two years. In 1878 he was nominated by the Governor to the office of Fish Commissioner of the State of Wisconsin, which position he still holds. In July, 1876, he bought the Melrose Flouring Mills, which he still owns, and is also the owner of a very fine farm of 400 acres, the greater part of which is in section 8, where he now resides. He also owns village property in this city, and 4,000 acres of land in Chippewa County, and 2,500 acres in Clark County. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party, and is also a thirty-second degree Mason.

Mr. Douglas was married September 12, 1852, to Justina C. Merrill, who was born in Penobscot County, Maine, May 15, 1830, the daughter of Humphrey and Esther (Hammond) Merrill, both natives of Maine. In 1858 the parents came to Jackson County, Wisconsin, locating in Alma Center, where the father died at about seventy-five years of age. In early life Mr. Merrill was a sailor, but in later life followed farming. Politically he was a Republican. Mrs. Merrill died in Hixton, at about eighty years of age.

They were both members of the Baptist Church, and Mrs. Douglas is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas have had no children of their own, but have an adopted daughter, Maud B. Douglas, now Mrs. E. A. Gaylord, of Melrose.

HERMAN H. PRAY, of Jackson County, Wisconsin, was born in the State of New York, March 8, 1835, the son of William H. Pray, a native of the same State. In 1837 the father went to Kalamazoo County, Michigan, where he died at the age of sixty-nine years. He was a pumpmaker by trade and a Democrat politically. His father was also born in New York, where he spent his entire life. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Our subject's mother, Adeline (Austin) Pray, was born in New York and died in Michigan, at the age of thirty-five years. The parents had nine children, namely: William, Julia, Adeline, Horace, Mary, Louise, Benjamin, Herman H. and Emily. Of these three are now living: Adeline, Mary and Herman H.

Herman H., their eighth child, was reared and educated in Kalamazoo County, Michigan, where he also followed various pursuits. August 15, 1850, he came to Jackson County, Wisconsin, where he remained but a short time, and then went to Manchester, where he was foreman in a saw-mill until 1856. In that year he went to St. Paul, from there on a raft to St. Louis, and in the fall of the same year returned to Jackson County, settling in Albion Township. He was engaged in a saw-mill until 1876, when he bought a mill of his own, in Fremont, Jackson County, and operated it until 1881, when he had the misfortune to be burned out, causing a loss of $10,000. He never rebuilt the mill, and in the spring of 1882 bought 160 acres of land on section 18, Albion Township, where he now resides and carries on general farming. In 1877 he was appointed Postmaster there, the office being named after him, and he held the position four years. Mr. Pray has risen to his present position by his own efforts, being now well off financially. Politically he is a Democrat.

He was married December 13, 1857, to Anna J. King, who was born August 17, 1837, in the State of New Jersey, a daughter of John and Mary (Wilson) King, natives also of New Jersey. In the spring of 1856 the parents came to Jackson County, Wisconsin, where they died at an advanced age. The father was a miller by trade, and politically a Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Pray have had four children: Laura, John K., Alice A., Berdine. All are living except Laura, who died when a small child.

JOHN ZIGLINSKE, one of the thrifty farmers of Clark County, resides on section 28, Grant Township. He was born in Germany, October 30, 1845, and was married in his native country in 1873. In 1875, with his wife and two children, he came to America and located in Clark County, Wisconsin. Their children are now being educated in the district schools of this place. Mr. Ziglinske brought with him to the United States $200 that by hard work he had earned in the old country. He bought a farm of 120 acres which was a perfect wilderness. By much toil he has cleared forty acres of this. At that time there were no roads near his place, and the new settlers had many obstacles to meet and overcome before the country was cleared up. Mr. Ziglinske

spent a short time in Minnesota. Not being favorably impressed with that State, however, he returned to Clark County, Wisconsin, the same year. That was when he first came to America. His farm is well stocked with cattle and horses, and he is regarded as one of the prosperous farmers of the neighborhood. His political views are in accordance with Democratic principles.

ALFRED DINGLEY, a contractor and builder, and also proprietor of a steam saw-mill at Greenwood, was born in Kennebec County, Maine, May 2, 1843, the son of Joseph A. and Mary J. (Wyman) Dingley, both natives of Maine; the former died in that State in 1887, and the latter in 1889. They were the parents of nine children, five of whom still survive, namely: Alfred, George, Eunice, Charles and Carrie. The children all live in Maine except Eunice, who resides in Bedford, Quebec.

The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and received his education in the common schools. He came to La Crosse, this county, in 1862, and engaged in freighting from the latter city to Neillsville, Sparta and Staffordsville until 1868, when he went to Port Huron, Michigan. While there he learned the ship-carpenter's trade, which he followed during the winters for sixteen years, and worked at carpentering during the summers at Port Huron and Sarnia, Canada. In 1881 he returned to this county, locating in Greenwood, where he has since been engaged in his present business.

Mr. Dingley was married October 16, 1870, to Mary A. Foster, who was born near Hull, Canada, October 29, 1854, the daughter of John and Mary A. (*nee* Gill), both deceased. Mr. Dingley was a member of the Town Board two years; socially he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and politically, a Prohibitionist.

L. B. RING is editor and two-thirds owner of the Neillsville *Times*, an ably and successfully conducted sheet published by the Times Publishing Company. He is a native of Rock County, Wisconsin, and for many years resided with his parents at Sparta, Wisconsin. He learned the printer's trade in the office of the Sparta *Eagle*, and engaged in the business until May, 1875, when he received a Government appointment at Shanghai, China. In making the journey to the scenes of his future work, he crossed the continent to the Pacific coast, and sailed from the port of San Francisco to the "Flowery Kingdom" by way of Japan. He remained in the Orient until 1877, when he returned to the United States; he came by way of the Indian Ocean, Red Sea, Mediterranean Sea, France, England and the Atlantic, thus making a complete circuit of the globe. It was an exceedingly interesting and valuable experience, in which he won much information. He touched nearly all the principal seaports en route, and lingered many months at places of interest which he visited.

On his return to this country Mr. Ring was employed for some time on the La Crosse *Republican and Leader;* the winter of 1878–'79 was passed in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, as witness in the Seward investigation. In March, 1879, after an extensive journey through the South, he came to Neillsville, and in July of the same year he established the *True Republican*, which he owned and edited until December, 1888; at that time this paper and the *Times* consolidated, Mr. Ring retiring. After the consolida-

tion it was known as *The Neillsville Times*, and in March, 1889, Mr. Ring bought an interest in the business, and has ever since been the editor.

The *Times* is a Republican publication, and adheres stanchly to the principles of the party.

Our esteemed subject was married to Miss Frances Langford, of Madison, Wisconsin, an accomplished teacher, in 1886.

JOHN J. SLOSSER, a successful farmer of Jackson County, was born in Dutchess County, New York, May 19, 1849, the son of Arnold B. Slosser, a native also of New York. In 1860 the father, of German descent, came to Jackson County, Wisconsin, where he died at the age of eighty-two years. In early years he was a ship carpenter, but later in life followed farming. Politically he was a Republican. Our subject's mother, *nee* Katherine Udell, was born in New York, and lived to the age of seventy-seven years. Mr. and Mrs. Slosser had eight children, only two of whom survive: Emma J. and John J.

The latter, their eighth child, was reared on a farm and received his education in the common schools of Jackson County. He now owns and occupies 240 acres of land in section 23, Albion Township, which he inherited from his parents. He carries on general farming, and later intends to give special attention to the raising of blooded stock. Politically he is a Republican, and has held several minor offices. He was married November 11, 1873, to Harriet E. Harmer, who was born in Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, May 30, 1850, the daughter of William and Lizzie (Relf) Harmer, who came from England to this country in an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Slosser have had four children, all of whom are living, viz.: May L., Harry A., George B. and Archie J.

THEODORE E. MEINHOLD, of section 8, Eaton Township, Clark County, was born in Saxony, Germany, August 24, 1860, the son of Gottlieb and Wilhelmina (Nuendorf) Meinhold, both also natives of Saxony. The parents came to the United States in 1869, settling in Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, where they lived until 1879, and in that year came to this county and settled on our subject's land. They had ten children, five of whom still survive, namely: Theodore, Minnie, Lina, Emma and Gustav. Minnie married Frank Horner, of this county, and they have three children: Charles, Lina and Edward. Lina married Henry Thielen, also of this county, and they have two children: Oscar and an infant boy. Mr. Meinhold, our subject, owns eighty acres of good land, twenty-five of which is cleared. He has worked in the pineries during the winters, drove logs in the spring, and farmed in the summers. He was induced to accept the office of Clerk of the School Board. He is a member of the German Reformed Church.

THOMAS R. VINE, of section 25, Warner Township, Clark County, was born in Buffalo, New York, June 17, 1846, the son of Thomas Vine, deceased, a native of England, but who came to the United States when a young man. Thomas R., our subject, spent the first sixteen years of his life in Buffalo, where he attended the city schools. In 1862 he came to this county, and in the spring of 1863 enlisted in the

Union army at Neillsville, in Company I, Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He served over two years, and participated in the battles of Shiloh, Vicksburg, Nashville, Tupelo, skirmish on White River, march from Brownsville to Pilot Knob, campaign against Montgomery, the Missouri campaign, Lookout Mountain, Red River campaign, Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely, Fort De Russa, and many others. After the war Mr. Vine returned to this county, and since that time has worked twenty-two years in the woods. He settled on his present farm of eighty acres in the spring of 1873, and has since cleared thirty acres of this tract. When he came he had no means excepting a cow. He kept himself busily employed, in the woods in the winter and on the farm in the summer. His hay he had to carry up by hand, with the aid of his wife, using poles, until he was able to secure a team, nine years afterward.

He was married, October 19, 1868, to Emma E. Marvin, a daughter of Matthew Marvin, of Greenwood, Wisconsin, and they have five children: Edward C., Ernest R. Jeremiah T., Alice E. and Priey G. Mr. Vine is a member of the G. A. R. and I. O. O. F., and in his political principles is a Republican.

HERMAN SCHWARZE, a blacksmith, and also a dealer in plows, of section 29 to 27, Warner Township, was born in Lippe-Detmold, Germany, June 24, 1850, the son of Hans H. and Mary S. (Hoefer) Schwarze, both natives of Germany. The former died when Herman was nine years old, and the latter when he was ten years. He came to the United States in 1867, and first lived in Sheboygan County one year, working at his trade, after which he spent two years in Miami, Manitowoc County In 1870 he came to this county, locating in Warner Township, which he has since made his home. He worked in the lumber camps as blacksmith five or six winters, and in 1874 began work in his present shop, which, with the exception of two years spent in the camps, he has since continued. He owns a farm of 121 acres, twenty of which is cleared.

Mr. Schwarze was married in the fall of 1874, to Christina Meyer, who was born in Brandenburg, Prussia, November 5, 1848, the daughter of Michael Meyer. They have had nine children, eight of whom are now living: Helene, Matilda, George, Albert, Herman, Adolph, Augusta and Otto. Mr. Schwarze was a member of the Side Board four years, and is the present incumbent; Road Overseer two years, and School Treasurer twelve years. He is a member of the German Reformed Church, of which he is a deacon, and also superintendent of the Sunday-school at Immanuel Church. In politics he votes for the man, regardless of party.

C. E. HOLLENBECK, a prominent citizen of Merrillon, was born in Jefferson County, New York, September 29, 1848, son of William and Sophia Hollenbeck, also natives of the Empire State. The original ancestors of William A. Hollenbeck came to this country from Holland. In 1856, when C. E. was eight years old, he came West with his father, who located in Adams County, Wisconsin, and engaged in farming He had a family of nine children to support and had no means save what he earned by hard work. He bought 120 acres of wild land in this new country, which by hard labor he cleared and developed into a good

farm. He was a prominent Democrat among the pioneers of this State; he is now a resident of Minnesota, his wife having died in Fenton County, this State, in February, 1887.

C. E. Hollenbeck was only fifteen years old when he ran away from home barefooted and began the struggle of life. At the age of sixteen he enlisted in Company H, Eleventh Wisconsin Regiment, Captain O'Neal, and went forth in defense of his country; he served in the Gulf Department a year and one month, and during that time was in the battles of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, being wounded in the right knee at the latter place; he was discharged in October, 1865. The war over, he returned to Wisconsin, and was engaged in the lumber business in Grand Rapids from 1865 until 1873.

September 7, 1873, he wedded Emma A. Johnson, who was born in West Bend, Wisconsin, in 1853; her education was obtained in the common schools of her native county, and Mr. Hollenbeck was also educated in the district schools. One child has been born to them.

In 1873 they located at Arcadia, where he engaged in the lumber business. In 1879, 1880 and 1881 he was employed by C. M. Cain & Co., wholesale lumber dealers of Oshkosh; he then came to Merrillon and entered into the insurance business, in which he is now engaged. Mr. Hollenbeck has served the public as Town Treasurer, Deputy Sheriff, Police and Magistrate. He is associated with the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of the G. A. R.

ANTONY WITSIC, of Albion Township, Jackson County, was born in Dodge County, Wisconsin, June 29, 1862, the son of Anthony Witsic, a native of Germany, but who came to this country in 1854 and located in Dodge County. In 1877 he came to Jackson County, Albion Township, where he still resides. He is a member of the German Catholic Church. Our subject is the fourth of seven children, five of whom are now living: Felix, John, Andrew, Frank and Tony. The latter was reared and educated principally in Jackson County. In 1887 he bought forty acres of land on section 10, Albion Township, where he now lives and carries on general farming. Politically he is a Democrat.

Mr. Witsic was married May 10, 1887, to Maggie Staffon, who was born in Jackson County, Wisconsin, in 1865, the daughter of Adam and Mary Staffon, who came from Germany to this country early in life, locating in Jackson County, where they now live. The father is a farmer by occupation. Mr. and Mrs. Witsic have had two children—Stella and Jenny. The former died when one and a half years old.

FREDERICK A. LIMPRECHT, of section 15, Warner Township, was born in Weimar, Germany, October 8, 1850, the son of Charles M. and Christina (Buddinger) Limprecht, natives of Germany; the former is a resident of Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, but the latter is deceased. Of the parents' nine children, seven are still living, namely: August, Christ, Frederick, Louis, Hermann, Charles and Emma. One daughter, Annie, died on shipboard when the family were on their way to the United States. They landed in this country in 1854, and first settled in Sheboygan County, which was then a dense woods. Indians and wild animals were numerous, and the father secured nearly all his meat by hunting.

Frederick A., our subject, was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of Sheboygan County. At the age of fifteen years he learned the miller's trade, which he followed several years around Sheboygan and Milwaukee, and also in Chicago four years. He went to the latter city about three weeks before the fire of 1871, but in 1874 returned to Sheboygan County, where he was subsequently married. Mr. Limprecht farmed on the homestead four years, and in the spring of 1879 came to Hemlock, where he built a large flouring-mill in company with N. H. Withee, and also built the first dwelling-house in this city, where he has ever since resided. After five years he sold his interest in the Hemlock mills, and has since been engaged in farming and various other employments. He owns 120 acres of land on the west side of the river, on sections 9 and 4, township 27, range 2 west, of which eighteen acres is cleared. He also owns a fine frame dwelling in Hemlock.

Mr. Limprecht was married September 26, 1874, to Sedonie Seitel, a daughter of Gottleib Seitel, deceased. They have had five children, four of whom are still living: Annie, Charlie, Toney and William. One son, Herman, died at the age of four years and three days. Mr. Limprecht is a member of the A. O. U. W., and also of the German Reformed Church.

HENRY W. DECKER, of section 29, Warner Township (27), range 2 west, Clark County, was born in Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, February 18, 1864. His mother died when he was three days old, after which he was taken care of by neighbors. He came with his father to this county in 1871, where he has since resided on his present farm of eighty acres, thirty of which is cleared. This place is well improved, and of very good soil. He has also worked in the pineries during the winters, and at the carpenter's trade in the summers. He rents his farm to tenants. Mr. Decker is an enterprising and public-spirited young man, and has fair prospects for future prosperity. He is a member of the German Reformed Church.

Frederick Decker, deceased, father of the above, and late of section 28, Warner Township (27), Clark County, was born in Lippe-Detmold, Prussia, in 1828. He came to the United States in 1854, settling near Franklin, Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, where he cleared a farm. In 1871 he came to this county and settled on the old homestead, where he died May 8, 1889. He was married to Minnie Teace, and they had three children—Fred, August and Henry. The mother died February 21, 1864, and Mr. Decker was again married, March 12, 1868, to Mary Meier, who was born in the Province of Brandenburg, Prussia, December 6, 1837, the daughter of Michael Meier, deceased. They had six children: Herman, Otto, Bertha, Ferdinand, Louise and Emelia, all of whom are at home. Mr. Decker was a hard-working man, having cleared a farm of 200 acres, which has since been divided, and a part is now owned by our subject, Henry W. He was a member of the German Reformed Church, and never gave much attention to politics.

ROBERT W. CANFIELD, a farmer and bridge contractor of Clark County, Wisconsin, was born in Wellsville, New York, September 4, 1853. His parents, Leonard and Delilah Canfield, were also na-

tives of that State. His father died there in 1878, and his mother still makes her home in New York. Robert received his education in Wellsville, and held a certificate to teach, though he never followed that profession. At the age of seventeen he began to work for himself, receiving $11 per month, and the first year he saved $90. For about two years he worked in Pennsylvania, and followed teaming for a time. For a while he was employed as a clerk in a store at Wellsville, New York, where he acquired a knowledge of mercantile business.

In 1876 Mr. Canfield located in Wisconsin, at Neillsville, and for three winters worked in the woods. He also learned the carpenter's trade after coming to this State. After working at it a short time he turned his attention to contracting for bridge work, and has been very successful in his undertakings. By economy and good management he saved up $1,000 before he was married. The date of his marriage was September 7, 1879, and the lady of his choice Ida Preshure. Her father was one of the first settlers of Wisconsin. Mr. Canfield moved to his present location in 1880. He owns some 350 acres of good land, partly on section 1, Levis Township, which is well improved. He has been School Clerk for four years, Chairman of the Town Board seven years. Mr. Canfield is a believer in a tariff for revenue only; is a Democrat, and the nominee of that party for Clerk at the last election.

RILEY J. HORR, a prosperous farmer on section 5, Unity Township, was born in Lorraine, Jefferson County, New York, October 6, 1832. His parents, Warren and Lovisa (Stillman) Horr, were born in the same county, and were reared and married there. The paternal grandparents were Israel and Joanna (Haskins) Horr, natives of the State of New York. The maternal grandparents were Benjamin and Pollie (Maxon) Stillman, early settlers of New York, but natives of New England. Warren Horr removed with his family to Wisconsin in 1868, and settled in Adams County, where he still resides, at the advanced age of eighty-three years; his wife is aged seventy-six years. He has been a carpenter by trade, but a farmer by occupation, and has accumulated some property. Three sons and one daughter were born to this worthy couple: Riley J., Amanda, the wife of Hiram Brigam; Austin W. and Leonard.

Riley J., the eldest child, was reared to farm life in the counties of Jefferson and Lewis, New York. He lived in the former county until 1869, when he removed to Adams County, Wisconsin, and in 1872 he came to Clark County, Wisconsin; he purchased land in Green Grove Township and in 1877 located on his present farm; he owns 177⅛ acres, 100 of which he has reclaimed from the wild state of nature and placed under cultivation. He also owns 120 acres in Beaver Township, section 1. In addition to his agricultural interests he has been largely engaged in the lumber business; he has operated a mill for a good many years, and has done a considerable amount of logging.

Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. He has represented the people of his township in many of the public offices, but takes no active interest in the movements of his party. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a member of Company E, Tenth New York Heavy Artillery, and served until the close of the war. He was with the army of the Potomac until the declaration of peace, when he was mustered out of the service at Petersburg, Virginia. He was honorably

discharged at Sackett's Harbor, New York, June 30, 1865. He was in Virginia the greater portion of the time, and was garrisoned in New York harbor for nearly a year.

Mr. Horr was united in marriage March 14, 1855, to Miss Louisa L. Ives, who was born in Watertown, New York, January 21, 1834. Her parents are Joel and Mary (Ingalls) Ives, natives of the State of New York. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Horr: Frank, George and Bert are all in California, and Benjamin and Fred are at home.

Mrs. Horr's parents were born in Connecticut, but were early settlers of Jefferson County, New York, where they lived some years, and finally passed out of this life; the father died in 1871, at the age of sixty-four years; the mother lived to be thirty years of age, and at her death left five children: Erastus, Louisa, Amelia, Julia and Edward. Louisa is the wife of Mr. Horr, and Julia is the wife of S. H. Hall, of Jefferson County, New York.

Jonathan Ingalls, the grandfather of Mrs. Horr, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died as an English prisoner of war.

WILLIAM REINEKING, of section 24, Warner Township, Clark County, was born in Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, July 11, 1854, the son of William and Sophie (Haker) Reineking, both natives of Germany. The father came to the United States in 1847, settling in Sheboygan County, which was inhabited then by Indians and wild animals. He had to cut roads through the woods to his land, which was also covered with heavy timber. They first slept in booths made of brush, but afterward built a pole shanty. Mr. and Mrs. Reineking had seven children, of whom five are now living: Bertha, now Mrs. Mensehen; William, our subject; Ida, now Mrs. Stock; Theodore and Otto. The deceased were Charles, who died at the age of twenty years; Matilda, at the age of seventeen years.

William, our subject, was reared on a farm and received a common-school education. He came to this county in May, 1881, and settled on his present farm of 160 acres, forty-five of which is cleared. Besides his general farming and stock-raising, Mr. Reineking has also worked in the pineries some of the winters. He was married May 6, 1881, to Mary Dohmeier, a daughter of Simon Dohmeier, of Sheboygan County. Of their five children, four are now living, namely: Lydia, Bertha, Mata and Emilie. Mr. Reineking is a member of the Reformed Church, and is a Republican politically.

STEPHEN MOORE, of section 10, Warner Township, Clark County, was born in Wellington County, Ontario, April 30, 1845, the son of Cornelius (deceased) and Lavina (Peck) Moore, the former a native of New Jersey, and the latter of New Hampshire. The father removed to Ontario when a young man. The parents had fourteen children, only four of whom still survive: Jane, now Mrs. Earhart; Lynus, Stephen, our subject, and Sarah, now Mrs. Kelly.

The subject of this sketch was reared to farm life, and educated in the common schools. He worked in the saw-mills of his native county several years, and in 1865 came to Clinton, Michigan, and the same year removed to Michigan City, Indiana. In the spring of 1868 he went to Preston Township, Fillmore County, Minnesota, where he

farmed two years, and in 1870 came to this county, settling in what is now Warner Township. He owns 170 acres of land, sixty of which is cleared, where he is engaged in general farming, logging, and also ran a thresher nine years. For the past four years he has owned and ran a steam thresher, the "Minnesota Chief," which is run by the Ames engine.

Mr. Moore was married June 25, 1867, to Ellen Hogan, the only daughter of Patrick Hogan, deceased. Her mother, *nee* Catharine Sullivan, was afterward married to James Miller, and they had seven children, six of whom are now living: Frances, Emma, Adda, Dudley, Mira and Mina; Charles is dead. Mrs. Moore was always known by the name of Miller in her girlhood. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have had seven children, six of whom still survive: Aminta, Catharine, Joseph, Charles, Mabel and Ivy. One son, Franeis, died in infancy.

LA FAYETTE STURDEVANT, law partner of Judge John R. Sturdevant, Neillsville, Wisconsin, was born in Erie County, Pennsylvania, in 1857, and emigrated to the West with his father, Hiram Sturdevant, in 1863. The family settled in the town of Pine Valley, where Hiram Sturdevant passed the remainder of his days. Although he was not a pioneer of Clark County, he was a well-known citizen. His brother, James W. Sturdevant, was one of the earliest settlers. In 1849 he went to California, and on his return in 1852 the vessel on which he took passage was wrecked, few of the number on board escaping death. He enlisted during the civil war as a member of Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and in the battle of Gettysburg was severely wounded. This misfortune resulted in his honorable discharge soon after, and he then removed with his family to Clark County. His widow and six children are still living.

La Fayette Sturdevant received his education in the public schools, and studied law under the tutorship of his present partner. He was admitted to the bar in 1879, his first partner being L. A. Doolittle, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin. This relationship continued for two years, and was then dissolved, when the present co-partnership was formed. He was elected District Attorney in the fall of 1876, and discharged the duties of this office with marked ability. He is also the present District Attorney, elected in the fall of 1890.

Mr. Sturdevant was united in marriage to Miss Minette Bacon, a daughter of Orson Bacon, a pioneer of Clark County, who was born in the State of Vermont in the year 1810. He removed thence to the State of New York, where he married Miss M. R. Hastings. They moved from Elmira, New York, to Michigan, and came as pioneers to Neillsville, where they were well known and highly respected. Orson Bacon died in 1882, leaving a widow, four daughters and two sons. Since that time one of the sons has passed away.

ALVAH BALLOU, one of the pioneers of Clark County, Wisconsin, was born February 13, 1834, in the old Bay State, the son of Martin and Prudy Ballou. He received his education in Massachusetts and remained with his parents until he was twenty-one years old. He came West in 1855 and for a time made his home in Harrison, Calumet County, Wisconsin. Clark County has been his home since 1876. While in

Calumet County Mr. Ballou was married to Amanda Foster, and of their four children three are living.

When the war broke out the subject of our sketch entered the service, enlisting in 1861, in Company C, Tenth Wisconsin Infantry. Shortly after his arrival in the South he was taken sick and spent three months in the hospital. On account of disability he was discharged the following year. During his brief service he was instrumental in capturing a spy who was afterward executed.

Mr. Ballou owns a good farm on section 11, Levis Township, four miles from Neillsville, that he has cleared up from a wilderness. He has been a hard-working man all his life. He is a stanch Republican and a most worthy citizen.

WILLIAM VOLLRATH, of section 13, Warner Township, range 3 west, Clark County, was born in the Province of Rhine, Prussia, November 23, 1856, the son of John and Mary (Kremer) Vollrath, both natives of Germany, the former born December 11, 1814, and the latter August 22, 1818. They were the parents of three children: Philip, Maggie and William. The mother died December 1, 1881, in this county, hers being the first death in this township west of Black River.

William Vollrath, our subject, came to the United States in September, 1867, and first lived in Franklin, Herman Township, Sheboygan County, this State, until the spring of 1870, when he settled in Warner Township, Clark County, which has ever since been his home. In 1881 he settled on his present farm of 120 acres, one third of which he has since cleared, and where he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He has also worked in the pineries twelve winters.

Mr. Vollrath was married April 18, 1881, to Augusta Decker, a native of Germany. They have two children: Bertha and John. The mother died January 30, 1883, and December 1, 1883, the father married Anna Harrian, a native of Bohemia. By this marriage there are three children: Maggie, George and Clara. Mr. Vollrath has been Town Treasurer four years; Supervisor four years, and is now filling the office of Town Clerk. He is also agent for the Lynn Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company. He is a Republican politically, and a member of the German Reformed Church.

JOHN SULLIVAN, a successful farmer of Jackson County, was born in County Limerick, Ireland, in May, 1832, the son of Jeremiah Sullivan, a native of the same county. The latter came to the United States in 1842, and located in Baltimore, where he subsequently died. In Ireland his occupation was that of farmer, but after coming to this country he was occupied principally in working on railroads. Our subject's mother, *nee* Mary Cobourn, was born in Ireland, where she died. Our subject, their sixth child, was reared on a farm and educated in Cumberland, Maryland. In 1846 he went to work for a railroad contractor, and continued with him until about 1849, when he went to St. Louis, and then came to Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, where he followed various pursuits. In 1856 he came to Jackson County, Wisconsin, and located in Albion Township, where he now resides. He owns eighty acres of land on section 9, where he carries on general farming. He also owns some town property. Politically he is a

Democrat, and has held several minor offices. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

Mr. Sullivan was married June 30, 1878, to Mary C. Morrissey, who was born in Montgomery County, New York, February 26, 1848, the daughter of James and Katharine (Fitzpatrick) Morrissey, who came from Ireto this country in early life, and subsequently came to Irving Township, Jackson County, Wisconsin. They are both members of the Catholic Church, and the father is a Democrat politically. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan have had five children, namely: Mary E., John, Ursella, Frank and Katherine, all of whom are living but Ursella, who died at the age of eight months.

AARON OLDHAM, an early settler of Clark County, Wisconsin, resides on a farm in section 10, Levis Township. He was born in Derbyshire, England, September 19, 1838; his parents had eight children, he being the only surviving one; his father removed to Canada and engaged in farming, which occupation he followed his entire life.

At an early age Aaron began to show a spirit of independence by providing for himself. He came to the United States when a mere boy and obtained employment in a calico factory at Lowell, Massachusetts, where he remained nine years, and during that time became skilled in his trade; his education was obtained in the night schools, which were provided by that institution for its employés; he also availed himself of the use of the library, and thereby formed a taste for reading which has clung to him through life; he has been somewhat of a student all his life, and keeps himself thoroughly posted on the current events of the day.

Mr. Oldham was married, in Massachusetts, at the age of twenty-three years, to Anna Hardman, a native of England. Their union has been blessed with six children, all now living; he has taken great pains to educate them and fit them for honorable positions in life. Mr. Oldham came to Clark County the 26th of July, 1869, and took a homestead claim of 160 acres, located four miles and a half south of the present site of Neillsville. By hard work and with the assistance of his most estimable wife he has improved a good farm and made a comfortable home.

The early pioneers of Wisconsin, as well as those of other States, had their hardships and privations, together with many pleasing experiences. Mr. Oldham relates in a vivid manner incidents connected with his first settlement here. The first house they lived in was constructed by themselves, the roof being covered with split bark. Provisions were high in those days, and economy had to be practiced in many ways. Besides working on his farm Mr. Oldham has been employed in the woods and logging camps of the State more or less since his residence here. Politically he is a Republican.

JOHN SANDERS, of section 26, Hixton Township, Clark County, was born in Pittsford Township, Rutland County, Vermont, September 11, 1834, the son of Leonard (deceased) and Charlotte (Jones) Sanders, natives of Vermont; the former was born in the year 1802, and the latter now lives at Black Creek, Wisconsin, at the age of seventy-nine years. The parents had seven children, four now living: Harriet, now Mrs. Dixon; John, the subject of this sketch; Michael, and Charlotte, the wife of E. Welsh. One son, Ransom, died at the age

of seventeen years, and George died in the Union army during the late war.

John Sanders came with his parents to Wisconsin in 1847, settling in Watertown Township, where they were surrounded by wild animals and Indians. In the fall of 1871 he came to this county and settled on his present farm, which then had but nine acres cleared, and a small log cabin. There was no turnpike north of Cawley Creek, and Mr. Sanders paid a dollar a hundred to get his goods from Neillsville. He now owns 120 acres of land and his wife eighty, fifty-one of which is cleared.

He was married July 10, 1858, to Martha A. Mead, a daughter of Vanranselaer Mead, deceased. (For further particulars of the Mead family, see sketch of W. H. Mead in this work.) They have three children, two of whom are now living: John E. and Ransom L. One son died in infancy. John married Annie Borman, lives in Withee Township, this county, and has four children: Bernard, Etta, Ransom and an infant son. Ransom works in the pineries and at other occupations. Mr. Sanders has been a member of the Methodist Church since sixteen years of age. During the late war Mr. Sanders enlisted, but was rejected by the examining board. He is a Republican politically, but votes for the man instead of party.

SAMUEL H. ESCH, physician and surgeon, has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Neillsville since 1885. He is a native of Sparta, Monroe County, born in the year 1859, and is a son of the Rev. Henry Esch, an early settler in the county. When he was a lad the family removed to Milwaukee, the Rev. Esch having been appointed to the pastorate of a church in that city. Later they left Milwaukee and lived in several different places, as the father's work necessitated. During a period later on they again resided in Milwaukee, but when Samuel H. was thirteen years old they returned to Sparta. There young Esch took a course in the high school, and while yet a youth determined to adopt the medical profession as his calling in life. At that time he evinced his strength of character and courage, for the family finances did not warrant anything more than an ordinary education. He was obliged by the labor of his own hands to earn the means to carry him through a medical training, and accordingly secured a position as railroad express messenger, which he held for several years. Before he began his studies he assisted a brother, John J. Esch, who was acquiring a legal education at the Wisconsin State University. This brother, who is now a prominent attorney at La Crosse, in turn aided the Doctor when he was studying.

The route as express messenger lay between Green Bay and Chicago, and in the latter city Dr. Esch secured a preceptor who directed his studies, which he pursued the last year of his employment in this capacity. He entered Rush Medical College in the fall of 1883, and was graduated in the spring of 1885. He then located at Sparta, forming a co-partnership with two prominent physicians, the firm name being Gage, Beebe & Co. This relationship existed until his removal to Neillsville; for a time after coming here he was associated with Dr. W. B. Morely, now of St. Paul, Minnesota. He practiced alone until May, 1888, when he formed a partnership with Dr. William Lyman. By his ability and skill as a physician, and his untiring industry, he has established a lucrative practice. He and Dr. Lyman are constantly increasing their patronage, and are

ever on the alert to gain information upon the best methods and latest discoveries in the science of medicine. Dr. Esch has made a special study of the eye and ear in connection with his general work.

Our worthy subject was united in marriage in July, 1886, to Miss Louise Baldwin, of Sparta, and one child has been born to them, Gretchen.

WILLIAM J. FLANAGAN, superintendent of the Bright farm, one section 19, Green Grove Township, Clark County, was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, December 25, 1853, the son of Thomas and Margaret (Smith) Flanagan, natives of Ireland. The father came to the State of New York when fifteen years of age, and has ever since resided in St. Lawrence County. He is a blacksmith by trade, but is now retired from all active business. The parents had ten children: Eliza, Maria, Edward, Louise, Mary, Emily, William, Charles, Frances and Lillie.

William J., our subject, was reared to farm life and received a common-school education in his native State, where he was also engaged in farming. He came to Jackson County, Wisconsin, in 1877, where he ran a ferry-boat at Irving for three years; next he was engaged in farming and working in the pineries for three years of William T. Price; he then farmed for himself two years. In the spring of 1865 he came to this county, and soon afterward became superintendent of his present farm. The place consists of 250 acres of cleared land, and 1,700 acres of hardwood timber land. His residence is a fine, large frame, two stories, containing seven rooms. There are also two large frame barns, one is 46 x 64 feet, with twenty-two-feet posts, and the other is 46 x 80 feet. There are two large warehouses, an office, a blacksmith shop, with sleeping apartments overhead for the hired men. There is also a fine large windmill, milk-house, and a hog-house 24 x 24 feet, which is supplied with water by underground lead pipes. Mr. Flanagan and one other man take care of 200 head of stock, all of which are of a high grade. He also owns a farm near Melrose, in Jackson County, Wisconsin.

Mr. Flanagan was married December 25, 1882, to Ella Brewer, who was born in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, November 6, 1853, the daughter of Harvey Brewer, of Jackson County, Wisconsin. They have had two children, only one of whom survives: Alta L., born September 12, 1887; the other died in infancy. Mr. Flanagan now holds the office of School Treasurer. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. at Greenwood.

OLE MATHISON, of section 26, Hixton Township, Clark County, was born near Larveve, County of Ironsburg, Norway, October 19, 1849, the son of Mathis Gulexon, a native of the same country, who still lives on the old homestead. Ole is the eldest of four children, of whom one brother and a sister are living; Andrine Mathison, who married but did not change her name; and Mathis Mathison; both of the children live in Norway. The father had one son by a former marriage, who, if living, is a sailor.

After coming to the United States, our subject first stopped in Jefferson County, Wisconsin, for four months, then went to Waukesha County, where he remained until the fall of 1870, engaged as a farm hand. In the fall of that year he came to Black River Falls, and a few days afterward to this

county, where he worked in the pineries four winters and three summers for Bright & Withee, after which he became their foreman. In the spring of 1868 he settled on his present farm of 280 acres, 160 of which is located here and 120 acres near Thorp, and thirty-five is cleared.

Mr. Mathison was married January 12, 1886, to Mary E. Buyatt, a native of Black River Falls, born August 16, 1866, the daughter of William Buyatt, deceased. They have two children: Bertha J. and Oscar. Religiously Mr. Mathison is a member of the Lutheran Church.

JOHN BOLGER, a successful farmer of Jackson County, was born in Irving, this county, March 8, 1855, the son of John Bolger, who was born in Wexford County, Ireland, in 1823. About 1845 he came to this country, and in 1854 settled in Jackson County, and at his death owned 600 acres of land in the town of Irving. Politically he was a Democrat, and religiously a member of the Catholic Church. Our subject's mother, Mary (Bolger) Bolger, was born in Kilkenny County, Ireland, and is now living with her son James in Irving, Jackson County. She is a daughter of John and Margaret Bolger, both natives of that country, and members of the Catholic Church. Mr. and Mrs. Bolger had five children, namely: Mary A., John, James, Margaret and Mary A. Only two are still living: John and James.

The subject of this sketch was reared and educated on a farm in Irving, this county. He lived with his father until the latter's death in 1880, and now owns 350 acres in section 22, most of which he inherited from his father, and where he carried on general farming and stock-raising. Politically he is a Democrat, and is a member of the Town Board.

Mr. Bolger was married January 31, 1882, to Loretta Crawley, who was born in this county, September 29, 1860, the daughter of Michael and Deborah (Graham) Crawley. The parents were both natives of Ireland, but came to this country in an early day, and subsequently located in Jackson County, Irving Township, where the father died, and where the mother still resides. He was a farmer by occupation, and both were members of the Catholic Church. Mr. and Mrs. Bolger have five children, viz.: John R., James M., Charles R., Hugh J. and Archie W.

IRA C. BARR, a blacksmith of Longwood, was born in Zorra, Oxford County, Ontario, August 16, 1842, the son of George (deceased) and Martha (Richardson) Barr, the former a native of New York State, and the latter of Ontario. The father was a farmer by occupation, and was taken by his parents to Ontario when two years old. They had nine children, six of whom survive: Ira, Esther, Annie, Caleb, Abraham and Ransler.

The subject of this sketch was reared to farm life, and received his education in the common schools of his native county, where he also learned his trade when a young man. He removed to Lapeer County, Michigan, in January, 1865, where, and at other points in the same State, he lived several years, working in the saw-mills in the summer, and in the blacksmith shops in winter. He came to Greenwood, this county, in 1878, and remained until 1886, and in that year removed to Longwood, where he has since followed his

trade. He also owns four and a half acres of land in this place.

Mr. Barr was married November 11, 1870, to Charlotte Fusee, born August 10, 1848, the daughter of Anthony and Louisa (McNally) Fusee, the former a native of Paris, France, and the latter of Lower Canada. They were the parents of thirteen children, eleven of whom still survive, viz.: Sarah, Louis, Charles, Mary, Charlotte, Adelia, James, Frank, Jane, Jeanette and Emma. The two deceased, Margaret and Melissa, had married, and left families. The father left his native country when fourteen years of age, and settled in Lower Canada. He now resides in Fargo, Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Barr had seven children, four of whom are now living: Anthony, George, Jessie and Albert. Socially Mr. Barr is a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity, and politically a Republican. Both himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MRS. EMMA MILLER has clearly demonstrated what can be accomplished by a woman of energy and intelligence. By the many excellent traits of character she possesses and by her business management and tact she has won recognition from the community in which she makes her home.

Mrs. Miller was born in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, September 27, 1847. Her parents were New York people, her mother's ancestors having come to this country from Germany. She came West thirteen years ago with her cousin and located in Neillsville, Wisconsin, where she remained four years. Previous to her marriage to Mr. Phillip S. Miller, she was employed as manager in his hotel. Ten years ago he removed from Neillsville to Merillon, where he conducted the hotel which he bought of Mr. Hoson, until the time of his death, in 1887. His widow succeeded him in the business and managed the establishment in such a way as to relieve the property from all incumbrances. She settled up the estate her husband left and paid off all claims on the same, doing it in a manner that gave entire satisfaction to her debtors and reflected credit on herself. She has run the hotel until the present, except for two months, when it was rented. She also owns another nice property in Merillon.

JOHN H. BAILLET, superintendent of the Sawyer farm, section 28, Hixton Township, Clark County, was born in Cattaraugus County, New York, January 28, 1827, the son of Francis E. Baillet (deceased), a native of Baltimore, Maryland He was for nine years clerk of Cattaraugus County, and was also deputy clerk several terms. He came to Wisconsin in 1868, and soon afterward settled in Black River Falls, where he died a few years ago. Our subject's mother, *nee* Elizabeth Horton, was born in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, December 27, 1800, and now lives in La Crosse, Wisconsin. She is blind, but otherwise enjoys good health. Of the parents' eight children, five still survive, namely: John H., George W., Lydia J., Frank and Pamelia One son, Harry, died when twenty-one years of age.

John H., our subject, was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools of his native State. He participated in the late war, in Company D, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth New York Volunteer Infantry, enlisting February 13, 1864, and was dis-



Yours Truly
Hugh H. Price

charged in June, 1865. He was in the siege of Petersburg, and helped make the charge that drove Lee's army out of the city. He was Sergeant on detached duty mostly, and missed several of the hardest battles. His brother, George, was a Lieutenant in the war, in the Thirty-seventh New York Regiment, served one and a half years, and was discharged for disability. Our subject removed to Caroline County, Virginia, in 1868; returned to New York in 1870; and then came to this county in the spring of 1872. He first ran a lumber camp for Sawyer in township 26, near Greenwood, where he remained until August, 1878. He was engaged in running lumber camps every winter, and farming in the summer. He cleared most of this farm, which consists of 260 acres. In August, 1878, he went to Gary, Deuel County, Dakota, and took up a homestead, which he entered and proved up, where he was engaged in farming until May, 1890. He then returned to Wisconsin, and took charge of this farm. The Sawyer farm, of which he is foreman, contains many buildings, and among them are two large barns which are supplied with water from a wind-pump, so that the stock can all be watered without removing from their stalls.

Mr. Baillett was married in April, 1850, to Margaret G. Carpenter, a native of Cattaraugus County, New York, and a daughter of Isaac Carpenter, deceased. They have had one child, Ellen, who died at the age of nine years. The mother died in September, 1851, and Mr. Baillet was again married, in July, 1854, to Olive B. Aekley, a native of Madison County, New York. They have had two children: Fred and George. The former died in Dakota, October 18, 1887, and the latter is a resident of Gary, Dakota. He is married to Luny Davison, and they have two children: Beverly G. and Nela E.. Mrs. Baillet died October 24, 1887, just six days after their son. Her death was caused by a nervous shock at his death. Mr. Baillet never seeks office, but has been induced to serve on the School Board. Socially he is a member of the G. A. R., Odd Fellows and Masons. Mrs. Baillet was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which our subject was formerly a member, and although he has not renounced Christianity he is a firm believer in the existence of spirits. He has had sufficient evidence to prove to him that his departed friends see and know what he does, as they have often communicated with him.

HUGH H. PRICE, the only surviving son of the late Hon. William T. Price, was born at Black River Falls, December 2, 1859. He received his education in the Union High School of his native town, and at the Wisconsin University. The sterling traits of the father have descended to the son, and while a mere youth he evinced capabilities that have won him a first rank in business circles. When a boy he was entrusted with important responsibilities pertaining to the vast logging interests of his father, and upon the death of the latter he was well fitted to take full charge of the business.

The most notable event in the career of Mr. Price in his election, January 18, 1887, to the last session of the Forty-ninth Congress, to serve the unexpired term of his lamented father whose death occurred the 6th day of the preceding December. His nomination and election, while a tribute to the memory of his father, are an honor of which he is personally deserving. The vote cast was 12,238, Republican, against 5,209, Democratic.

Mr. Price has also been called to fill various local positions of trust and honor; he has been a member of the City Council, a member of the Jackson County Board, and Secretary of the Jackson County Agricultural Society. In 1888 he was elected to the State Senate of Wisconsin, representing the people of the Thirty-second District. In all the duties devolving upon him he has exhibited more than ordinary ability; he is well informed on all public questions, and is in all respects a progressive citizen. He is unmarried, and resides with his mother and sister in their beautiful home in Black River Falls.

JANE GATES is the widow of Daniel Gates, late of Clark County, Wisconsin. An outline of her life and that of her worthy husband is herewith given. Mrs. Gates is a native of New York, born December 4, 1828. Her parents settled in Wisconsin at an early day and brought with them three children to this State. She is the oldest of the family, was educated in the common schools of New York, and was married in Essex County, that State, April 23, 1848, to Daniel Gates. He was born in Washington County, New York, but was educated in the common schools of Essex County. They reared a family of five children, viz.: Adelaide, James L., Charley, Eddy and Nellie. All are married except one. Mr. Gates was employed in the iron works of Essex County, and for a time was a contractor in New York. He saved up $500, but when he came to Wisconsin in 1856 he had only $40 with which to begin life in the new State, and his family consisted of wife and three children. Here he worked on the bridge over Black River, and for awhile kept a hotel at the mouth of Wedge's Creek. They came to Neillsville in 1861, and bought twenty acres of land, the place on which his widow now resides. This he increased by more recent purchases until at the time of his death the homestead contained fifty-six acres. He also owned other real estate and was in well-to-do circumstances. His death occurred June 28, 1885. Mr. Gates was a prominent man in the community where he lived. He was a Democrat, and always took an active part in political matters. He was School Director for several years, Magistrate two years, member of the Town Board several terms, Commissioner of Clark County one term, and Sheriff of the county two years, having been elected to the latter office in 1860. He was a director in the Clark County Bank several years, and by the dishonesty of the cashier lost about $2,000.

Mrs. Gates has passed through many hardships. During the early settlement of this county she experienced much of pioneer life. She came to Neillsville in a stage, bringing her three little children, all sick at the time. She is now in comfortable circumstances, living on the old homestead with her daughter.

MRS. JANE GREEN (formerly Mrs. Christie), of section 34, Eaton Township, was born in London, England, December 1, 1834, the daughter of William and Hannah (Hempstock) Bingham, both natives of England. The father brought his family to the United States in the spring of 1836, settling in La Crosse Valley. He was a miller by trade, and ran the Lewis Flouring Mill in Lewis Valley, La Crosse County, several years. He died there in 1861; the mother died in this city in May, 1879, at the age of eighty four years. The parents had

three children, two of whom still survive: Mary A., now the wife of William Hempstock, of McMinnville, Oregon; and Jane, our subject. The deceased, William A., died in McMinnville, June 28, 1890, at the age of seventy years.

The subject of this sketch was married December 30, 1857, to Romeo Bostwick, a native of Vermont, and they had four children: Isaac C., Henry A., Martin B. and George B. Isaac married Annie Sisco, and has three children: Sarah, Ella M. and an infant daughter. Henry married Mary Stanly, and has two children—Charles and Agnes. George married Mrs. Alice Ross, daughter of John W. Congley, of this city. Mrs. Bostwick had two children by a former marriage—Archie P. and Maggie A. Ross. Mr. Bostwick was a soldier in the late war, in Company L, Second Wisconsin Cavalry, and died in the service. His widow was again married, October 4, 1865, to James Christie, a native of Green County, Pennsylvania, born May 8, 1840, and by this union there were four children—Martha J., Minnie M., Eleanor P. and Joseph. Martha married John T. Farning, of this city, and has one child—Annie B. Minnie married Thomas Chadwick, of Neillsville, and has two children—Joseph and Sabrina. Eleanor married Adolph Hemp, of Weston Township, this county. Mr. Christie died October 3, 1883, and his widow was again married, July 5, 1889, to Henry Green, a native of the State of New York. He had four children by a former marriage.

Mr. Green worked many years in a sawmill of Mr. Farning, near the homestead of Mrs. Green. The latter came to this county with her husband, Mr. Christie, in the fall of 1865, where she has since resided. She owns forty acres of land, and has lived in her present residence eighteen years. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Greenwood.

CHARLES W. DYKINS, of Black River Falls, is now engaged in the insurance business in that city, but was for some time editor and proprietor of the *Jackson County Journal*. He is a native of Wisconsin, having been born in Baraboo, Sauk County, July 31, 1851. His father, James Dykins, is still a resident of Baraboo, where he was an early settler. Charles W. spent his early life in his native town, and there learned the trade of a printer. In 1879 he started the *Sauk County Republican*, and one year later sold the paper to H. B. Hansbrough, abandoning his trade to enter the railway mail service. He was in the employ of the Government for a period of two years, and in 1883 he came to Black River Falls and took charge of the printing department of J. W. Cole & Co. In the month of February, 1886, the *Jackson County Journal* was founded, Mr. Dykins being one of the company to embark in this enterprise. He remained with this concern for a year, and then resumed his former position with J. W. Cole & Co. In February, 1889, he assumed control of the *Journal*, became its editor, and continued in this capacity until December 18, 1890. He then retired from the editorship, and the paper passed into the hands of the Journal Publishing Company.

Mr. Dykins is now devoting his energies to the life and fire insurance business, and is well fitted for this line of work. He is a man of enterprise, public spirit, and has a genial, cordial manner that always wins him friends in every walk of life.

Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party, and when he had charge of the *Jour-*

nal conducted it in the interests of that organization.

RANSOM PETERSON, a stone mason of Greenwood, was born in Prince Edward County, Canada West, May 18, 1858, the son of William (deceased) and Elizabeth (Stoneburg) Peterson, both natives of Canada. The parents had eight children, five of whom are now living: Peter J., John, Jacob E., Abner L. and Ransom. The father died, and the mother was married to Stephen Fitch, by whom she had two children, only one of whom still survives, Hattie. Ransom was reared to farm life, and received but a limited education, as his father died when he was an infant, and his mother was poor and had a family of small children to support. Our subject's twin brother, Mansom, died at the age of eighteen years in Tunnel City, Wisconsin. Mr. Peterson first went to work in a cheese factory when but fourteen years old, and followed the same until 1876, when he came to this county. He worked the following winter in the pineries for Tom Miller, and in the spring of 1877 went to Tunnel City and worked at the stone mason's trade; July 26 of the same year he went to Olmsted County, Minnesota, and worked one year on a farm; in the fall of 1878 he was married, after which he came to this county and settled in Greenwood. After a few years he returned to Tunnel City, remained three years, then spent three years in Minnesota, and in the fall of 1888 bought a good residence in Greenwood, which he still occupies. He also owns thirty-five acres by the railroad, on a part of which the depot now stands, and he is now clearing this tract, which is growing very valuable.

Mr. Peterson was married September 22, 1878, to Lydia Amos, a daughter of Christ Amos, of Olmsted County, Minnesota. They have had seven children, six now living, viz.: Maud, Ethel, Josephine, Richard, Lydia and Ransom. One daughter, Mabel, died at the age of three years and four months. Politically Mr. Peterson is a Republican.

REV. COURTLAND M. KEACH, of Albion, Jackson County, was born in Washington County, Wisconsin January 23, 1850, the son of Rex Keach, who was born in Chautauqua County, New York, February 23, 1810. In 1846 he removed to Washington County, in 1852, went to La Crosse County, this State, and in 1853 came to Albion Township, Jackson County, where he worked in a mill for Mr. Spaulding until 1856. He then removed to Manchester Township, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1863. Politically he was a Democrat until 1860, since which time he has been united with the Republican party. He held several minor offices, and was in moderate circumstances financially. He was of English and German extraction. Our subject's mother, Susannah, (Husted) Keach, was born at Staffordville, Dutchess County, New York, August 11, 1826, and is still living.

The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in Jackson County, Wisconsin, and also in the common schools of Black River Falls. At an early age he took a private course of study for the ministry, as an Advent Christian. In 1883 he bought a house and a few acres of land on section 23, Albion Township, where he now lives. In 1885 he was elected Treasurer of Albion Township, which position he held one year, and in the winter of 1886 was appointed Town Clerk, of

which he is the present incumbent. He still continues in the work of the ministry, having two churches under his pastorate at present. Politically he is a Prohibitionist. Mr. Keach was married November 7, 1873, to Sarah E. Barnum, who was born in the State of New York, February 22, 1852, the daughter of Israel and Elizabeth (Chariton) Barnum, natives also of New York. The parents subsequently came to Jackson County, Wisconsin, locating in Manchester Township, where the father was engaged in farming. He has held several minor offices, and was Town Clerk for about twenty years, having held the office constantly for fifteen years. He has also officiated as county surveyor in his county. Mr. and Mrs. Keach have had four children: Josephine, Frank A., Effie M. and Clarence C., three of whom are living—one having died in infancy.

PETER J. KLEIN, of section 13, Eaton Township, Clark County, was born in Nierstein, on the Rhine, Province of Hessen-Darmstadt, May 4, 1857, the son of George Klein (deceased), a native of the same country. The latter brought his family to the United States in 1870, settling in Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, and subsequently removed to Clark County, in the fall of 1873, and settled in Loyal Township. Our subject came at once to Eaton, where he commenced work as a farm hand. In October, 1885, he settled on this present farm of 120 acres, fifteen of which is cleared. During the winters he is engaged in the pineries, and in the summers works on his farm and at other occupations.

Mr. Klein was married August 20, 1882, to Elizabeth Condon, who was born near Peterboro', Upper Canada, the daughter of Joseph Condon, a native of County Cork, Ireland. They had four children, three of whom survive: John P., born May 28, 1883; Gertrude, May 24, 1887, and Oswald, December 22, 1889. Joseph L. died at the age of nine months. Both Mr. and Mrs. Klein are members of the Catholic Church.

RULEF H. GILE, proprietor of the *Wisconsin Leader*, Merillon, Wisconsin, was born in Addison, New York, November 20, 1854, son of R. S. and A. E. Gile. His early education was received in the district schools of Pennsylvania. In 1866 he came to Wisconsin with his mother and located in Waushara County, where he remained for twelve years and for nine years worked in a printing office. He came to Jackson County and settled in Merillon in 1878. Here he became the proprietor of the *Leader*, and in this enterprise has been very successful, having established a large circulation. He was married, January 3, 1875, to Miss Charlotte I. Herriek, of Wautoma, Wisconsin. She was born in 1855, and was educated in the common schools of this State. Her parents were among the early pioneers of Wisconsin. Mr. Gile associates with the Masonic Order. Politically he is a Republican.

REV. J. F. VOLZ is the present pastor of Saint Mary's (Catholic) Church at Neillsville, Wisconsin. Religious services were first held in the present church building in 1878. It is a substantial structure of brick, and was erected at a cost of $3,500. In connection with the church there is a school building, which was completed in

1887. St. Mary's Parochial School has an average attendance of seventy pupils. The parsonage, or priest's residence, is a comfortable dwelling, and the style of it is in keeping with the other surroundings. The congregation of St. Mary's Church numbers about one hundred and twenty-five families, about equally divided as residents of the town and adjoining country.

Catholic religious services have been held in Neillsville regularly since 1876; previous to that date they were conducted only occasionally. Among the names prominent in the promotion of the interests of the church throughout its history should be mentioned that of Mr. James Furlong, who was truly one of its chief benefactors. He donated the land on which the church property is located, and was ever a liberal and earnest supporter of the church. He was highly esteemed, was a public-spirited citizen, and one of the honored pioneers of Neillsville; his home was formerly in the State of Pennsylvania; his death occurred in 1884.

The Rev. Father Volz has had charge of this congregation since 1879. He has accomplished a great deal towards improving the church property in his time. When he came here the church was in a rough, unfinished state, and the congregation $1,000 in debt. The church and its surroundings have been much improved and the entire indebtedness removed through the faithful and energetic labors of the present pastor, and the hearty co-operation of the active members.

The Rev. J. F. Volz was born at Prattsburg, in the State of Indiana, January 1, 1857; the same year his father, Melchior Volz, removed with his family to La Crosse, Wisconsin, and they have since made it their home. Melchior Volz is a well-known citizen, and a retired business man of the place.

Father Volz received his earlier education in the parochial schools of La Crosse, and was graduated from St. John's College at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, in 1873. He took his theological course at St. Francis Seminary, near Milwaukee; was ordained priest November 9, 1879, by the late Archbishop Heiss, and was well fitted for the work he has chosen. His present charge is his first one, and he has exhibited a marked ability in its management.

AUGUST F. SNYDER, a merchant of Neillsville, was born in Clark County, August 18, 1856, the son of German parents, who came to America in 1851. Upon their arrival in the United States they located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they remained a few years, and where the father, N. F. Snyder, was engaged in work at the cooper's trade, a trade he had learned in the old country. Five children were born to them, two of whom are now living, the subject of this sketch being the oldest. The parents moved to Clark County, Wisconsin, and from there to Iowa, where they spent some time, after which they returned to Clark County. Here Mr. Snyder bought a quarter section of land from the Government, paying for it $1.25 per acre. At that time there was nothing but Indian trails from here to La Crosse and Sparta, and provisions had to be brought from those places. He employed the Indians to help him roll logs, and he worked in the logging camps nine winters. When Mr. Snyder landed in New York his only capital was fifty cents; but in this republic of ours the opportunities for success are boundless, and as the years passed by he saved his earnings and secured for himself a comfortable home. A man of good judgment and one who always made his word

as good as his bond, he soon gained the respect of all who knew him.

August F. received his education in the district schools of Clark County, and also in the public schools of Neillsville. He went with his father to Iowa, being engaged in the hotel business there for a time. After his return to Wisconsin he clerked one year in Tomah and one year at Unity. Then he went back to Iowa, and was in the railroad employ one year.

In 1887 he was married, in Clark County, to Stella Sells. One child has been born to them. Mr. Snyder is now engaged in the clothing business in Neillsville, where he has worked up a good trade. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having taken the degrees in the blue lodge, chapter and commandery.

ELI L. SNYDER, proprietor of a variety store in Thorp, was born in Michigan, December 2, 1861, the son of Levi and Anna (Valden) Snyder,—the former a native of Jefferson County, New York, who removed to Michigan when young; the mother was born near Attica, New York. The parents had eight children, four of whom are now living: Lovina, now Mrs. George C. Howard, of Thorp; Warren, of Onalaska, La Crosse County, Wisconsin; Sarah, the wife of Lewis Barnes, also of Onalaska, and Eli L., the subject of this sketch. The father brought his family to Tomah, Wisconsin, in the fall of 1865, and died in Adrian, in 1872; the mother now lives in Onalaska.

Eli L., our subject, remained on a farm until eleven years of age, when his father died, and he was then thrown upon his own resources. He first worked a few months for his board in Cole's Valley; next for Mr. Howard six months; then for Wallace Jackson, of Jacksonville, Wisconsin, nearly two years; in 1875 went to Red Wing, Minnesota, where he worked on a farm for Merritt Tripp seven months; then returned to Adrian and attended school that winter; the next summer worked in the saw-mills of Warren & Co.; in 1876 went to St. Paul, where he worked four months in a jewelry store; then as waiter in the Merchant's Hotel there until the fall of 1877. He then came to Onalaska, Wisconsin, and that winter worked in the pineries in Monroe County, for Warren & Co., and in the spring of 1878 went to St. Paul, remained four months, and then returned to Onalaska, where he worked in a jewelry store a short time. Next he went to the vicinity of Stevens' Point, where he worked in the pineries one winter for Brooks & Barrs; in the spring of 1879 he went to Appleton, Wisconsin, where he established a shooting gallery and confectionery stand, which he conducted six months, and then returned to Stevens' point. There Mr. Snyder entered the employ of the Inter-Ocean Circus, and traveled with that company through Southern Wisconsin, leaving them at Racine. Late in the fall of the same year he went to Adrian, where he attended school, and in the spring of 1880 went to Onalaska, and was engaged in sorting logs on Black River several months, after which he again attended school. Mr. Snyder worked in the pineries that winter on Yellow River for Joe Nesbit, and in the spring of 1881 went to St. Paul, where he worked in a jewelry store four months; next he returned to Onalaska and worked in a saw-mill; thence to Tunnel City, where he clerked in the store of George Howard; in 1882 he entered into partnership with Mr. Howard, after which they came to Thorp and built a store near the depot and engaged in general merchandising. This was in October,

1882. In 1883 Mr. Snyder dissolved partnership, and soon afterward engaged in his present business, keeping a general variety of goods. He has a capital stock of $700, his annual sales amounting to about $2,500.

He was married June 20, 1883, to Louisa Burke, who was born in Green Lake County, Wisconsin, December 15, 1863, the daughter of John Burke, of this city. They have three children: George L., William (deceased) and Levi J. Mrs. Snyder is a member of the Catholic Church, and politically Mr. Snyder is a Republican.

WILLIAM WAGNER, editor and proprietor of the *Courier*, Thorp, Clark County, was born in Beaver Dam, Dodge County, Wisconsin, July 28, 1859, the son of Joseph Wagner, deceased, late of Beaver Dam, where he had lived since 1844, when the place was known as Grubville. The parents had five children, namely: Theresa, wife of Samuel J. Shafer, editor of the *Phonograph* of Colby, this county; Joseph, a business man of Beaver Dam; Mary L., now Mrs. Carl Van Neuport, a druggist of Stevens' Point, Wisconsin, and Belle, who is still in Beaver Dam.

William Wagner, our subject, was educated in the public schools of his native city, where he also learned the printer's trade in the *Argus* office, and also in the *Phonograph* office, of Colby. He worked a short time in Chicago, Illinois, and Buffalo, New York, and in November, 1883, came to Thorp, where he established the *Courier*, a spicy little sheet, a quarto, five-column. Mr. Wagner served as Postmaster during Cleveland's administration.

He was married December 23, 1885, to Kate Diamond, who was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, March 8, 1867, the daughter of Daniel Diamond, of Eagle River, Wisconsin. They have two children: Maud, born December 3, 1886, and Florence K., March 30, 1889.

ALBION K. JAMES, of Melrose, Jackson County, was born in New Hampshire, October 3, 1849, the son of Alonzo G. James, who was born in Deerfield, New Hampshire, in 1826. In 1855 he came to Richland Center, Richland County, Wisconsin, where he died, at the age of sixty years. He was a dealer in boots and shoes by occupation, and was a Prohibitionist politically, but in early years was a Republican. He was a very prominent man, and was President of the village of Richland Center, and also a member of the town board of Supervisors for several years. Our subject's mother, *nee* Eliza Knowlton, was also born in Deerfield, New Hampshire, and is now living at Richland Center, Richland County, Wisconsin. She is a daughter of Nathaniel and Eliza Knowlton, natives of New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. James had seven children, viz.: Albion K., Emma J., Lewis E., Charles F., Minnie, Mary and Anna, all of whom are living except Mary.

The subject of this sketch, Albion K., the eldest child, was reared and educated in Richland Center. In 1873 he went to Hillsborough, Wisconsin, and in 1875 came to Jackson County, locating in the town of Millston. While residing at Millston he was elected Town Clerk. In 1878 he removed to Melrose, where he engaged in the mercantile business, which he still continues. He is also proprietor of the Exchange Bank of Melrose. He is a prominent man, and has held a number of important offices. He

was Postmaster here for six years. He is treasurer of the Irving Insurance Company, of $500,000 capital, which he has held for four years. Politically he is independent, but he was formerly a Republican. He has represented his town and county in several county and senatorial conventions at different times. He has been twice elected Clerk of the School Board of Melrose graded school. He is a member of the Good Templars' Lodge, at Melrose, and is also a member of the Baptist Church. He was treasurer of the Melrose Creamery Association for two years, and disbursed nearly $40,000 among the patrons of the company, to their satisfaction.

Mr. James was married March 22, 1883, to Kate Tuttle, who was born in Black River Falls, January 10, 1860, the daughter of Albert and Emeline (Jean) Tuttle. The mother was born in Ohio, in 1822, and died at the age of fifty-nine years, at Merrillon, in Jackson County, Wisconsin. The father was born in Connecticut in 1815, and died at Arcadia, in Trempealeau County, this State, on February 6, 1891. He was among the early settlers of Jackson County, having located at Black River Falls in 1850. Mr. and Mrs. James have had two children: Bessie, born September 2, 1884, and Carrie, born February 14, 1887, who died August 7, 1887.

DUNCAN HARDISON, a representative citizen of Jackson County, Wisconsin, was born in Ft. Steenley, Canada West, February 20, 1821. He received his education in Canada, and in 1836, at the age of fifteen years, came to the United States and was employed at $6 per month in a grocery at Buffalo, New York. After that he went before the mast on lake vessels, serving first as cabin boy, then as cook, afterward as mate, and finally as master. During his experience on the lakes he saw rough times, and was in many a heavy gale. He came to Jackson County and settled in section 26, Garden Valley Township, where he still resides. Previous to his coming here he bought eighty acres of wild land, which he has since cleared up and developed into a fine farm. His buildings are in first-class condition, and everything about the place indicates prosperity. When he came to this county Mr. Hardison had only $100, and all that he now has is the result of his own unaided efforts.

The subject of this sketch has been twice married. By his first wife, whom he wedded in 1850, he had four children. His present wife, *nee* Mary A. Coon, was born in Livingston County, New York, in 1861. Five children have been born to them, only two of whom are living. Mr. Hardison is a Republican.

ALBERT J. BEILFUSS, yard-master in Nye, Leisk & Hudson's extensive lumber yards at Thorp, Clark County, was born in Prussia, Germany, August 16, 1858, the son of Charles and Johannah (Schmidt) Beilfuss, both also natives of Prussia. They were the parents of ten children, six of whom are now living, namely: William, Charles, Minnie, August, Albert and Bertha. Caroline and Ollerike died after reaching maturity. The father brought his family to the United States in 1871, settling in Reed City, Osceola County, Michigan, where he still resides. Our subject lived in that city until the spring of 1881, when he came to Abbotsford, this county, and kept a grocery two years. In 1883 he came to Thorp, where he has since worked for his present employers,

having had four years in the lumber yards in Michigan.

Mr. Beilfuss was married October 19, 1878, to Adelgunde Stoever, a daughter of Henry Stoever, of Kiel, Manitowoc County, Wisconsin. They have three children,—Arthur, Walter and Carl,—all of whom are at home and attending school. Mr. Beilfuss was brought up in the Lutheran faith, and is a Democrat politically.

ANNIE SUFFICOOL, widow of John Sufficool, was born in Buffalo, New York, March 31, 1845, and received her education in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. By attending normal school she prepared herself for teaching, which vocation she followed four years in the district schools. Her father was born April 29, 1806, and died in Milwaukee, August 24, 1854. He was a shoemaker, and followed that trade a number of years. He had a fair education, and took pride in being posted on the topics of the day. Mrs. Sufficool is the oldest of a family of six children, five of whom are living. Her mother is now seventy-six years old.

The subject of our sketch was married April 4, 1864, in Milwaukee, to John Sufficool, who was born in Pennsylvania, February 2, 1834, and was educated in the public schools of his native county. At Mineral Point, Wisconsin, in 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Thirtieth Wisconsin Infantry, under Captain Burton. Was in Dakota on the Indian expedition, and was also in Frankfort, Kentucky. During his whole service he was on guard duty, being Orderly Sergeant of his company, and was honorably discharged in 1865.

The war over, he returned home and for two years worked in the lead mines of Wisconsin, receiving small wages. Mr. Sufficool first took up his abode in Clark County when he was thirty-three years old; moved right into the woods, and when he had put up a log house he had just 50 cents left. Settling on the frontier at that early date, he met with many hardships. During the summer he worked at stone-masonry, and in the winter spent his time in the woods. He bought a home in Weston, where he lived and where he cleared up twenty-five acres of land. For services rendered in the army he afterward received a pension. For sixteen years he was an invalid, suffering from a stroke of paralysis. He returned to Clark County, and made his home in Neillsville for three years. His death occurred in 1887. Mr. Sufficool was held in high esteem by a large circle of friends, and in his death the community lost a most worthy man. While residing in Weston he was chairman of the Town Board of Weston Township for many years. He was an honored member of the Masonic fraternity.

CHARLIE A. L. VARNEY, a dealer in fresh and cured meats at Thorp, Clark County, was born in Norridgewock, Maine, April 25, 1865, the son of Hiram W. Varney, whose biography appears in this work. The latter emigrated to La Crosse County, Wisconsin, in July, 1865, remained four years, then went to Mitchell County, Iowa, two years later to La Crosse, thence to this county in 1873, settling in Warner Township, where he still resides.

Charles A. L., our subject, was educated in the common schools of Warner Township, and also attended school one year at Neillsville. He worked in the pineries in the winters, and farmed and cleared land in the

summers, until August, 1890, when he came to Thorp and engaged in his present business. He has a large trade, and keeps all kinds of fresh, salt and cured meats. Mr. Varney was married November 27, 1890, to Miss Nettie Vanairsdale, who was born near Saxeville, Waushara County, Wisconsin, September 15, 1869, the daughter of Garrett Vanairsdale, of Saxeville. Mr. Varney is a member of the Modern Woodmen, and in his political views is a Republican.

HERBERT I. BRACKETT, attorney and counselor at law of Black River Falls, is the present District Attorney of Jackson County, to which position he was elected November 4, 1890. He was born in the village of China, Kennebec County, Maine, December 18, 1859. In 1863, his father, James H. Brackett, emigrated with his family to Wisconsin and settled in Monroe County, where he still resides. James H. Brackett was born in the State of Maine in 1807, and belongs to an early New England family. His grandfather was born in the State of Massachusetts in 1717, and died in 1817; he was a soldier in the French and Indian war, but was too old for service in the war of the Revolution. James H. Brackett married Rose Brown, also a native of Kennebec County, and of an old New England family. She was born in Brooks, Maine, in 1830; her father, Seth Brown, was born in Stoddard, New Hampshire, in 1790, and died in 1846, in China, Maine. His father was a native of the north of Ireland, and came to this country when a young man, serving several years in the Continental army of the war of the Revolution.

The maternal grandmother of Herbert I. Brackett was Hannah Whitney; she was born at Gorham, Maine, in 1794, and became the wife of Seth Brown. Her mother was Phœbe Hopkins, who was born near Cape Cod, Massachusetts, in 1760, and married Asa Whitney. She was in Boston when that city was in possession of the British, and while it was besieged by General Washington, and at the surrender of the British forces. Asa Whitney, her husband, served as Major in a Massachusetts regiment in the Continental army, and her father and two brothers were also soldiers in the same army. She was a niece of Stephen Hopkins, one of the immortal signers of the Declaration of Independence. She died at the advanced age of ninety-seven years, and for many years drew a pension from the Government in acknowledgment of the service rendered by her husband.

James H. Brackett followed the occupation of farming until the age of fifty-three years, when he went into the hotel business; later he embarked in the mercantile trade, but is now practically retired from business. He and his wife had born to them two sons and one daughter: Myron, Mary (deceased) and Herbert I.

The last named, the subject of this sketch, was brought up in Monroe County, Wisconsin, where he attended the common-schools of Cataract until the age of seventeen years; he then entered the Galesville University, where he pursued his studies for three years; then a year was spent in the Normal School of Valparaiso, Indiana; for three years after leaving school he was engaged in the profession of teaching in Monroe County, but in 1884 he entered the law office of Judge George M. Perry, of Black River Falls, and in March, 1887, he was admitted to the bar of Jackson County. He is now associated with Judge Perry, with whom a partnership was formed in 1889. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1885, on the peoples'

ticket, and re-elected in 1887. Politically he is a Democrat, his ancestors for several generations having been Democrats of the Jeffersonian school. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, Banner Lodge, No. 34; he is also a member of Shamrock Lodge, I. O. O. F. Although one of the younger members of the Jackson County bar, he has already attained an excellent reputation as a lawyer. He is a gentleman of much native ability, and is highly esteemed and respected as a citizen.

Mr. Brackett was united in marriage June 14, 1886, in Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, to Miss Catherine O. Williams, a native of Dodge County, Wisconsin, and a daughter of the Rev. David R. Williams. One daughter has been born of this marriage—Corrinne.

THOMAS O. MOSHER, a dealer in hardware, stoves, tinware and farm implements, of Thorp, Clark County, was born in Merricksville, Ontario, May 27, 1852, the son of Aaron Mosher, of Bangor, La Crosse County, Wisconsin, where he settled in 1857. He was a farmer nearly all his life, but is now retired. Thomas O. was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools, and was engaged in farm work until twenty-nine years old. In 1881 he came to Thorp, where he built a store and engaged in his present business. He carries a capital stock of $3,000, his annual sales being about $12,000, which is constantly increasing. He keeps a tinner, who is also a clerk in the store. The past season he sold forty spring-tooth harrows, and also wagons, carriages and cutters. Mr. Mosher was Town Clerk of Thorp five years, and also held the office of Notary Public, Justice of the Peace and School Director, all in one year, and at the same time conducted a barber shop. He is Recording Secretary of the I. O. O. F. Lodge.

He was married December 7, 1881, to Eva Fullmer, a native of Ontario, Canada, but was taken to the State of Wisconsin when small, where she remained until the age of fourteen years, when they came to this county. She is a daughter of David Fullmer, of Loyal, this county. Politically Mr. Mosher is a Republican.

VINCENT B. NEWLAND, the present Postmaster of Melrose, was born in the town of Hardwick, Worcester County, Massaachusetts, October 5, 1821, the son of Vincent C. Newland, who was born in Bristol County, Massachusetts, August 26, 1798. In 1832 he went to Warren County, Pennsylvania; in 1833 to Erie County, same State; in 1835 to Holmes County, Ohio, and in 1852 returned to Worcester County, where he remained until 1855, in which year he came to Jackson County, Wisconsin, locating in the town of Melrose, where he died April 17, 1886. He was a blacksmith by trade, and politically was a Republican, and held several township offices. His father, David Newland, was born in Massachusetts and died there at a good old age. He was a farmer by occupation. Our subject's mother, Betsey S. (Brown) was born in Hardwick, Worcester County, Massachusetts, June 16, 1800, and died in Jackson County, Wisconsin, at the age of eighty-four years. They were the parents of eight children, only three of whom are now living, viz.: Vincent B., Mary E. and Watson B.

The subject of this sketch, Vincent B., was reared and educated to the age of eleven years on a farm in Worcester County, Massachusetts. In 1832 he went to Warren

County, Pennsylvania; in 1835 he went with his parents to Holmes County, Ohio; in 1848 he returned to Worcester County, Massachusetts, and in 1853 came to Jackson County, where he took up Government land. He returned to Massachusetts and remained until 1857, when he came back to Jackson County and was engaged on his farm until 1865. In that year he rented his place and moved to the village of Melrose and opened a blacksmith shop, which he continued until 1866. He next conducted a hotel until 1868, when he sold out and returned to his farm. In December, 1870, he came to the village of Melrose again, and engaged in the mercantile business. In February, 1871, he was appointed Postmaster of his city, which position he held until 1876. After his term had expired, he continued in the mercantile business until 1884, and five years later was again appointed Postmaster, which position he now holds. Politically he is a Republican, and religiously is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Newland was married in March, 1844, to Prudence Tuttle, who was born in Livingston County, New York, June 20, 1827, the daughter of Bishop M. and Rebecca (Cooper) Tuttle, both natives of Connecticut and of English extraction. They subsequently moved to Ohio, where the mother died. After her death the father came to Jackson County, Wisconsin, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a farmer by occupation, and also served in the war of 1812. He was a very prominent man in his time. Mr. Newland while in Massachusetts, in 1856, took an active part in the organization of the Republican party. In November of that year he was elected Representative in the Legislature. Mr. and Mrs. Newland have had five children, namely: Hiram F., born December 27, 1844; Benjamin H., May 18, 1847; Virgil M., November 13, 1851; Charles, December 2, 1857; and Wilbur F., February 14, 1866. Two are now deceased: Hiram F., who was killed in the army, October 30, 1864; Wilbur F. died May 2, 1882.

ROBERT J. BATES, a well-known business man of Alma Centre, Wisconsin, is a native of the Green Mountain State, born in Brookfield, March 6, 1840. He came with his father to Wisconsin in May, 1850, and settled in Fond du Lac, Robert being the youngest child in the family. They removed to Alma Centre in 1856, and the father engaged in agricultural pursuits. In those days educational advantages were limited and the subject of our sketch walked six miles to the district school. He remained with his parents until he was twenty-one years old, the time of his entering the army. He enlisted as a private in Company G, Tenth Wisconsin Regiment, under Captain William Moore, and was afterward promoted as First Sergeant. He participated in the battles of Perryville and Stone River and was in the hottest of the fight. At the first battle of Perryville half his regiment was killed. His comrades were falling on all sides, and when the ammunition was exhausted and they were ordered to fall back he was the only one left for a distance of ten feet on either side. In the spring of 1862 he was at Huntsville, Alabama. Captain Moore was killed near Huntsville, Alabama, by bushwhackers, in a fight in which Mr. Bates and his company were engaged. At Chickamauga their company suffered heavy losses. Other battles in which Mr. Bates took part were Hoover's Gap, Missionary Ridge and Peach Tree Creek, and he went with Sherman in his campaign as far

as Atlanta. After three years' service as a faithful soldier he was honorably discharged November 5, 1864. He then returned to Jackson County, Wisconsin, worked in the lumber woods and for three years ran on the Black and Mississippi rivers. He bought a quarter section of land, three miles and a half from Alma Centre, where he was successfully engaged in farming from 1867 until 1883. During that time, in 1871, he was elected Sheriff, filling the office two years. In 1883 he was engaged in the drug business, in which he has continued up to the present time. He was appointed Postmaster in 1883, and held that office until May, 1886; was re-appointed Postmaster April, 1889, and is still holding the office at this date. He served as Clerk of Alma Township one year and as Justice of the Peace two years.

Mr. Bates was married, in 1877, to Mrs. Susan Hursey, a widow. Four children have been born to them,—two boys and two girls,—all having good educational advantages. Mrs. Bates is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is associated with the Masonic order, blue lodge and Royal Arch Masons, the I. O. O. F., G. A. R. and the Modern Woodmen. Politically he has always been a Republican.

W. H. SMITH, a general merchant of Withee, Clark County, was born in Manitowoc, Wisconsin, August 11, 1867, the son of Edward Smith, of this County. Our subject spent the first eleven years of his life in his native city, and in 1878 came to this county, where he lived with his parents at Christie. He next went to Greenwood, and one year later, in 1881, to Longwood, where he worked with his father in a hotel, and also in the pineries for a time. He came to Withee in the summer of 1889, and established a general store in company with M. E. Lantz, but in July of the next year Mr. Smith purchased his partner's interest. He now keeps a general stock of goods, and has a capital stock of $2,000. His sales the first year amounted to $8,000, and have been constantly increasing since that time. Mr. Smith is very obliging, genial to his customers, sells at reasonable prices, and thus is securing the confidence and respect of the people. In addition to his store he also owns forty acres of land on section 3, Hixton Township, twenty-three acres of which is cleared and under cultivation.

He was married December 4, 1889, to Clara Moody, who was born in La Crosse County, Wisconsin, a daughter of James C. Moody, whose biography appears in this work. Mr. Smith is a member of the Modern Woodmen, and is now holding the office of Notary Public.

JAMES C. MOODY, of section 9, Hixton Township, Clark County, was born in Monroe Township, Perry County, Ohio, November 7, 1837, the son of Hiram Moody, a native of Topsham, Maine, born August 20, 1810. He was a coast sailor in the cod fisheries several years, and also worked in the pineries during the winters. He removed to Ohio in 1827, and in 1852 came to Wisconsin, where he bought 820 acres of land from the United States Government in Vernon, then Badax County. In 1854 he brought his family to this State, and settled on Round Prairie, one and a half miles from Viroqua, on land he purchased from the State. Our subject's mother, *nee* Sarah Longstreth, was born at

James' Mill, Muskingum County, Ohio, December 20, 1810, about eight miles from Zanesville. She was one of the first white children born in that county. Her brothers were noted drovers, and our subject went with them over southern Ohio, driving stock to various points. Her uncle, Michael Longstreth, owned large estates of coal land in southern Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Moody had six children, all of whom grew to maturity, and five are now living, namely: James C., Catharine, Martha, Nathan E. and Abigail. One son, Bartholomew L., was killed at the battle of Corinth while fighting for the Union. The father served three years in the late war, in Company C, Eighteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, was wounded at Shiloh, and now draws a pension.

James C. Moody, our subject, also served in the late war, in Company I, Sixth Wisconsin Iron Brigade, serving four years. He was in the battles of Gainesville, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Rappahannock, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and the Wilderness. He was wounded in the right thigh at the battle of the Wilderness and left lying near the battle-ground without any protection from the rain and storms, was taken a prisoner and held for thirty-one days. He caught cold, and both ears swelled shut, having lost the hearing entirely of the right ear. He was taken to Belle Isle, where he was kept for some time, then to Lynchburg, where a great sore came on the back of his head, which was infested with maggots. They were nearly starved in prison, and often had to eat spoiled meat, and many of his comrades starved to death. He lost fifty-eight pounds in weight while in prison. While they were being removed from Lynchburg, a railroad bridge took fire, and while the guards were busily at work to extinguish it Mr. Moody and five others escaped. After wandering for seven days and nights, almost starved, and at times nearly recaptured by rebel cavalry passing within a few rods of them, they evaded their pursuers, traveled over 120 miles, and reached Chesapeake Bay. Here they made a raft by lashing two bridge timbers together, and were making their way across the bay when they were met by a passing Union steamer, laden with wounded soldiers from Petersburg, and were taken on board. They were so nearly starved that they had to be guarded to prevent them from injuring themselves by eating too much. They had been two or three days with nothing to eat. At one place one of the party slipped slily into the negro quarters of a plantation, while the others lay concealed in the brush of a ravine near by, and at once made his wants known. The woman put a splendid dinner in a basket, and an old negro man took his fishing pole and the basket and started down the ravine toward the creek, where he sat the basket down and began fishing. The boys came up, had a feast, and had enough left for another meal. They were also helped at other points by the slaves. Mr. Moody afterward returned to his regiment, and was in the battles of First and Second Hatcher's Run, Boydtown Plank Road, Gravel Run, Five Forks, and was present at the surrender at Appomattox. He received a brevet Captain's commission for bravery on the battle-field, and also held all the non-commissioned offices in his company.

After the war Mr. Moody was engaged in farming two years in La Crosse County, Wisconsin, and then went to the city of La Crosse, where he worked for C. C. Washburn as sawyer and filer during the summers, and scaled logs in the winters for twelve years. He then spent one year working for other

parties, and in 1881 came to this county, and took charge of a mill for Mr. Washburn, which he ran six years, and is a logging jobber.

He was married, November 7, 1860, to Ann E. S. Adams, who was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, April 24, 1840, the daughter of Lewis G. P. Adams, of Vernon County, this State. They had two children: Edwin L. and Clara. Edwin married Lucinda Amo, lives in Minneapolis, and has three children: Edwin L., Robert I. and Walter E. Clara married Walter H. Smith, a merchant of Withee, this county. Mr. Moody was married to his present wife, Ellen Carleton, a daughther of Thomas V. Carleton, of Neillsville, Wisconsin, May 12, 1878. The father was a Mexican soldier, and a pioneer of Sheboygan County. Mrs. Moody was born in the latter county, June 22, 1850. Mr. Moody is a member of the G. A. R. and the A. O. U. W. fraternities at Withee. Has been Justice of the Peace for six years and has been Postmaster. He owns 520 acres of land, and draws a pension of $25 a month.

Mr. Moody's genealogy is as follows: his grandfather, Nathan Moody, was born on Lake Umbagog, Maine, a son of Lawrence A., a son of Joshua R., a native of Muirkirk, Ayrshire, Scotland. The latter had a land grant from the king of England, with a commission as Lieutenant-Governor of the then Province of Maine. He crossed the ocean in 1692, and settled in Maine, where he was the Governor for some time. His son Lawrence and another son were under General Wolfe at the Heights of Abraham; the former was wounded there, his brother was killed, and his bones still lie on the Heights of Abraham. Nathan Moody and a brother were soldiers in the war of 1812, and another brother, Alexander, was in the Florida Seminole war, where he is supposed to have been killed. Our subject's uncle, James W. Moody, was a soldier in the Mexican war. His grandfather on the maternal side, Bartholomew Longstreth, was a soldier in the war of 1812, under General Crogan, and a brother, Philip Longstreth, was also in the same war. Mr. Moody's brother, Nathan, was President of the Wisconsin State Farmers' Alliance, and is now Secretary of the same.

HENRY J. WENDT, of section 15, Withee Township, Clark County, was born in Hanover, Germany, August 7, 1840, the son of William Wendt, deceased, a native of the same place, where he died in 1890, at the age of seventy-eight years. The parents had five children, namely: Dora, now Mrs. William Sauke of Hanover; Henry J., the subject of this sketch; Mary, who married William Schultz, of Hanover; William, of Longwood; and Sophia, now Mrs. Frederick Walter, also of Hanover. Henry J. came to the United States in 1868, settling in Allegan County, Michigan where he cleared a farm and lived until the spring of 1883, in which year he came to this county, and settled on his present farm of eighty acres, thirty-two of which he has since cleared. He has built a good house, barn and other necessary buildings.

Mr. Wendt was married August 14, 1870, to Hannah Lohrberg, who was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, November 17, 1849, the daughter of August Lohrberg, deceased. Her parents had five children: David, of Allegan County, Michigan; Paulina, now Mrs. Henry Kauche, of Washington State; Lizzie, who married Jacob Schlintz, of Allegan County; Hannah, the wife of our subject, and John, of Allegan County. Mr. and



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Mrs. Wendt had nine children, eight of whom are now living, viz.: William, Charles, David, John, Frederick, Amelia, Dora and August. Religiously Mr. Wendt is a member of the Methodist Church, and politically a Republican.

DENNIS CANNON, JR., is a native of the Emerald Isle, born June 14, 1846. Dennis Cannon, his father, came to America when he was twelve years old, but returned to his native land and remained there a number of years. He crossed the Atlantic again, bringing with him a family of four children, and located in St. Andes, New Brunswick. He afterward removed to Wilmington, Delaware, where he was connected with a gun-powder factory. In 1855 he came West and settled in Columbia County, Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming. All of his nine sons and three daughters are living. He is a man of good habits and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the public schools of Portage, Wisconsin, and at the early age of fifteen years started out to look after his own interests. He worked on a farm eleven months for one man, receiving seven dollars per month. Afterward he was in the employ of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, for one year, firing extras. His next employment was in the lumber business on the Wisconsin River, engaged in log-driving and running rafts of lumber from Jonny Bull to St. Louis, for nine years, and during that time saved up a few hundred dollars. For five years he was foreman of the work there, building the first dam above Merrill on the Wisconsin River at Pilliken Rapids. He came to Jackson County in 1873. Eight years he was employed as lumber inspector and shipper for C. N. Payne & Company, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, from their mills at Merillon.

July 2, 1876, he married Emma Lake, of Merillon. She was born in 1861, the daughter of New York parents. Her education was obtained in the public schools of Jackson County. Their union has been blessed with three children: two boys and one girl. Mr. Cannon resides in a neat farm residence, two miles west of Merillon and does business in town. He has served two years as one of the Supervisors of the town of Alma. In his political views he is independent.

JOSEPH SICHLER, an enterprising and well-to-do farmer, residing on section 23, Garden Valley Township, Jackson County, was born in Würtemberg, Germany, September 21, 1831. He came to the United States in 1849, and the first three years of his residence in this country were spent in New Jersey, where he worked through the winter for $6 per month and in the summer did gardening for $10 per month. He then spent one year in Southern Illinois and one year in Iowa, after which, in the fall of 1855, he came to Jackson County, Wisconsin. Here he worked in the woods one winter, at $26 a month, and bought forty acres of land which he cleared up. The country was wild, settlers were few and provisions had to be brought from La Crosse by wagons, and consequently were very high. A barrel of pork was worth $50 and flour cost $13 to $14 a barrel.

In 1856 Mr. Sichler returned to New Jersey, and on April 11, was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth McGovern, the first couple married in this neighborhood, in

Hayden school-house. She was born in County Cavan, Ireland, March 17, 1836, came to America with her brother, and worked in one family in New Jersey for seven years. Their union has been blessed with ten children, and although they have had much sickness in their family their children are all living. All have received a good education and five of them are married and settled in life. Mrs. Sichler has been a helpmate to her husband in more ways than one. During the dark days of the civil war she would take her child in the crib and go to the field and work there all day and half of the night. They have met many obstacles, but by industry and economy have accumulated a nice little fortune. Their farm, consisting of 300 acres, is located two miles west and one north of Alma Centre. Mr. Sichler makes a specialty of raising stock. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

CHARLES G. POPPE, of section 2, Withee Township, was born near Frankfort on the Oder, Prussia, October 17, 1857, the son of John G. Poppe, of this town. The latter brought his family to Perth County, Canada, in August, 1861, then to Huron County, same country, in 1869, and next to this county, in the fall of 1877. Charles G., our subject, came to Clark County, in December, 1876, where he worked for Joe Gibson in the pineries the first and second winter and for Mead and Prentice during the summers. He has worked in the woods every winter except the last two, since he came to this county, and previous to 1890 he worked for himself. He then rented a farm of B. J. Brown one year, and in June, 1885, settled on his present place of eighty acres, ten of which is cleared. Mr. Poppe has been Assessor for the past two years, and also held the same office several years ago.

He was married December 11, 1880, to Cynthia C. Carpenter, born in Chemung Township, McHenry County, Illinois, December 31, 1856, the daughter of David Carpenter, deceased. She came with her parents to Black River Falls when an infant, where she was reared and educated. She then came with her parents to this county, in 1872, where she began teaching school at the age seventeen years. She taught the first school in the district south of their residence, now District No. 2, this township, having followed this occupation fourteen terms. Mr. and Mrs. Poppe have two children: Elsie May, born December 20, 1881, and Violet Ernstine, April 11, 1889.

JOHN G. KLOPF, wholesale liquor dealer, Neillsville, Wisconsin, was born in Germany, September 22, 1830. He came to America with his parents in 1846. His father had some means and settled in Brooklyn, New York, his family consisting of two sons and one daughter. He was a stone-cutter in the old country and his trade was adopted by his two sons.

In 1855 John came to Wisconsin and located in Sheboygan County, becoming one of the early pioneers of that place. At first he purchased forty acres of land, which he cleared and to which he subsequently added forty acres more. This he developed into a good farm and remained on it until 1871. In 1874 he removed to Clark County and engaged in his present business. By fair dealing he has gained an extensive acquaintance throughout the county and has a liberal patronage.

Mr. Klopf has been twice married. His

first wife, a native of New York, he wedded in 1858. By her he had eight children, four of whom are living, all having received good educational advantages. The maiden name of his present wife was Nancy Argrave. One of his sons, John A., is engaged in agricultural pursuits, owns a good farm and has a family of six children. Politically Mr. Klopf affiliates with the Democratic party. The family are members of the Lutheran Church.

HENRY J. FESSENDEN, the bookkeeper and chief clerk in the store of the Sterling Lumber Company, Sterling, Wisconsin, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 6, 1822, the son of Timothy (deceased) and Angeline (Robley) Fessenden, the former a native of Haverhill, Massachusetts, and the latter a resident of Montpelier, Vermont. The father was a blacksmith and machinist by trade, and worked many years in Boston; the mother was a daughter of Richard Robley, a Revolutionary soldier, who was first in the British army, but afterward deserted and joined the American side. The parents had nine children, seven of whom still survive, namely: Louise, Angeline, Luey, Henry, Sarah, Nancy and Francis. One son, George, died after reaching maturity, leaving a family.

The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in Boston, where he first learned the blacksmith's trade, but was forced to abandon it on account of ill health. He next learned the carriage and wagon-maker's trade, at which he worked six years, and then taught vocal and instrumental music several years in Hancock County, Illinois, making his home in Carthage. He went to the latter State in 1838, settling first in Greene County; thence to Griggsville, Pike County, in 1839; in 1845 to Columbus, Adams County; in October, 1850, to Hancock County; in 1854, to Carthage, same county. He was a soldier in the late war, in Company D, Sixteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served from May 24, 1861, until May 8, 1862, when he was discharged by special field order, having been detailed leader of the Sixteenth Illinois Regimental Band. He re-enlisted August 15, 1862, and served until August 3, 1863, when he was discharged for disability. He participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hill, Black River Bridge and Vicksburg. After the war Mr. Fessenden returned to Carthage, and in October, 1863, came to La Crosse County, Wisconsin, settling in West Salem, where he clerked in a store and also worked at the carriage-maker's trade until 1871. He next removed to Birmingham, Marshall County, Kentucky, in 1874 to this county, in February, 1875, to Union City, Tennessee, next to Osborne County, Kansas, and in 1881 to Clark County, where he has since lived on the old Eau Claire Lumber Company's farm until in April, 1883. In that year he came to Sterling and took charge of the store and books of the Eau Claire Lumber Company, and was retained by the Sterling Lumber Company when they took charge of the business in March, 1888.

Mr. Fessenden was married in Columbus, Adams County, Illinois, November 17, 1846, to Minerva Ann Nance, who was born near New Albany, Indiana, the daughter of William Nance, deceased. They have had seven children, four now living,—Emma, the wife of H. O. Pixley, of Covert, Kansas; Ella A., wife of Joe Sterling, a member of the firm of the Sterling Lumber Company; Eva G., now Mrs. J. B. Swift, of Chicago; and George E., of Thorp, this county, who married Amanda E. Shoup, of Loyal, this county.

Socially Mr. Fessenden is a member of the I. O. O. F and G. A. R. fraternities, politically a Republican and religiously Mrs. Fessenden is a member of the Christian Church.

MATT KAPELLEN, a boot and shoe merchant of Neillsville, was born in Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, October 27, 1857. His parents, Anton and Agnes Kapellen, natives of Germany, located in Sheboygan County, in 1857. The father purchased a tract of wild land, which, by the expenditure of much time and hard labor, he developed into a fine farm. His lack of money was overbalanced by his German thrift, and prosperity attended his efforts. He and his wife reared a family of six children. His son, the subject of this sketch, was educated in Sheboygan County, and at the age of fourteen years began to provide for himself. Some twelve years ago he was married in his native county, to Caroline Millenger, by whom he has two children. Her father was a native of Tennessee. Mr. Kapellen came to Clark County nine years ago and engaged in the boot and shoe business. He has established a lucrative trade here, and is ranked among the prominent business men of Neillsville.

FREDERICK J. SHELDON, of section 27, township 28, range 2 west, Hixton Township, Clark County, was born in Onondaga County, New York, October 16, 1839, the son of Frederick Sheldon (deceased) a native of Connecticut. The father, a cooper and farmer by occupation, emigrated to Dearborn Township, Wayne County, Michigan, settling fourteen miles west of Detroit, where Frederick lived until after the war. He served in that struggle, in Company B, Second Michigan Volunteer Infantry, three years, and was in all the battles from First Bull Run to that of the Wilderness and North Anna, including Spottsylvania Court House, second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Manassas Junction, Vicksburg, Jackson, Knoxville and others. His regiment made a charge on a redout at Knoxville, and lost ninety-six men in fifteen minutes! They participated in twenty-five battles and many skirmishes, Mr. Sheldon having served in all but one. He was wounded in the face at Knoxville.

After the war, in July, 1865, he entered the United States employ as carpenter, and worked at Nashville, Tennessee, eleven months, or until June, 1865, when he returned to Michigan. He lived in Dearborn until July, 1867, when he went to Fulton, Illinois, and December 10 of the same year to Big Falls on Popple River, this county, settling one and one-half miles southwest of Longwood, where has since resided. The first winter he was engaged in the pineries, and in July, 1868, he brought his family to this county, taking a homestead on the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 27, Eaton Township, now Hixton. He still owns 160 acres of this tract, fifty of which is cleared.

Mr. Sheldon was married at Saginaw, Michigan, November 18, 1864, to Ellen E., Clark, daughter of Brenton Clark, of Wheatland, Michigan. They had six children, four of whom survive: Willie A., Albertis, Frank L. and Nancy M. The eldest son is married and lives in White Sulphur Springs, Montana. The mother died September 22, 1888; she was a faithful Christian woman, an affectionate wife and tender mother. Mr. Sheldon has held the office of Justice of the Peace three years, School Clerk many years,

and Town Treasurer six years. He is a member of the G. A. R. and I. O. O. F. fraternities.

JAMES RICHMOND, M. D., has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Black River Falls ever since October, 1887. He was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, January 15, 1858, and is a son of John Richmond, a native of Leeds, England; the father emigrated to this country when he was twenty-two years of age, and settled near Canton, New York. There he married Margaret Hoy, a native of Dublin, Ireland; he was a farmer by occupation, and continued to live in St. Lawrence County until his death, which occurred in September, 1866; his widow still survives, and resides in Isabella County, Michigan, with her son, Dr. P. E. Richmond.

James is the youngest of eleven children, ten of whom are sons; at the age of fifteen years he went West with his brother, Dr. P. E. Richmond, who is a graduate of the McGill Medical College, Montreal; he remained with his brother in the State of Michigan until the fall of 1875; he had been attending school, and in the spring of 1875 was engaged in teaching; he then went to Trempealeau County, Wisconsin, and entered the high school at Galesville, of which his brother, Stephen Richmond, was then principal; he was graduated from this school in 1877, and the following year he took a course of study at the University of Galesville. For several years he was engaged in the profession of teaching, but all this time he was contemplating the study of medicine, and finally abandoned the school-room and turned his attention exclusively to the pursuit of this science. In the year 1885 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago; he was graduated from this institution in 1887, and located immediately afterward at Black River Falls; he has always been an industrious student, and although he has been a resident of Black River Falls a comparatively brief period, he has acquired the reputation of a careful and skillful physician.

Dr. Richmond was united in marriage, in Trempealeau County, Wisconsin, to Miss Maggie Carpenter, a daughter of Henry Carpenter, an early settler in the town of Preston; one child has been born of this union: Lorana.

GEORGE C. ANDREWS, a blacksmith of Greenwood, was born near Smith's Falls, Ontario, December 3, 1830, the son of Elkana (deceased) and Elizabeth (Hutton) Andrews, the father a native of New York, and of English ancestry, and the mother was of Scotch parentage. George C. was reared to farm life and educated in the common schools, and also learned the trade of blacksmith when a boy, which he followed twenty-four years in his native country. In 1871 he came to Wisconsin, settling in Greenwood, where he has since been engaged at his trade. Previous to this, however, he spent the winter of 1858–'59 in this State, just across the river from where Greenwood now stands, the present town site being then covered with a heavy growth of sugar trees. During the spring of 1859 he was engaged in making sugar near the main street, and also drove logs from Poplar River to La Crosse, after which he returned to Ontario. During the winter of 1871–'72 he worked many nights until after midnight, and has shod as high as fifty yoke of oxen in one year. He

owns 160 acres of land, besides his large shop and residence in Greenwood.

Mr. Andrews was married about thirty-five years ago, to Lorinda Chamberlin, and they have had nine children, seven now living: Elizabeth, Gelia, Flora, J. Sheldon, George B., Effie B. and Lillie. Elizabeth married Erastus Bowen, of Columbus, Wisconsin, and has two children: Rose and Grace. Gelia married Dr. Thomas, of Greenwood; Flora married Ralph Hall, the photographer and painter at Greenwood, and has one child, George. Mr. Andrews is a local minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church; socially, he is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge, and politically a Prohibitionist, but votes for principles and men.

ABNER D. POLLEYS, a prominent citizen of Jackson County, was born in in Washington County, Maine, May 3, 1856, the son of William H. Polleys, who was born near Halifax, Colchester County, Novia Scotia, May 18, 1824. In 1841 he came to Washington County, Maine, and in 1856 to Jackson County, Wisconsin. At one time he owned about 1,200 acres of land in this county, but has since sold a considerable portion, and invested the money in lands in different parts of the country. He owns property in Florida, Georgia and also in La Crosse. His residence is one of the finest and best improved places in Melrose. He is also interested in a mill at La Crosse. Politically he is a Democrat. His father, Abner Polleys, was born at Bridge Hill, Massachusetts, in the year 1786, and subsequently came to Dodge County, where he died at the age of sixty-six years. He was a farmer by occupation, and a very prominent man in his lifetime. Our subject's mother, *nee* Dorothy A. Woodcock, was born in Washington County, Maine, in 1829, and died in Jackson County, Wisconsin, at the age of fifty-eight years. She was a daughter of Dexter and Jane (Hovey) Woodcock, both natives of Maine. The father was a prominent manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes. Mr. and Mrs. Polleys had four children, namely: William E., Edgar H., Abner D. and Frank O., all of whom are still living.

Abner D., their third child, was reared in Melrose, Jackson County, and completed his education in the high school at Black River Falls. In 1876 he went to La Crosse, where he was employed as book-keeper in his father's mill until 1880. In that year he returned to Jackson County, and engaged in farming until 1887, when he was elected Town Clerk of Melrose, which position he now holds, having been elected by a unanimous vote. He is now giving considerable attention to the raising of fine-breed cattle, horses, pigs and sheep. He averages about twenty five head of cattle, twenty horses, 150 sheep and twenty-five hogs. Politically he is a Prohibitionist, and socially a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity, No. 300, Melrose, and is also a member of the Good Templars lodge, No. 220.

ERNST R. POPPE, of section 20, Hixton Township, Clark County, was born in Hohengrab, Kreis Soldin, Reg. Bezirk, Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Prussia, April 25, 1828, the son of John G. Poppe, who died when Ernst was but two years old. The latter learned the cabinet-maker's trade in the old country, at which he worked for twenty years, and then served four years in the German army during the Polish rebellion of 1848. He removed to County Perth, Upper Canada, in 1857, where he worked at the

carpenter's trade in the summers and the cabinet-maker's trade in winters until 1874. In that year he came to Wisconsin, spent three months in Sheboygan County, and in August of the same year came to this county, settling in Greenwood. In October he came to his present farm of 320 acres, over sixty of which he has since cleared. His nearest neighbor at that time was Joe Gibson, three miles distant. Besides his general farming, he has also worked at the carpenter's trade, and has built most of the barns and frame houses in his neighborhood.

Mr. Poppe was married in Kollin, Province of Brandenburg, November 23, 1854, to Louise Lau, a daughter of Frederick Lau, a native of Canada. They had five children: Gustav B., Frederick, Elizabeth and Augusta (twins) and Ernst G. The mother died in the spring of 1866, and Mr. Poppe was again married, October 8, 1866, to Barbara Elizabeth Hassenpflug, a daughter of Johan Hassenpflug, deceased. They had nine children, six of whom are now living, viz.: William, Wilhelminie, Albert, Charles, Henry and Matilda. Mr. Poppe was a member of the Town Board four years, has been a member of the School Board several years, and is now serving as School Treasurer. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

GEORGE MEEK, mail contractor and stageman from Withee to Greenwood, was born in Macomb County, Michigan, April 3, 1830, the son of Andrew and Margaret Meek, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Ohio. They had seven children, five now living: George, John, Kate, Alexander and J. Thomas. George came with his parents to Rock County, Wisconsin, in 1837, where they settled on a farm, and remained until 1846. They then removed to Green County, same State, thence to Jackson County, in 1851, where they soon afterward settled, in Trempealeau Valley. The father died at the latter place in April, 1871, and the mother at Black River Falls in August, 1881. Mr. Meek, our subject, served in the late war, in Company I, Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, remaining three years, and was in the battle of Shiloh. On account of disability he was on detached duty mostly as cook in a hospital. He now draws a pension of $10 a month. He came to this county in August, 1887, locating in Greenwood, where he has since lived.

Mr. Meek was married September 30, 1866, to Sarah J. Harmer, a daughter of Charles Harmer, of Albion, Jackson County, Wisconsin. They have had six children, four of whom survive: Charles H., Hattie A., Hugh and Ralph, all at home. Socially Mr. Meek is a member of the G. A. R. post, and politically a Republican.

R. E. TAYLOR, jeweler, Neillsville, Wisconsin, took up his abode in Clark County in 1868. He established his business here at that time, has since been identified with the best interests of Neillsville and is to-day one of its prominent citizens.

Mr. Taylor was born in Tioga County, New York, and is the seventh of eight children born to Perkin Taylor. He received his education in his native county, and remained with his parents till he was twenty-one years old. He learned the carpenter's trade there and was working at it when the war broke out. He at once joined the ranks of the Union Army, enlisting in 1861, in Company H, Sixty-fourth New York Regiment, Cap-

tain Barstow, and as a musician, was in active service with the Army of the Potomac for six months. In 1862, on account of disability, he was discharged, after which he returned to New York and was an invalid for a long time. He learned the jeweler's trade in Minnesota, to which place he emigrated in 1865, and followed the business there for two years. From that place he came to Neillsville in 1868 and has since made his home here. Politically he is a Republican. He is known as one of the best rifle shots in the country, and is a total abstainer from gambling and the use of whisky, beer, tobacco, and even tea and coffee.

September 3, 1872, Mr. Taylor married Nellie Chase, a native of Franklin County, Vermont. She was educated at Friendship Academy and Alfred University, in Allegany County, New York, was engaged in teaching in the public schools of New York nine years and in Wisconsin two terms. Her father died in Franklin County, Vermont, in 1855.

ARCHIE L. GOODVIN, the noted hunter of Clark County, residing on section 32, Hixton Township, was born near Dubuque, Iowa, February 27, 1859, the son of David R. Goodvin, a native of Illinois. The latter, now of Washburn County, Wisconsin, was a pioneer of Iowa and also of Wisconsin, having removed to the latter State in 1858, settling in Sauk County, where he lived until 1868. He then went to Jackson County, and remained until the fall of 1870, when he came to this county and settled two miles east of Thorp, Withee Township, then Hixton, but removed to Washburn County in 1887.

The subject of this sketch settled on his present farm of eighty acres in October, 1878, and has since cleared thirty acres of this tract. He is engaged in hunting every fall, and works in the woods in the winters. He has killed not less than twenty deer each fall for the past twelve years, and in one fall killed forty-nine, and has also killed about fifty or more bear since he settled on his present place. Mr. Goodvin was married May 17, 1875, to Clara Clark, a daughter of Israel Clark, deceased. Of their eight children, six are now living: Eva, Ida, William, Maud, Frank and George.

HENRY C. PETERS, photographer and artist, has been identified with the interests of Neillsville since 1888, at which time he succeeded W. H. Drake in his profession. This line of work is also ably represented by Miss Mattie Schuster, who has been located in Neillsville for a number of years. She is a competent photographer, and furnishes another example of what woman's wit may accomplish when she turns her attention to any special branch.

Mr. Peters was born at West Bend, Washington County, Wisconsin, in 1867, and is a son of Henry Peters, deceased, who was a pioneer of the county, having settled there in 1848; the mother is still living; there were four children born to Henry Peters and wife, two sons and two daughters; the eldest son, William Peters, is a merchant of West Bend; Sophia is the wife of A. Harms, a merchant at Wentworth, South Dakota; the younger daughter, Minnie, is still at home.

Henry C. was reared amid the scenes of his birth, and began the study of the art which he has since pursued, at the age of nineteen years; two years previous to his coming to Neillsville he was employed in one

of the leading photograph galleries of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he attained unusual skill as an operator. He is a genuine student in his art, executes crayon work of a very fine quality, and gives promise of rising to the top in art circles. His studio is neatly and tastefully arranged, and contains many specimens of his ability.

A large and varied assortment of picture-frames can always be found at Mr. Peters' gallery, as he makes a specialty of this branch of the business.

GEORGE F. SMITH, superintendent of the D. J. Spaulding farm, and also foreman in one of his camps near Withee, was born in Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, August 19, 1857, the son of Michael Smith, deceased, a native of Dublin, Ireland. The latter came to the United States when a young man, and settled in Utica, New York, where he remained five years. He then lived six years in Chicago, where he was engaged in grading streets. He next went to Milwaukee, where he at one time owned 260 acres of land, and where he died May 12, 1886, at the age of eighty-four years, after a sickness of but a few days. Our subject's mother, *nee* Catharine Ryan, was born in Brooklyn, New York, the daughter of John Ryan, deceased, a native of County Mayo, Ireland. The parents had six children, two of whom still survive: George F. and Michael J. The latter now lives on the old homestead near Milwaukee.

George F., our subject, was reared to farm life, and educated in the common schools. In fall of 1877 he commenced work in the pineries near Ludington, on the Pere Marquette River, Michigan, where he remained six years, and during that time was engaged in driving logs in the summers. In 1883 he came to this county and lived at Neillsville two years, spending the winters in the camps, and farming in the summers. October 19, 1888, he took charge of the Spaulding farm, having charge of several thousand acres, and also estimates and looks after all the pine lands. Besides this he also owns a one-half interest in the homestead near Milwaukee.

Mr. Smith was married January 14, 1875, to Emma J., a daughter of Timothy Carlton, deceased. They have two children: Francis M., born October 27, 1890, and Edward T., March 30, 1890. Religiously he is a member of the Catholic Church.

JOEL S. MILLER, of Melrose, was born in Cortland County, New York, September 29, 1837, the son of William Miller, also a native of that county, born February 11, 1811. In 1853 he went to McHenry County, Illinois, remaining until 1864, when he came to Jackson County, locating in Alma Center. In 1868 he opened a hotel, which he sold in 1883, and invested the money in town property. He died June 28, 1889; politically he was a Republican, and held several public offices. Our subject's mother, Rachel Heath, was born in Cortland County, New York, and is now living in Alma Center, Wisconsin. She is the daughter of Joel Heath, a native of New York, who came to McHenry County, Illinois, in an early day. In 1854 he went to La Crosse County, where he died, at an advanced age. He was a farmer by occupation; and politically was a Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Miller had ten children, namely: Joel S., Rachel A., Amy M., Helen A., Jerome B., Albert, Myron A., and one who died in infancy.

The subject of this sketch, Joel S., was

reared and educated on a farm in Chautauqua County, New York. In 1853 he went to McHenry County, and commenced work on the Illinois Central Railroad, where he continued until February, 1864. In that year he went to Venango County, Pennsylvania, remaining until 1888, when he came to Jackson County. In May, 1889, he came to Melrose and engaged in the hardware business, and now carries a stock of $2,500. Politically he is a Republican.

Mr. Miller was married October 26, 1873, to Mary E. Freeman, who was born in West Canada, July 18, 1852, the daughter of Samuel and Ann (English) Freeman, both natives of England, who came to this country in an early day. In 1856 they came to Jackson County, Wisconsin, and now reside in Black River Falls. The father has been in the hotel business nearly all his life. In his younger days he was a Republican, but now votes the Democrat ticket.

GEORGE BEACHWOOD, of section 36, Thorp Township, Clark County, was born in Niagara County, New York, July 22, 1852, the son of Gottfried Beachwood, deceased, a native of Prussia. The latter came to the United States in 1840, settling in Niagara County, New York, where he bought a portion of Grand Island, but, the title not proving good, he lost it. In 1850 he came to Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, where he made a settlement, but returned to New York the next year. In 1857 he brought his family to this State, and settled on a farm in the thick woods.

George, our subject, left home when sixteen years of age, and traveled through Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, making his own way. He worked on a raft boat on the Mississippi River for some time, and at various other occupations. In the summer of 1871 he landed in the central part of Illinois, where he worked in the harvest fields, and from that State all the way into Minnesota. In March, 1864, he came to this county, and in June, 1881, entered a homestead at Government prices. He now owns 120 acres, thirty-four of which is cleared. When he came to this county there were no roads except Indian trails and tote roads. For several falls the Indians camped near him, but were peaceable and friendly. Mr. Beachwood has worked in the woods nearly every winter for others, except for the past few years, when he has been engaged on his own account.

He was married October 21, 1880, to Marietta Boardman, who was born in Olmsted County, Minnesota, June 22, 1857, the daughter of Benoni Boardman, deceased. They have three children: William E., born July 28, 1881; Thomas, August 14, 1884; and Franklin, November 16, 1889.

MICHAEL BAKER, a self-made man and a prosperous farmer residing in Garden Valley Township, Jackson County, is a native of Germany. He was born January 17, 1820, and came to America in 1851, landing in New York, June 9. After remaining in Pennsylvania a little over four years, he came West and located in Waukesha County, Wisconsin. There he bought a small farm, which he improved, and which he sold in 1879. In that year he came to Jackson County, bought a farm consisting of 120 acres, located two miles from Alma Centre, and on it he still resides. Mr. Baker, like many of his countrymen, came here without means, and by industry and

economy has worked his way up to a position of comfort and independence. When he landed in this country he had but $20, and so anxious was he to get a start that he worked for six shillings per day and boarded himself in Pennsylvania. He worked in a lumber yard in the day time, and then when he had an opportunity he would work helping to unload coal boats during the nights, to put in extra time. Mr. Baker was accompanied to this country by his wife and babe, and after their arrival here other children were born to them. Two children are deceased. The others have received the benefit of a good education. Mr. Baker had a brother in Pennsylvania who had preceded them to the United States, and it was with no little difficulty that they succeeded in finding him. He offered them a home with him for awhile, but rendered Mr. Baker no assistance in finding employment; so then it was they concluded to come West. The subject of our sketch is regarded as one of the substantial citizens of the community in which he resides, and is held in high esteem by all who know him. He is now serving as Roadmaster. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

BERNARD F. RUSCH, proprietor of a saloon in Thorp, was born in Pomerania, Prussia, October 18, 1855, the son of Charles Rusch, who died when Bernard was but a small boy. The latter emigrated to Huron County, Ontario, in 1867, with the remainder of the family, his mother having previously married William Tabbert. In 1876 he came to this county, stopping first at Greenwood, where he worked in the woods the first winter, and the next two years was employed as clerk in a store at Longwood, and also four months in Greenwood. He next was engaged in lumbering and farming until in May, 1880, when he came to Thorp, and has lived in this vicinity ever since. He worked on the Wisconsin Central Railroad when it was being built to this place. He began his present business in 1882, and in addition to this owns two farms, one of eighty acres on section 36, township 29, range 4 west, Thorp Township, and the other on section 9, township 28, range 3 west, Withee Township, consisting of forty acres.

Mr. Rusch was married October 31, 1883, to Viola Steele, a daughter of Thomas Steele, of this city. They have two children: Bernard, born August 3, 1884; and Ruth, November 5, 1886. Mr. Rusch has held the office of Town Treasurer two years, and religiously was brought up a Lutheran.

RUPERT SICHLER resides on a farm in section 26, town 23, range 5, in the town of Garden Valley, Jackson County. He was born in the city of Rottweil a Necar, kingdom of Würtemberg, Germany, March 9, 1834, and came to America when he was eighteen years old, arriving in the United States with but little money. He spent one year and four months in New Jersey, seven miles from Philadelphia, on a large truck farm on the Delaware River, working for $10 per month through the summer, and $6 per month in the winter months. He then went to southern Illinois, Madison, Macoupin and Montgomery counties,—about fifty miles from St. Louis, and remained about one year, working on several farms, and about a month on the railroad to Terre Haute. From there he went to southern Iowa, Fort Madison, and from there to

Iowa City, remaining about thirteen months in Iowa, and then came to Jackson County, Wisconsin, in October, 1855. Here he worked for $26 per month in the woods, and saved some money with which he and his brother bought one yoke of oxen and wagon and eighty acres of raw land, on which he now lives. This was wild land at the time of purchase, and much hard labor was required to clear it. Their necessaries of life had to be hauled from Black River Falls; their first breaking-plow had to be hauled from La Crosse, a little village at the time he landed there; and many were the hardships they endured in those pioneer days.

Mr. Siehler was married November 10, 1861, at Black River Falls, to Maggie Wolf, who was born not far from Cologne, Empire of Germany, June 18, 1845, and came to America with her parents when she was fifteen months old. They settled in Washington County, nine miles from West Bend, on a piece of heavy-timbered land, forty miles from Milwaukee, where just a few houses stood. Where now Milwaukee is, land was offered to her father very cheap. Their union has been blessed with ten children, seven now living. Mr. Siehler is a Democrat, and the family are members of the Catholic Church.

GEORGE A. LUDINGTON, harness-maker, Neillsville, Wisconsin, was born in Circleville, Ohio, October 3, 1842, and is the youngest child of Nathaniel and Laura Ludington. He received his early education in his native town, and when a mere boy, fourteen years old, was apprenticed to a strict Presbyterian, and was to remain with him until he reached his majority. The young lad, however, would not submit to what he called rough and cruel treatment, so he suddenly took his departure, coming West as far as Warsaw, Illinois. He learned the harness-maker's trade in that place, thus displaying an industrious nature as well as a spirit of independence.

In 1861 Mr. Ludington entered the service of his country, enlisting as a private in Company H, Thirtieth Ohio Infantry, Captain Taylor. His regiment was in active operation first in West Virginia, their first principal engagement being in the second battle of Bull Run. He was in the skirmish at Fredericktown, battle of South Mountain and at Antietam. While in the line of duty he received a severe injury, from the effects of which he has never recovered, and for which he receives a moderate pension. Was in the hospital some time on account of said injury, and after he was able to travel he received a furlough. He subsequently rejoined the army and was placed in hospital at St. Louis, where he was appointed ward-master. In that position he rendered efficient services to those placed under his charge. Some months later he again joined the regiment. This was in 1863. He was with General Sherman up to the capture of Atlanta, Georgia. January 3, 1864, he enlisted as a veteran, and was detailed on special duty. He received his discharge at Little Rock, Arkansas, August 13, 1865.

The war over, Mr. Ludington went to Cambridge City, Indiana, where he attended school for a time, after which he moved to Keokuk, Iowa. From there he came to Black River Falls, Wisconsin, and worked in the woods on the river up to the time of his marriage, October 13, 1869. His wife was born in New York, and was educated in the Galesville University. They have had four children: Albert, Carrie, Mary T., and a daughter who died at sixteen years of age.

Albert graduated in the Neillsville high school before he was seventeen years old. All have had the benefit of a good education.

Mr. Ludington is a member of the I. O. O. F., Royal Arcanum, and the G. A. R., Post No. 48. He has been Alderman of the Second Ward, Neillsville, being elected in 1884. Was twice elected City Treasurer of Neillsville. He is a staunch Republican, and is regarded as one of the representative citizens of Neillsville.

THOMAS H. NICHOLS was born in Surry County Court-House, Virginia, August 5, 1849, of quadroon parentage. When he was a mere lad his parents removed to Prince George County, and thence to Petersburg, Dinwiddie County. He was a resident of that city and vicinity during the siege by the Union army under General Grant. At the close of the war of the Rebellion in 1865, he came North with Captain G. A. Fisk, of Company C, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He lived with Captain Fisk at his home in Sparta, Wisconsin, and in Cataract, Wisconsin, until the spring of 1866, obtaining a few months' schooling in the latter place. He then determined to take up the responsibilities of life for himself, and found his way to Black River Falls, where he worked at whatever presented itself. In the autumn of the same year he returned to Sparta, and continued his studies the following winter. At the end of the school year he went back to Black River Falls, and learned the barber's trade; but realizing full well the advantages of a good education, and having a natural aptitude for all literary studies, he persevered in the pursuits of learning. He paid his own way at school in Sparta for two years after he had learned his trade, and then went to Neillsville, where he established himself in business. At the end of four years he removed to Winona, Minnesota, but after a short stay there he returned to Black River Falls, where he owns property and is located permanently. He is entitled to much credit for the persistency he has shown in acquiring his education. When he came North, at the age of fifteen years, he was unable to read; but being possessed of much natural intelligence, he overcame many difficulties that would have discouraged one of smaller ambitions. He now owns a fine library of well-selected books, embracing a variety of subjects.

Politically he affiliates with the Prohibition party, being a strong opponent of the use and sale of all intoxicating drinks. He believes that so-called religion is nothing more than superstition with the corners knocked off and polished. He is agnostic in his belief; is public-spirited, generous, social, kind, self-reliant, courteous, and at all times and under all circumstances independent in the extreme. He is well informed on the leading topics of the day, and ranks among the leading and intelligent citizens of the place.

JOHN B. CLARK, of section 9, Thorp Township, Clark County, was born in Cornwall, Canada West, March 1, 1852, the son of William and Sarah (Grant) Clark, the former a native of Edinburg, Scotland, who came to Canada when a young man, and the latter born on South Branch, Canada West; she is now deceased. The parents had three children: Arabella (deceased), John B. and William. The latter still resides in Cornwall. John B. spent the first seventeen years of his life in his native country, where

he received a common-school education. He came to the United States in 1869, and at once joined Dan Rice's circus, and remained with that company two years, traveling through Ohio, Indiana, New York and Pennsylvania. He left the show at Girard, Pennsylvania, and went to Waterford, same State, where he worked on a farm a few months for Chauncey Moore, who afterward employed him in his lumber woods at Benezett, where he remained until the following spring. He next became second cook of the camp, and during the early part of 1870 came to Wisconsin, where he became cook for Cornelius Cook, of Stevens' Point, on a raft down the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers. During the latter part of the same season he worked on the Wisconsin Valley Railroad, and also drove a team in the woods on South Fork. The next winter Mr. Clark went to Eau Claire, and toted up to the North Fork of Eau Claire River, for the Eau Claire Lumber Company. He has cooked several winters in the camps, and on the drives during the summers. He settled on his present farm of eighty acres in the early part of 1878, which was then inhabited by Indians and wild animals, but he has since succeeded in clearing thirty-eight acres. During the year 1890 he raised at the rate of 650 bushels of potatoes to the acre, paying $6.25 for the seed, and is now receiving $1 a bushel at his home. He raises several kinds of mangels, etc., having the largest and best varieties of each; his Empire State potatoes weigh seventy pounds to the bushel. Mr. Clark is a first-class farmer, and believes in having the best of everything. He also raises Cotswold and Southdown sheep, crossed with Shropshire; graded Holstein and shorthorn cattle, and his poultry are of speckled Hamburg, Partridge Cochins and Light Brahmas.

Mr. Clark was married in Thorp, March 6, 1882, to Ada A. Kelley, a daughter of William Kelley, of Chippewa County, Wisconsin. They were early pioneers of this city, having lived among the bears and Indians, far from human habitation, but afterward removed to their present home. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have four children: Hattie M., Ada G., Margaret Myrtle and John W. Both he and his wife are Christians, but do not affiliate with any church at present.

CASPER A. KRUPP, superintendent and general manager of the mills of Nye, Lusk & Hudson, of Eidsvold, and a resident of section 28, Thorp Township, Clark County, was born in New Holstein, Calumet County, Wisconsin, October 12, 1858, the son of John and Clara (Filz) Krupp, both natives of Prussia. The father came to the United States in 1852, settling in Wisconsin, where he lived with an uncle near Milwaukee. He now resides in Calumet County. The mother had five children by a former marriage, only one of whom survives—Bernhard Broeder.

Casper A., our subject, was reared to farm life, and was educated in the elementary schools and State Normal School of Oshkosh. He afterward taught eleven years—six in Calumet County, two in Sheboygan County, and three in this county. He came to Clark County in the fall of 1884, and first lived in Thorp until December, 1889, when he removed to Eidsvold. He was first engaged in scaling logs for the company, and April 1 entered upon the duties of his present position. He was married in Thorp, October 11, 1888, to Johanna L. Tiedemann, a daughter of Christian Tiedemann, County Surveyor at Thorp. Mr. and Mrs. Krupp have one child,

Raymond C., born July 2, 1889. Mr. Krupp has served as Justice of the Peace several years, and is now Town Clerk of Thorp and Postmaster of Eidsvold. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and also of the Catholic Church. His wife is a member of the Lutheran Church.

HIRAM GRIFFIN, a successful farmer of Jackson County, was born in Erie County, New York, June 22, 1823, the son of James W. Griffin, who was born in Dutchess County, New York, in 1787. In 1839 he went to Cass County, Michigan, two years later to Columbia County, Wisconsin, and subsequently moved to Iowa, where he died at the age of eighty-six years. He was a quiet and prominent man, and took an active part in the Democratic party. He was a member of the Masonic order. Our subject's mother, Katherine (Abbott) Griffin, was born in Dutchess County, New York, the daughter of Jonathan Abbott, a native of New York, and of Irish extraction. He moved to Cass County, Michigan, where he afterward died. He was a farmer by occupation. Mr. and Mrs. Griffin had six children: Rachel, George W., Obadiah, Jonathan A., Ira and Hiram, of whom Ira and Hiram are now living.

The subject of this sketch, the sixth child, was reared and educated in Cass County, Michigan. In 1859 he went to Placerville, which was at that time called Hangtown, California, and followed farming at that place and also in different parts of the State. In 1854 he came to Columbia County, Wisconsin, where he remained until 1857, in which year he came to Jackson County and located at Melrose. He now owns 120 acres in sections 9 and 10, his residence being in the former. He gives considerable attention to the raising of graded stock in addition to general farming. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party.

Mr. Griffin was married December 27, 1855, to Clarinda H. Warden, who was born in Wyoming County, New York, December 17, 1833, the daughter of Stephen and Mercy (Higgins) Warden, both natives of New York. The mother was of English extraction, and the father of Scotch. Mr. and Mrs. Griffin have had five children: Ellen, Henry, William, Levi and Effie, all of whom are still living.

LUDWIG PETERS, a prominent farmer of Jackson County, was born in Makenburg, Germany, February 3, 1816, the son of John Peters, who was born in the same part of Germany, where he died at the age of fifty-seven years. He was a wagon-maker by trade, and was a member of the Lutheran Church. Our subject's mother, Mary (Tobine) Peters, was also born in Germany, where she died at the age of fifty-five years. She was a member of the Lutheran Church. They were the parents of three children: Ludwig, Caroline and John. The latter died at the age of fifteen months.

Our subject, their eldest child, was engaged at the wagon-maker's trade in his native country until 1851, when he came to the United States, locating at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He remained there until December 11, 1856, when he came to Jackson County, where he owns 106 acres of land in section 22, and carries on general farming and stock-raising. He is a Democrat in his political views, and has held a number of public offices. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity, No. 291, at North Bend.

Mr. Peters has been married four times, the last to Mena Rahn, in 1844, who died at the age of sixty years, at Melrose. He has four children living, namely: Augusta, Mathilda, Mina and Henry.

ELIAS M. HOLDEN, of Neillsville, was born in Jay, Essex County, New York, December 6, 1836, the son of Levi and Ann (McGill) Holden, the former a native of Massachusetts, and the latter of England. They had six children, of whom only three survive. The mother, a native also of England, was a daughter of a Scotch-Irishman, and the father of our subject descended from Joseph Holden, who came from Ipswich, England, in 1634. Levi Holden died when our subject was six years old. Elias M. received a limited education in his native town, and at the age of twelve years was thrown upon his own resources, after which he supported himself by working on a farm. At the age of sixteen years he went to live with an older brother, and learned the trade of house and carriage painting in Fitchburg, Massachusetts. In 1857, at twenty-one years of age, he came to Wisconsin, where he has since remained, having spent eleven years in Jackson County and the remainder of the time in Clark County. He worked eleven winters in the logging camps on Black River, and farmed during the summers, the most of the time on his own farms.

He was married August 21, 1861, to Margaret Hyslop, who was born and educated in Nova Scotia; her parents came from Scotland. They have no children of their own, but adopted Ella A. Bour, Mr. Holden's sister's daughter, at six years of age. She is now the wife of John N. Richardson, to whom she was married in 1882. They have a happy family of three boys and two girls, and live on a farm in the town of Weston, six miles from Neillsville. Mr. and Mrs. Holden worked hard on a farm until eight years ago, when they sold out and built a house in Neillsville, where they expect to spend the remainder of their lives. They have means saved from former years.

Mr. Holden had two brothers in the late war, who enlisted in 1862, and one was killed in the battle of the Wilderness, and the other escaped without injury, being discharged March 4, 1865. Mr. Holden came out of the logging camps and enlisted under Captain O. F. Waller, and at that time weighed 175 pounds, but when discharged from the hospital, in October, 1865, was reduced to 121 pounds. Coming North saved his life, but the army life cost him his health. He now belongs to the G. A. R. post at Neillsville. He has been a Republican all his life, and is a believer in the Bennett school law. He also believes this to be the best nation in the world, and Wisconsin one of the best States, and no man need want that will work and save his earnings.

THEODORE LA BUDDE, Neillsville, Wisconsin, was born in Germany, December 25, 1851, and came to America with his father in 1858. His father settled at Plymouth, Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, becoming one of the pioneer farmers of that place. He had a family of five children, all of whom are living. At the age of twenty-one years Theodore started out in life for himself, and since that time has been variously employed. February 10, 1877, he was united in marriage with Sarah Bringelson, a native of Plymouth, Sheboygan County, Wisconsin. Four daughters have been born to



L. W. Gallacher

them. Mr. La Budde is a member of the K. of H. and the K. of P.

L. W. GALLAHER.—Among the enterprising citizens of Neillsville, Wisconsin, we find the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, and who is an expert machinist and operates a planing and saw mill. He was born in Litchfield County, Connecticut, April 19, 1831, son of J. M. and Maria Gallaher, natives of a West India island. His father was a woolen manufacturer in Connecticut. They moved to Medina County, Ohio, when L. W. was seven years old, and he obtained his education in the common schools of Ohio. There are eight children in the family, scattered in different States. The father and mother were Wesleyan Methodists, and the father a Whig and an Abolitionist. His death occurred in Warsaw, Indiana, and he is buried there.

The subject of our sketch assisted his father in the factory until he was eighteen years old, and by that time had acquired a knowledge of machinery. Then he was engaged in running engines for six years. By 1853 he had saved up $200. He came to Warsaw, Indiana, and opened a planing-mill and door factory, which he operated successfully for three or four years. He was united in marriage to Abigail Baker, a native of Kosciusko County, Indiana, and they have had seven children, namely: Nelson E., Elma W., Carrie P., Charles S., Earl L., Owen V., Reuben H. Mr. and Mrs. Gallaher are active workers as members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, contributing liberally to its charities. This worthy couple are devoted Christians and exemplary citizens, and have the satisfaction of knowing their children are following the example set them, and are receiving a good education.

Mr. Gallaher came to Jackson County, Wisconsin, in 1868, and in 1871 came to Clark County, settling in Neillsville, and for a year was interested in the Hub Manufacturing Company. That, however, proved unsuccessful, and he came to his present location and started his planing-mill and sash and door factory. In 1880 he was burned out, and the following year he rebuilt. He is now doing a successful business and employs a number of hands. Mr. Gallaher is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has been for twenty-eight years.

SYLVANUS S. WARNER, of section 27, Thorp Township, Clark County, was born in Jefferson County, New York, April 1, 1846, the son of Stephen A. (deceased) and Elizabeth (Sweet) Warner. The father, a farmer by occupation, was a native of Montgomery County, New York. The parents had eleven children, five now living: Jonathan B., William S., James A., Anna and Sylvanus.

Mr. Warner, the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm, and received a common-school education in his native county. He was a soldier in the late war, in Company F, Twentieth New York Cavalry, and served two years and three days. In January, 1869, he came to Juneau County, Wisconsin, settling eight miles south of Mauston, where he resided until May, 1874, and in that year came to his present farm. His was the first wagon to go through from Neillsville to Chippewa Falls; his nearest postoffice was Edson, in Chippewa County, about eleven miles distant. While living in Juneau County he plowed the ground where the city

of Elroy now stands. He settled in this county among Indians and wild animals, and the former had a large pow-wow dance near his place, in which over 200 participated. He now owns a fine farm of fifty-six acres, thirty of which is cleared, where he is engaged in general farming.

Mr. Warner was married October 20, 1866, to Phœbe J. Warden, who was born in Jefferson County, New York, the daughter of Darius Warden, deceased. They have five children, namely: Bill, Abi, Lizzie, Lewie and Susie. Abi was married to Otto Evenson, and has one child—Ernest. Mr. Warner was a member of the Town Board of Thorp when it was first organized, and has also been School Clerk and School Treasurer. He is a member of the G. A. R.

HENRY V. JERALD, of section 32, Thorp Township, Clark County, was born in Wilmer Township, Herkimer County, New York, July 30, 1836, the son of William Jerald, deceased, a native of Yorkshire, England, who came to the United States when a young man. He was an English soldier, and was sent to Kingston, Canada, and from that city, with others, deserted and came to the States. He settled in Herkimer County, and in 1839 removed to Jefferson County, same State, and settled in Theresa Township, where Henry V. was reared to farm life and educated in the common schools, and also in the Academy of Theresa. Before the war he sailed on the lakes several years, after which he went to Branch County, Michigan. He was a soldier in the late war, in Company G, Ninth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battle of Murfreesborough, where he was captured and taken to Winchester, Tennessee, but was paroled after two days. After the war Mr. Jerald returned to Jefferson County, New York, and the following spring (1866) resumed sailing on the lakes. In the fall of 1876 he came to Juneau County, Wisconsin; in the fall of 1878 to this county, and the next spring settled on his present farm of eighty acres, thirty of which he has since cleared.

He was married August 13, 1863, to Hester A. Wright, who was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, the daughter of William Wright, deceased. They have had two children: Alice B. and Mary E. The former married Marttelo Warner, of this county, and has three children: Grace, Peter and William. Mary died January 16, 1889, at the age of twenty-two years. She was married to Jerome B. Carkins, who lives with Mr. Jerald. She left three children: Henry B., Iva B. and William O. Mr. Jerald has served as Town Clerk one year, Justice of the Peace two years, and School Clerk one year. Politically he is a Republican.

MATTHEW K. PYNN, a prominent farmer of Jackson County, was born in Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, May 25, 1827, the son of Edward Pynn, who was born in Muscato, same country, March 29, 1804. He came to this country June 6, 1849, locating in Waukesha County, Wisconsin. He followed the life of a sailor in Newfoundland for twenty years, after which he followed various other pursuits, and also held several minor offices in his county. He died in Waukesha County, at the age of seventy-two years. He was a well-to-do man, and was a member of the Episcopalian Church. His father, Thomas Pynn, was a native of the same country, and was also a

sailor all his life. Our subject's mother, *nee* Anna Karney, was born in Harbor Grace in 1806, and died at the age of eighty years, in Waukesha County, Wisconsin. She was the daughter of Matthew and Anna (Garland) Karney, the former a native of England, and the latter of Ireland, and both died at an advanced age. The father was a merchant and ship-owner, and was a very prominent man. Mr. and Mrs. Pynn were the parents of thirteen children, viz.: Matthew K., Edwin J., Angelena, George, Edward, Julia, Kathrine, Anna, Mary, Arnold, Frances, and one who died in infancy. Edward J. and Julia are now deceased.

Matthew K., their eldest child, was reared and educated on a farm in Harbor Grace, and in 1843 began life as a sailor, and made six voyages, seal hunting on the coast of Labrador, and spent three summers on the coast of Labrador, coasting and trading among the Esquimaux. In 1849 he came to this country with his father, locating in Waukesha, Wisconsin. In 1852 he went to what is now called Waushara, where he took up a claim and afterward returned home to help his father harvest, but while he was away some parties "jumped" his claim, and he became disgusted and never returned to it again. He remained with his father most of the time until 1855, when he came to Jackson County, locating in the town of Melrose, where he worked in a saw-mill until 1860. In that year he bought sixty acres of land.

August 11, 1862, he enlisted at North Bend as a private in the late war, in Company C, Thirtieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was first ordered to St. Louis, where they joined the Sully expedition against the Sioux. They went up the Missouri River and helped to build Fort Rice. From the month of September, 1864, Mr. Pynn kept a diary of his important marches, thus: "September 11, marched eighteen miles, and camped on Cannon-Ball River, without tents. September 12, one wagon and a yoke of cattle were sent back to Fort Rice; marched eighteen miles and camped on Prairie Creek. Sore feet was the general complaint, and several of the boys gave out. September 13, marched twenty miles on Muddy Run, and September 14 marched fifteen miles and camped on Cannon-Ball River, where the cavalry killed some buffalo. September 15, marched twenty-one miles; camped on Bad Creek, in an Indian town named Wauka-paw-secha. September 16, Indians surprised our camp, and ran off sixteen horses. Again marched twenty miles, and camped on Cannon-Ball River. September 17, marched fifteen miles; September 18, eighteen miles, with neither wood nor water, and eighteen oxen gave out. September 19, marched eighteen miles, and saw many signs of Indians. September 20, broke camp at four o'clock A. M., marched twenty miles, and arrived at Captain Fisk's Corral. Captain Fisk had been captured by the Indians, and we were then going to his rescue, in which we succeeded, and took him back to Fort Rice. There we found orders from the War Department to build flat-boats and go down the river to St. Louis, thence to St. Joe, Missouri, next to Quincy, and then to Louisville. In December we were ordered to the battle of Nashville, where we were held in reserve."

Mr. Pynn received his discharge August 24, 1865, at Madison, Wisconsin. After the war Mr. Pynn commenced work on his farm at Melrose, where he now owns 185 acres in sections 22, 27 and 28, residing in the latter section. He carries on general farming and stock-raising, but gives especial attention to the rearing of Poland-China hogs. Politically he is a Republican, and was the first Constable elected in Melrose. He is also

a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He was married February 24, 1854, to Phœbe A. Bullock, who was born in Attica, New York, in 1829, the daughter of Ebenezer and Huldah Bullock, natives of Wyoming County, New York. They came to Jackson County, Wisconsin, in an early day, where they subsequently died. Mrs. Pynn died at about forty-five years of age, leaving six children, namely: Eva, Carrie, Alice, Charlie, Anna and Lyle. Eva, Alice and Anna are now deceased. August 16, 1882, Mr. Pynn married Martha Robinson, who was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, the daughter of John and Mary Robinson, natives of Maryland. They came to Greene County, Wisconsin, where the mother died. After her death the father came to Jackson County, where he also died.

DAVID CARPENTER, deceased, late of section 28, Withee Township, Clark County, was born near Buffalo, New York, November 18, 1827, the son of Joseph Carpenter, also deceased, a native of the same place. The father was a soldier in the war of 1812. David was reared to farm life, and received his education in the common schools of his native State. At the age of eighteen years he came to Chemung Township, McHenry County, Illinois. In July, 1857, he removed to Black River Falls, where he worked in the saw-mills and also on the river until he came to this county, in June, 1871. He took a homestead of 120 acres, and in June of the following year brought his family to this place, where they still reside. He worked in the lumber camps during the winters, and was engaged in clearing his land and farming in the summers. Mr. Carpenter has held the office of Assessor two years, Justice of the Peace two terms, and was a member of the School Board several years. He was also a member of the A. O. U. W.

He was married in McHenry County, Illinois, June 20, 1851, to Miss Rhoda P. Stiles, who was born in Franklin County, Vermont, January 21, 1836, the daughter of Samuel Stiles, deceased. They had seven children, five of whom are now living, namely: Elsie, now Mrs. Marshall; Cynthia, who married Mr. Poppe; Harriet, Edgar and Howard. The last three are now living with their mother on the old homestead. The father died November 16, 1882, and was buried in Black River Falls. His son Edgar is an enterprising young man, and bids fair for future prosperity. He was born in Black River Falls, Wisconsin, May 8, 1871, and was brought to this county when an infant, where he received but limited educational advantages. He now works in the pineries during the winters, and works on the homestead in the summers.

M. F. BRAULIN, merchant, Neillsville, Wisconsin, was born in Syracuse, New York, May 12, 1850. His father was born in France, and his mother in New York State. In his father's family were ten children, he being the seventh born. At the early age of thirteen years he began working in the lumber woods of Brown County, Wisconsin, receiving $30 per month. At the age of sixteen, in 1866, he took a trip up the Mississippi River, and ran a ferry on Lake Pepin. Returning to Brown County, he learned the blacksmith's trade there in 1867, and worked at it until eight years ago, when he engaged in the mercantile business at Neillsville. He is buying and selling pine

saw-logs and timber, and has a general merchandise store, and by fair and honest dealings has worked up an extensive trade.

In 1870 Mr. Braulin was married, in Wrightstown, Wisconsin, to Ollie R. Taylor, daughter of Benjamin Taylor, a farmer of Brown County. She received her education in the common schools. They have four children, namely: Ida M., Sadie, Lester F. and William H. H., all receiving good educational advantages. Mr. Braulin began married life with limited means. The first year he worked for $28 per month, and saved up $80. With that, in 1872, he started a blacksmith shop at Green's Mill, where he was successfully engaged for two years; then he bought a barn and ran it for three years; sold and moved to Greenleaf, Brown County; went into the machinery and wagon manufacture for four years, then sold out and moved to Neillsville. As the years went by he accumulated a snug little sum of money, with which he purchased an eighty-acre farm in Brown County. Mr. Braulin is associated with the I. O. O. F. at Neillsville. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

WILLIAM T. MURRAY, one of the leading business men of Jackson County, has been identified with the interests of Black River Falls since the year 1857. His father, William M. Murray, was a native of Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania. He married Miss Hannah Price, daughter of William Price, and sister of the Hon. William T. Price. The family removed to Black River Falls in 1857, and one year later went to Iowa, locating near Davenport; thence they moved to Iowa City, where the mother died; the father then returned to Davenport, where he died at the age of sixty-four years; there were eight sons born to these worthy parents, all of whom, excepting one, grew to maturity.

William T. Murray was born in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, in 1838, and is the second born. The first employment he had after coming to Wisconsin was acting as stage agent for William T. Price and Hugh Douglas. About this time Mr. Douglas was elected Treasurer of Jackson County, and placed Mr. Murray in charge of the business connected therewith; the latter was still under age, but he occupied this position for a period of two years, and at the end of that time entered the law office of C. R. Johnson as a student. After a time he determined to see more of the country lying west, and he accordingly went to Sioux City, Iowa, which was then a frontier town. Finding the opportunities for advancement not so good as in Black River Falls he returned to that place, and again took up his studies with Mr. Johnson; when the latter gentleman was elected to the State Legislature Mr. Murray had entire control of the business.

In the spring of 1861 he abandoned the legal profession and entered the employ of D. J. Spaulding, with whom he remained for a period of eighteen years; in the beginning he received the munificent salary of $16 per month, but in process of time, by his energetic labors and faithful performance of duty in behalf of his employer, his position was advanced and his salary increased in accordance with his responsibilities.

In 1862 he was appointed Deputy-Provost Marshal of Clark County, the duties of which office did not encroach upon his regular business. In connection with the salaried position which he occupied he formed a partnership with Mr. Spaulding and M. B. Warner in the lumber business, the firm being Warner, Murray & Co. This relationship

existed eleven years, when Messrs. Murray and Warner purchased the interest of Mr. Spaulding; soon after the partnership as it then existed was dissolved, and Mr. Murray continued alone until 1887; in that year he discontinued the part of the business which comes under the head of logging, but remained actively engaged in the lumber trade.

Mr. Murray owns about 8,000 acres of land, a portion of which has been cleared and placed under cultivation; he gives some attention to the raising of live-stock and has met with good success. In 1874 he entered into partnership with R. B. Jones in the hardware business at Black River Falls, and still owns his interests there. In 1884 he and his son, in company with Alexander Hyslop of La Crosse and J. C. Bowden, entered into business relations for the purpose of carrying on the lumber trade, the firm being known as Bowden & Murray Lumber Company. The wholesale office of this firm is in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and they operate with a capital of $100,000

Mr. Murray is president of the Price Manufacturing Company, and has been since its organization; he is a stockholder and President of the First National Bank of Black River Falls. The facts here given are sufficient to show that our subject is a man of superior business qualifications; he is a man of absolute integrity of character, and socially and financially ranks with the leading men of the county. He has served on the County Board for five years, four years of the time being chairman; he has been a member of the City Council, and of the School Board, and is deeply interested in the moral, religious and educational growth of the people.

Mr. Murray was united in marriage to Miss Sarah E. Cutts, a daughter of Rev. William H. and Anna Cutts, natives of England. Mrs. Murray was born at Bellville, New Jersey, and removed to Wisconsin with her brother-in-law, Jeremy Taylor, a well-known citizen of Jackson County. Mr. and Mrs. Murray are the parents of seven children, two deceased: William P., Anna, Margaret, Julia and Theodore. Anna is the wife of Pliny Jones of this county. In 1879 the family was called to mourn the death of the wife and mother, which occurred December 17.

ANDREW PETERSON, of section 10, Eaton Township, Clark County, was born in Central Norway, June 12, 1846, a son of Peter Olson (deceased), a native of the same country, who came to the United States in 1872. He was born in 1801, and died in 1885. Our subject's mother, *nee* Mary Olson, was also born in Norway, in 1804, and died in Greenwood prior to her husband's death. They were the parents of five children: Elias, Ole, Hannah, Carl (deceased) and Andrew.

The subject of this sketch came to the United States in 1868, stopping the first summer in Black River Falls, but in October of the same year removed to Neillsville, where he remained fifteen years, engaged at the shoemaker's trade. He came to his present farm of sixty-one acres in 1883, and has since cleared thirty acres. He has one of the best farms in the county, the soil being of a sandy loam, which produce immense crops. Mr. Peterson was married June 11, 1870, to Olive Isaacson, who was born in Norway, the daughter of Isaac Isaacson, deceased. Of their six children, four are still living: Maria, Albert, Edward and Isabelle. Maria is now teaching in the town of Withee, two miles west of Withee Station. The mother

died August 3, 1879, and both she and her husband were members of the Lutheran Church. Politically Mr. Peterson is a Republican, and has also been an active member of the I. O. O. F., in both the subordinate and encampment lodges, for many years. He became identified with the subordinate lodge at Neillsville in the winter of 1871–'72, and has been an active member ever since, having transferred his membership to Greenwood in the summer of 1890.

MARTIN MATHISON, of section 12, Eaton Township, Clark County, was born in Norway, October 29, 1838, the son of Arnold Mathison, deceased, a native of the same country. He was a seafaring man, and was lost at sea when our subject was three months old. He was reared and educated in the city of Trondhjem, where he learned and followed the potter's trade. In 1861 he came to Canada, remaining until the fall of 1862, when he went to Manistee County, Michigan, and worked in the pineries eight months. In 1863 he came to Black River Falls, Wisconsin, where he worked in the saw-mills and also in the woods until 1870, and in that year came to Warner Township, this county, and worked in the woods that winter. In 1871 he removed to Loyal Township, where he commenced to open a farm, but in 1882 came to his present place, which was then covered with timber. He now owns forty acres, twenty-six of which is cleared.

Mr. Mathison was married May 20, 1863, to Caroline Sewaldson, a native of Norway, and they have six children: Mary C., Annie, Henry, John C., Benjamin and Albert. Mary was married to Wilbert Stoneburner, of this city, and has four children: Inez, Bertha, Harry and Elsie. Mr. Mathison was Postmaster of Loyal, and is now a Director of the School Board of this city. Religiously he is a member of the Lutheran Church, and politically a Republican.

ROBERT DOUGLAS, a farmer of Jackson County, was born in Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, August 30, 1815, the son of Thomas Douglas, who was also born in Scotland, in the year 1787. In 1844 he came to this country, locating in Jackson County, Wisconsin, where the town of Melrose now is. He was a cattle-buyer by occupation. He subsequently went to Clark County, this State, where he died at about the age of sixty-five years. His father was also born in Scotland, and died there at the age of 100 years. He was a farmer by occupation, and was a very prominent man. Our subject's mother, Jane (Dalryple) Douglas, was born in Scotland in 1787, and died there at an advanced age. They were the parents of eleven children, viz.: John, James, William, Jane, Robert, Hugh, Thomas, Isabella, David, George and Mark. All are deceased but William, Robert, Hugh and Mark.

The subject of this sketch, the fifth child, was reared and educated in his native country. In 1837 he came to the United States, locating in Jackson County, Wisconsin, in the spring of 1840, and at that time he and Jacob Spaulding were the only white men in the county. In 1842 he built a saw-mill, which proved a failure on account of not having sufficient water-power. In the fall of the same year he took a claim at North Bend, and also built a mill there, using the machinery in the old mill. With his brother Thomas, and brother-in-law, Jason Walker, he ran this mill until 1854, when Mr. Doug-

las sold his interest to his brother Thomas. When he first came to this county Mr. Douglas took up 1,100 acres of land in Melrose, and after selling the mill he went back to this land. He furnished the material for a steamboat, which he ran about three years, and again went to his farm, where he has since remained. He now owns 300 acres in sections 17 and 20. He received his naturalization papers in 1840; politically he is a Republican. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1840.

He was married in September, 1852, to Louisa Hurd, who was born in Vermont, and died in Melrose, Jackson County, Wisconsin, at the age of sixty-one years. She was a daughter of Norman Hurd, also a native of Vermont, who came to Jackson County in 1855, where he died at the age of sixty-four years. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas had seven children, two of whom are now living—John and Archibald. In 1868 he was married to Mrs. Mary Pardun, by whom he had one child—Mary J.

FRED SCHMIDT, a farmer of section 27, Mayville Township, was born in Germany, March 14, 1848, the son of August Schmidt, deceased. The father brought his family to the United States in 1853, settling in the town of Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, in the dense woods, among Indians and wild animals. He cleared a good farm, but in 1877 removed to Winnebago County, where he died the next year. The parents had six children: Fred, Christian, William, August, Adolfine and Fredrica. All live in Clark County, except Christian, who resides in Sheboygan City.

The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and received a common-school education. He came to this county in 1880, and settled on his present farm of eighty acres, on the northeast corner of section 27, and has since cleared twenty-eight acres. He has been a member of the Side Board two years, and is now chairman of the same. He is a member of the Evangelical Association at Dorchester. Mr. Schmidt was married December 23, 1872, to Ida Colberg, a daughter of Christian Colberg, of Sheboygan County. Of their six children four survive: William, Charles, Bertha and Elsie.

JOSEPH RINGROSE.—Prominent among the early pioneers of Jackson County we find the name that heads this sketch. Mr. Ringrose has been a resident of Wisconsin for forty years, has been an eye-witness to the many changes that have taken place here, and is loaded with many pleasing reminiscences connected with the early settlement of this country. He first located in Merton, Waukesha County, in 1850, and remained there four years and a half. He has always been of an industrious nature, was variously employed at different places, and although he received small wages, he saved what he made, and by the time he came to Jackson County, in 1855, he had $500. He then located on the farm where he now lives, in section 11, Garden Valley Township. At the time he settled here they had to go forty or fifty miles to Sparta for a good market: there was no grist mill nearer than twelve miles, and deer and other wild game were plenty. Mr. Ringrose built the house in which he now lives. He states that when he first went to housekeeping they had but one bed. Many were the obstacles they had to encounter in those

days, but they met them bravely, overcoming them in true pioneer style, and are now enjoying the fruits of their labor. Mr. Ringrose's parents both died in England.

Mr. Ringrose was born in Yorkshire, England, May 17, 1828. November 16, 1856, he was united in marriage with Jane Turnell, daughter of Thomas Turnell. Her parents both died in Garden Valley. To this worthy couple nine children have been born. All have been well educated, three having attended college after finishing the common schools. Two of the children are married, one of whom resides in Milwaukee. Mr. Ringrose has been Treasurer of the School Board for nine years, and has also served as School Director.

GEORGE RALSTON, a prominent farmer of Jackson County, was born in Sullivan County, New York, April 20, 1842, the son of Archibald Ralston, who was born in Rensselaer County, same State, in 1807, and died in Sullivan County, at the age of seventy-three years. He was a farmer by occupation. In the early days he was a Whig, but afterward became a Democrat. Our subject's mother, *nee* Elizabeth McNaughton, was born in Rensselaer County, New York, in 1809, and died in Sullivan County, at the age of sixty-two years. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They were the parents of ten children, viz.: Margaret A., Douglas, John H., Martha J., David S., George, James A., Mary E., Seth and Harriet, five of whom are still living: Margaret A., John H., Martha J., George and Harriet.

George Ralston, our subject, the sixth child, was reared and educated on a farm in Sullivan County, New York. He enlisted at Monticello, in the late war, as a private in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-third New York Infantry, and participated in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Bentonville, and many minor engagements. He was honorably discharged at Hart's Island, New York, July 25, 1865. After the war he returned to Sullivan County, where he followed farming and lumbering until 1872, when he came to Jackson County, Wisconsin. He owns ninety acres of farm land and fifty acres of timber, in section 18, where he gives considerable attention to raising blooded horses in addition to general farming. He is a member of the G. A. R. Post, No. 161, at Melrose, and is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Ralston was married May 24, 1867, to Mary Hunt, who was born in Sullivan County, New York, August 7, 1833, the daughter of Jacob and Nellie (Wyncoop) Hunt, natives of New York. The father was a carpenter by trade, and died in Pennsylvania, at the age of eighty-one years. The mother died in Sullivan County, at the age of thirty-nine years. Mrs. Mary (Hunt) Ralston is one of a family of eleven children, three sisters and seven brothers, nine of whom are still living. Five of her brothers enlisted in the Union army: Reuben, in the Fifty-sixth New York, and served four years; John and Abram C. in the One Hundred and Forty-third New York, and served each three years; Francis in the One Hundred and Forty-fourth New York, and served two years; and Jacob, also in the One Hundred and Forty-fourth and served one year, participating in a great many hard-fought battles. Mrs. Ralston is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Melrose. Mr. and Mrs. Ralston have four children: Douglas, born April 3, 1868; John, born June 19, 1871; Clara, born Sep-

tember 21, 1873, and Addison, born December 5, 1876.

THOMAS V. CARLETON, of Neillsville, was born in Waldo County, Maine, January 14, 1820, the son of Levi (deceased) and Abigail (Colben) Carleton. The father was a soldier in the army in the war of 1812. His father and brother, Jonathan and John Carleton, came to the United States during the Revolutionary war, and participated in that struggle on the American side, while another brother, Colonel Carleton, commanded a regiment in the British army, and surrendered with Cornwallis at Yorktown. Mr. and Mrs. Carleton had four sons and two daughters, three of whom survive: Thomas, our subject; George, of Los Angeles; and Adaline, now Mrs. Hutchinson, of Rockford, Illinois.

At the age of fifteen the subject of this sketch went to Aroostook, Maine, and during the war helped build a fort for General Scott. In 1846 the family removed to Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, and settled in Linden Township, and the same year Mr. Carleton went as a volunteer soldier in the Mexican war, in Company C, First Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel Wright. He participated in the battles of Buena Vista, Contreras, Churubusco, Tehultepec and Molino del Rey, and helped capture the city of Mexico. After the war Mr. Carleton came to Sheboygan County, and worked in the flouring-mills there until 1861, when he entered the employ of the United States as recruiting officer, and raised four companies. In 1868 he removed to Algona, Iowa, where he was engaged as chief miller in a flouring-mill until 1871, and in that year came to Neillsville. Here he was first engaged in milling, but failing health caused him to retire, and since that time has held the office of janitor of the North Side public school in this city; he also draws a pension.

Mr. Carleton was married July 4, 1849, to Anrilla, daughter of Henry Burgess, deceased. They have five children: Ellen, Henry, Charles, Clinton and Nettie. All of the children live in this county, except Clinton, who resides in La Crosse. While in Sheboygan County, before the war, Mr. Carleton was Captain of an independent rifle company of State troops. He is now a member of the G. A. R. and Masonic orders, and is Tyler of the latter. Mrs. Carleton is a member of the order of Rebekah and W. R. C.

JOHN B. McMILLAN, M. D., Merrillon Wisconsin, was born in Detroit, Michigan, March 27, 1860. He is a son of James and Margaret McMillan, the father a native of Scotland, and the mother of New York State. He is the second born of a family of five children. He received his education in the public schools of Detroit, and also attended the University of Toronto two years, graduating afterwards in Toronto Normal School, receiving a teacher's perpetual diploma. Then he taught in the public schools of Ontario, Canada, and in a high school of that province, being engaged in that profession five years. He attended the Detroit Medical College, was elected treasurer of the senior class, and was honored by the students of the Detroit Medical College, in 1888–'89, by being appointed president of the Literary Society. After finishing his course and receiving his diploma, he engaged in the practice of his profession in Jackso

County, Wisconsin. He located in Merrillon in 1889, and is rapidly acquiring the confidence of the people among whom he has cast his lot. He has been very successful in establishing a practice here, giving his special attention to surgery. He is a member of the K. of P. Politically he is a Republican.

EBEN G. GOWER was born in Somerset County, Maine, February 18, 1833. He received his education in the district schools of his native State, and when a small boy was taken from school to drive an ox team for his father who was engaged in logging and working in the woods. He was twenty years old when his father died, leaving a family of fourteen children. During his life Mr. Gower was a representative man in the community where he resided. He was a strictly temperate man, was a member of the Church Board at Hartland, was a preacher of the "Christian Band," and was twice elected to the General Assembly of Maine.

After the death of his father, which occurred in 1854, Eben began working for himself, and also assisted in the support of his mother and the children. He spent three years in the woods, on the river and in a saw-mill, after which he came west and located in Jackson County, Wisconsin, where he was employed in the woods, his first winter here being very severe and cold. During that winter, while on Cunningham Creek in Clark County, the ice broke through with him and he froze his feet so badly that he feared it would be necessary to amputate one of them. However, the doctor said he could save the foot by taking off three toes, which he did. When he had completed the surgical operation, having done it without assistance, the doctor remarked to his patient, "You have the darndest grit of any man I ever saw."

When he came to Jackson County, Mr. Gower had $250 that he had saved up by hard labor. Since his first winter here he has been engaged in farming. In 1862 he bought a farm, upon which he now resides. It is one-half of section 24, Garden Valley Township, and was almost a wilderness at the time of purchase. By his industry and good management it has been cleared up and developed into a fine farm.

Mr. Gower was married in 1856 to Sarah Ann Stephens, the daughter of a Wisconsin pioneer, who settled in Marquette County and lived there until his death. She is one of a family of five children, and obtained her education in the district schools of Marquette County. Eleven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gower, eight of whom are living, all having had the benefit of good educational advantages.

AUGUST F. SCHMIDT, proprietor of the Dorchester Broom-Handle Factory and Feed Mill, was born in Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin, February 3, 1858, the son of August and Wilhelminie (Distelhorst) Schmidt, both natives of Germany, who came to this country in the early part of their married life. They had ten children, six of whom still survive, namely: Frederick, Christian, William, Frederica, August and Adalvine.

August F., our subject, was reared on a farm, and received his education in the high school of Plymouth, Wisconsin. He engaged in farming to some extent, and also learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed

about twelve years. In 1878 he came to Dorchester, and with the exception of six months in 1887 spent in Taylor County, he has since resided here. In 1887 he established his present business in the village of Chelsea, but the next year removed the plant to this city, where he has a successful trade.

Mr. Schmidt was married November 25, 1877, to Bertha A. Kolberg, a daughter of Christian Kolberg, of Sheboygan Falls. They have three children: Ida M., Anna A. and Sarah A. Mr. Schmidt is now serving his second term as Assessor, and is also Notary Public. He is a member of the Sons of Temperance and the Evangelical Association.

SULLIVAN HUGOBOOM, a lumberman, farmer and liveryman of Dorchester, was born in Perrysburg, Cattaraugus County, New York, July 15, 1834, the son of Hosea (deceased) and Sally (Sullivan) Hugoboom, both natives of the State of New York. The father, a farmer and lumberman by trade, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his father, John Hugoboom, a native of New York, was also a soldier in that war. The latter's father, a native of Germany, came to America with a brother when a young man, and both entered the Revolutionary war on the American side. They perhaps never met again, as there are two distinct races of Hugobooms in the United States, whose ancestors were Revolutionary soldiers and came from Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Hosea Hugoboom had thirteen children, seven of whom still survive: George, Priscilla, Sally, Hosea, Cynthia, Sullivan and Jane.

The subject of this sketch came to Hancock, Waushara County, Wisconsin, in 1850, before the land had been surveyed. His father took a homestead on Burr-Oak Prairie, on the Indian lands, which our subject farmed eight years. He then went to Oshkosh, engaged in teaming a short time, then served as merchants' police five or six years, and also worked at different businesses at various points. His brothers, five in number, became soldiers in the late war, two of whom, Brown and Orren, lost their lives in the service. Henry died after leaving the army, having been Captain of a company in the One Hundred and Forty-fourth New York Volunteer Infantry, under McClellan. Brown was First Lieutenant of a company in the Thirtieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; Orren was color-bearer in the Sixteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Company E, and lost his life in the battle of Atlanta; Hosea was a fife major in Company E, Sixteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and George was also a fife major.

Sullivan Hugoboom came to Dorchester in 1875, and built a large hotel called the Central House, which he conducted until in November, 1889, except three and a half years, and since that time has directed his attention to farming and the livery business. He owns 260 acres of improved land in this county, besides village property in Dorchester, and 320 acres in Marathon County, seven miles east of the latter city. Mr. Hugoboom was married January 1, 1856, to Melia Woodin, who was born in Munson, Geauga County, Ohio, February 26, 1836, the daughter of Aaron G. (deceased) and Eve Syperlie. The parents had twelve children, ten of whom are now living: Jane, Caroline, William, Melia, Margaret, Seymour, Kate, George, Florence and Ann. Two sons, Timothy and Aaron, died after reaching maturity. Mr. and Mrs. Hugoboom have had four children, three now living: Eva, Flora and Ray. The deceased, Charley, died

when three years old. Eva married Elijah Swarthout, of Dorchester, and has two children, Lottie and Joseph. Flora married Orville Vandnesen, of Phillips, Price County, Wisconsin, and has two children, Lewis and Ivan. Mr. Hugoboom has been Justice of the Peace for two years, and politically is a Republican.

AUGUSTUS HOMSTED, the present Postmaster, and dealer in drugs, medicines, jewelry, notions, wall paper, paints, oils, etc., at Dorchester, was born in Skowhegan, Somerset County, Maine, July 11, 1840, the son of Seth W. and Harriet (Heald) Homsted, both natives of Maine. They had but one child, Augustus, our subject. The father, who was born in the same house as his son, was the son of an Englishman, who was brought to the United States when an infant. Seth Homsted emigrated to Wausau, Wisconsin, in 1855, thence to Stevens Point the next year, where they remained until after the war. The father served in that struggle, in the First Wisconsin Cavalry, and was discharged at Cape Girardeau for disability. He afterward moved to Plover, Wisconsin, where he died in January, 1886.

The subject of this sketch served in the later war, in the United States navy on the steamer Genesee, for twenty-eight months, during which time he was in the battles of Port Hudson and Mobile Bay. He then enlisted in Company K, Second Maine Cavalry, and served seventeen months, or until the close of the war. He was one of the 1,100 cavalry who charged on 4,000 infantry at Pine Barren Creek, Florida, and succeeded in routing the Rebels. After the war Mr. Homsted clerked in a store at Stevens Point several years, where he also engaged in the merchandising business for two years. He came to Dorchester in the fall of 1877, and took a homestead just across the line in Marathon County, where he lived thirteen months. In 1878 he went to Colby and ran a hotel until the summer of 1880, then went to Unity and engaged in the same business two years, after which he came to Dorchester and opened a drug store. In July, 1889, he was appointed Postmaster; has been Town Clerk four years, and also Justice of the Peace. While in Unity he held the office of Town Clerk, Circuit Court Commissioner, and in Stevens Point was City Clerk and City Treasurer.

Mr. Holmsted was married, November 19, 1879, to Evalyn Ferguson, who was born in Girard, Trumbull County, Ohio, the daughter of Aaron Ferguson, deceased. They have one child, Louis E., born May 25, 1886. Mr. Homsted is a member of the G. A. R. post, of which he was Commander six years, and is also a Knight Templar. Politically he is a Republican.

JOHN SCHAFER, proprietor of the Travelers' Home, of Dorchester, was born in Dale Township, Outagamie County, Wisconsin, September 26, 1857, the son of Peter and Elizabeth (Giebel) Schafer, both natives of Germany; the former is now a general merchant of this city. The parents had nine children, eight of whom survive: George, Caroline, John, Catharine, William, Rosa, Elizabeth and Emma. The mother subsequently died, and the father married her sister Catharine, and they had three children, all deceased.

John Schafer, our subject, was reared to farm life, and received a common-school edu-

cation in his native county. He was engaged in farming until twenty-three years of age, after which he ran a cheese factory a few years. He came to Dorchester in 1883, and has since made this city his home. He was married December 3, 1884, to Emma C. Spengler, a daughter of Hermann Spengler, the present postmaster and merchant of Readfield, Waupaca County, Wisconsin. They have one child, Erwin P., born September 17, 1887. Mr. Schafer is a member of the I. O. O. F., and politically affiliates with the Democratic party.

ARSENE L. ROY, chief clerk and bookkeeper for the large mercantile house of H. La Bossier, Dorchester, was born in Montreal, Canada, August 28, 1862, the son of Ligori and Mary (Foshier) Roy, both natives of Canada, and the latter of French parentage. The father, a carpenter and millwright by trade, emigrated to Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, in 1867, where he is now working in J. J. Kennedy's mill at Rib Lake. The parents had fourteen children, all of whom are living but two, namely: Maximilian, Louise V., Oliver N., Georgiana, Philip, Felix, Olive, Arthur, Louis, Peter and Anna. The other two died when small. The children are all at Fond du Lac except Maximilian, who resides at Marinette, Wisconsin.

Arsene L., their eldest child, was educated at the high school of Fond du Lac, and also in the Commercial College of that place. He came to Dorchester in 1886, and has since occupied his present position. He is an expert accountant, and is, therefore, well fitted for his work, and gives excellent satisfaction to his employers and customers. He was married April 11, 1888, to Miss Emma M., daughter of Charles Allard, deceased, late of Dorchester. They had one child, Anna Irene, born September 22, 1890, who died November 24, 1890.

ANDREAS F. F. JENSEN, a general merchant of Dorchester, was born in Denmark, March 15, 1839, the son of Peter D. and Severine (Nicholine) Jensen. The parents had twelve children, only two of whom still survive: Andreas and Amelia. The latter, the widow of Mr. Russell, lives in Millbank, Grant County, South Dakota. Andreas F. came to the United States in 1851, stopping first in New York city, where he clerked in a store until 1853, and was then engaged in farming until 1873. April 26, 1861, he enlisted in the late war, in Company A, Sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in May 10, same year, at Baraboo, in the Sauk County Riflemen. He participated in the battles of Fredricksburg, Chancellorsville, Fitzburgh Crossing, Gettysburg, Hatcher's Run, Mine Run, Gravelly Run, Five Forks, Appomattox, Wilderness, Spottsylvania and others. He was wounded at the latter battle and also at Appomattox, and now draws a pension. He was mustered out July 15, 1865.

In August, 1873, Mr. Jensen came to where Dorchester now stands, and built a shanty on his homestead on section 32, township 30, range 1 east, Mayville Township. At that time there was no settlement at this place, it being a wild forest. In 1874 a small saw-mill was built by a Mr. Sands, which was operated a part of that season; in 1875 Mr. Evans built another mill, which was run six or seven years, when he failed, and since that time other mills have been built and operated. The first store was built by D. O.

Wiltmore in 1874, where was kept the first stock of goods in the place; the second store was started by Mr. Benson; in April, 1876, Boulais & La Bassies established a boot and shoe store, and later put in a general stock; the first hotel was built in 1874 by Solomon Hugoboom, but it was burned in 1890. The city now contains over 400 people. Mr. Jensen engaged in his present business in 1881, where he lost what he put in by giving credit. Mrs. A. F. F. Jensen started business in 1883, with money coming to her from her mother. She owns sixty acres of land in the suburbs of Dorchester, and there are a store, dwelling, barn, ice-house, etc., on this place.

Mr. Jensen was married, July 4, 1864, in Ironton, Sauk County, while home on a furlough, to Huldah Small, a daughter of Joseph Small, also of Ironton. They have had fourteen children, twelve now living, namely: Joseph O., Nels, Eleanora, Rhoda, Peter, Walter, Pearl, Hattie, Andrew, Frederick, Harry and Ray. Mr. Jensen was a charter member of the G. A. R. post, and has held the office of Town Supervisor one year, Noble Grand of the Odd Fellows lodge two terms, and Secretary one term. Politically he is a Republican.

JACOB BAKER.—Among the successful farmers and worthy citizens of Garden Valley Township, Jackson County, the subject of our sketch, who resides in section 23, is deserving of more than a passing notice.

He was born in Germany, December 21, 1850, and came to America with his father the following year. He received his early education in Waukesha County, Wisconsin, and remained with his parents until he was twenty years old. At that time he went to Chicago, after the fire, and was employed on building work, assisting stone masons, for which he received $2.25 per day, and then he found employment in machine shops. Some time later he made a trip to Memphis, Tennessee, being engaged in steamboating, working on a boat that ran between Memphis and Louisville, Kentucky. His next employment was in the coal mines of Gallatin County, Illinois, where he worked three months, after which he returned to Chicago. A year later he again located in Waukesha County, Wisconsin, where he farmed by the day for some time. In 1873 he came to Jackson County.

Mr. Baker was married, December 4, 1877, in this county, to Elizabeth Sichler. They have two children, who are now attending the district schools. Mr. Baker has served as Town Clerk of Garden Valley Township two years. Politically he is a Democrat. He is strictly a temperate man, has not tasted whisky for twenty years, and is in favor of prohibition. He has been an industrious man all his life, and is held in high esteem in the community where he resides.

GILBERT McADAM, of Melrose, Jackson County, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, June 9, 1819, the son of John McAdam, a native of Ayrshire, same country, where he died at the age of sixty-one years. Our subject's mother, *nee* Isabella Patterson, was born in Ayrshire, and died there at an advanced age. They were the parents of ten children, viz.: Mary, the eldest, deceased; John, Jane, Margaret, William, James, Hugh, Gilbert, Bella and Mary.

The subject of this sketch, their seventh child, was reared and educated principally in

Ayrshire. In 1848 he came to this country, locating in Somerset County, Pennsylvania. In 1850 he removed to Allegany County, Maryland, where he worked in the coal mines until 1861, when he came to Melrose, Jackson County, Wisconsin. Here he has 120 acres in section 14, where he carries on general farming and stock-raising. Politically he is a Democrat, and has held many minor offices; religiously he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. McAdam was married September 15, 1847, to Jean B. Thompson, who was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, December 3, 1826, the daughter of James and Agnes (Brown) Thompson, both natives of Scotland, where they died at an advanced age. The father was a wool-manufacturer by occupation, and both he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. McAdam is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They are the parents of nine children, viz.: John, James, Thomas, Agnes, Isabella, Maggie E., William H., Robert E. and Emma. Four of these children are deceased, namely: John, James, Agnes and Emma.

JACOB E. LUCKEN, of section 14, Thorp Township, was born in Froen, Norway, September 29, 1842, the son of Erick Lucken, deceased, a native of the same country. The subject of this sketch was reared to farm life, and received a common-school education in his native place. In 1866 he came to the United States, and first stopped in Vernon County, Wisconsin, and in January, 1867, removed to Eau Claire, same State, where he worked at the carpenter's trade two seasons, and also in the woods. In 1869 he went to Minnesota, where for one year he worked on a farm in Houston County; in 1870 returned to Wisconsin; spent a short time in Vernon County; went thence to Augusta, and in the fall of 1871 again came to Clark County and settled on section 11, township 26, range 4 west, Eaton Township. He remained there until February, 1876, when he settled on his present farm of 160 acres, thirty-five of which is cleared.

Mr. Lucken was married April 24, 1869, to Carrie Peterson, a daughter of Peter Peterson, deceased. They have had eight children, five of whom still survive: Christian, Edward, John, Paul and Rosie. One daughter, Annie, died at the age of nine years. Mr. Lucken has held the office of Constable; has been a member of the Town Board one year, and School Treasurer several years.

FRED A. DISTELHORST, a prominent merchant of Dorchester, was born in Hanover, Germany, July 25, 1860, the son of Fred and Rose (Remmeir) Distelherst. The parents emigrated to Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, in the fall of 1865, settling in the woods. With the help of his sons the father succeeded in clearing 100 acres where they now reside. They had five children: William, Fred, Charles, Rose and Helen. William now resides in Emporia, Kansas; Rose, the wife of Fred Laack, lives in this city; Helen, the wife of Henry Gessert, in Sheboygan; and Charles lives on the homestead with his father.

Fred A., our subject, was reared to farm life, and in 1879 removed to Chicago, where he attended evening school, and also worked at the carpenter's trade three years. He then returned to Sheboygan County, where he worked in a creamery until the fall of 1886, and then came to Dorchester and estab-



Jacob Shoulders



D. J. Spaulding.

lished his present creamery. He soon afterward erected a store building, and has since kept a general stock of goods. He ships his butter to Ashland, Wisconsin, and also gives the farmers the full benefit of the market price at that city without asking pay for his work in making. He has recently put in a new and improved churn, which is run by steam power. During the summer months he churns every day, but not quite so often during the winter.

He was married October 28, 1882, to Phillipine Boerger, who was born in Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, a daughter of Anton Boerger, deceased. They have four children: Walter, Birdie, Rose and Charles. Mr. Distelhorst is a member of the Lutheran Church.

D. J. SPAULDING.—No name is so prominently identified with the earliest history of Black River Falls as that of Jacob Spaulding, the father of the subject of this biography. The Spaulding family is numbered among the pioneers of the Massachusetts Colony. The first American ancestor was Edward Spaulding, who came to Braintree, Massachusetts, about the year 1633. The records of the colony show that he was made a freeman in 1640. His descendants became numerous in New England, and many of them took an active part in the settlement and development of the country.

Jacob Spaulding was of the seventh generation in direct descent from Edward Spaulding; he was born in Massachusetts in 1810, and is a son of Jeremiah Spaulding. There were ten children in the family, all of whom except one daughter lived to maturity. Their names are: Isaac C., David, Jeremiah D., Mercy, Lois, Wealthy J., Elmira, Sarah P. and Jacob. The father was a stone-mason by trade; he emigrated from Massachusetts to New York about 1830, and six years later went to Illinois. Jacob Spaulding learned the trade of a millwright, and early in life was engaged in bridge-building. He married Nancy Jane Stickner, a native of the State of New York, and in 1836 accompanied his father's family to Warsaw, Illinois. The father died at Johnstown, New York, while on a visit there to his children.

In 1838, when the Indians ceded the lands along the Black River, Jacob Spaulding became a member of the colony that made the first settlement that was permanent at Black River Falls; an attempt had been made as early as 1819, but the Indians had driven the would-be colonists away. It would be impossible in a sketch of this character to give in detail the history of this settlement. Mr. Spaulding became the most conspicuous and influential member of the expedition. Some of the members returned to their former homes, and others settled elsewhere.

Mr. Spaulding finally became sole owner of the fine water-power on Black River, and of much of the adjacent property. He was a man of wonderful force of character and indomitable will. He continued a resident of Black River Falls, highly respected and esteemed, until his death, which occurred in January, 1876.

Dudley J. Spaulding, son of the above, is one of three children, Mary and Angeline being the other two. He was born at Johnstown, New York, in 1834, and when a mere lad was taken by his parents to Illinois, where the educational advantages were extremely limited. In early life he began the business of lumbering and farming, in both of which he achieved success. In 1860 his father deeded him the mill property and water-power, which he has since owned. In

all his business operations he has been uniformly successful, and as a business man he stands without a superior in the county. Of his ability as a designer and builder, Black River Falls bears many evidences. As a citizen, his record upon every question of public interest is above reproach. The church has in him a liberal supporter, and the public school a warm friend.

Mr. Spaulding was united in marriage at Platteville, Wisconsin, to Miss Margaret J. Campbell, a daughter of Alexander Campbell. Five children have been born of this union: Julia E., wife of C. D. Osborn, of Chicago; John D., Mary C., Jennie May and Sadie K.

The parents are both faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Spaulding in his political opinions sympathizes with the Republican party.

BALTHASAR BERG, a prominent farmer of Jackson County, was born in Springfield Township, this county, May 6, 1858, the son of Balthasar Berg, a native of Heidelberg, Germany, born March 13, 1828. He came to this country in 1849, locating in New York, where he remained until 1852, when he moved to Waukesha, Wisconsin, and in 1853 came to Jackson County, same State, and located in Curran Township, where he died at the age of fifty-eight years. He was a blacksmith by trade. His father, Philip Berg, was born in Germany, where he spent his entire life. He was a veterinary surgeon by profession, and was a member of the German Catholic Church. Our subject's mother, Mary (Hummal) Berg, was born in Switzerland, June 11, 1826, the daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Lau) Hummal, both natives of Switzerland. The mother died in that country at the age of forty-two years, and after her death the father came to this country, locating in Cleveland, Ohio, where he died at the age of fifty years. He was a tailor by occupation. Mr. and Mrs. Berg had two children: Philip and Balthasar.

Our subject was reared on a farm in Jackson County, and completed his education in the high school of Black River Falls, Wisconsin. He is now giving his entire attention to farming, being the owner of 340 acres of land, most of which is in section 26, Curran Township, where he now lives. In addition to this he is engaged in the stock business. Politically he is a Democrat. He was married March 17, 1886, to Sarah J. Duxbury, who was born in Hixton, June 25, 1867, the daughter of John and Mary (Maymon) Duxbury, natives of England. The parents came to this country about 1850, locating in the State of New Jersey. About the year 1853 they came to Jackson County, Wisconsin, and located in Hixton Township, where they now live. The father is a farmer by occupation, and politically a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Berg have had three children, viz.: William A., born January 26, 1887; the next died in infancy; and Myrtle M., born July 29, 1890.

GEORGE W. PURNELL, hardware merchant, Merrillon, Wisconsin, was born in Mankato, Blue Earth County, Minnesota, April 14, 1859. His parents, Edmund and Ann Purnell, natives of England, came to America, with a family of two children, in 1851, and located in Connecticut. From there, in 1854, they came to Portage, Wisconsin, where they remained two years. The father was brought up to the hardware business in England and followed the same when

he came to this country. For nine years he was in business in Mankato, to which place he moved from Portage. He was a successful business man and established a large trade. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was religious from his youth up, giving of his means for the support of the church and for the advancement of other benevolent enterprises. He was in limited circumstances when he came to the United States, but by industry and perseverance he accumulated a nice fortune before he died. His death occurred in Jackson County, Wisconsin, July 14, 1886. It should be further stated that previous to his coming to Jackson County he removed from Mankato to Columbus, where he resided until 1877, engaged in the same business.

George W. received his education in the public schools of Columbus, and was in the store with his father, thus learning the business thoroughly. Upon his father's death he became his successor in the business. He was married, October 18, 1881, to Ida Merrill, daughter of B. H. Merrill. She received her education in Jackson County. Three children have been born to them, Charles, Lalah and ———. Mr. Purnell is a member of the Masonic order, and in his political views is independent.

SILAS T. STEPHENS, of section 8, Mayville Township, was born in Schoharie County, New York, March 8, 1831, the son of Perry C. (deceased) and Betsey (Nicholas) Stephens, both natives of New York. The father was a soldier in the war of 1812, under Captain Dominie, and was at the battle of Plattsburg, New York. The parents had ten children, seven of whom survive: Betsey A., Mercy, Silas, Phœbe, Lydia, Louis and Martha. Their two eldest were burned to death when their house was destroyed by fire, and the other, a grown daughter, died after marriage, leaving a family of four children.

Silas T., our subject, was reared to farm life, and educated in the common schools. In 1852 he came to Wisconsin, settling in the woods in Fond du Lac County, where he was surrounded by wild animals and Indians, and where he also cleared a farm. He was a soldier in the late war, in Company H, Thirty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served nearly three years, participating in the battles of Salt Hatch's Swamp, siege of Atlanta, North Edisto River, Bentonville and others. After the war Mr. Stephens returned to Fond du Lac, where he worked in a flouring-mill three years, and then engaged in farming in that county until 1873. In that year he came to this county, bringing his family all the way in an ox wagon. He homesteaded 160 acres, his present farm, then in a heavy woods, his nearest neighbors being two miles distant, and the nearest post-office was Colby, ten miles distant. At that time there were no roads, and he carried his flour and groceries on his back. He now owns 120 acres, twenty-two of which is cleared. The first five or six years here he worked in the woods in the winters, and during the summer cleared and worked on his farm.

Mr. Stephens was married July 31, 1853, to Melissa Timmerman, a daughter of Benjamin and Lany (Scott) Timmerman, both deceased. The parents had eleven children, five now living, namely: Alfred, Diantha, Amelia, Chauncey and Melissa. The mother had two children by a former marriage, only one of whom still survives—Henry Barnett. Mr. and Mrs. Stephens have had five children, four now living: Emma J., Josephine,

William S. and Ella M. One daughter, Lydia M., died when six years of age. Mr. Stephens has served several years as a clerk of the School Board. Socially he is a member of the G. A. R. post, and politically a Republican.

CHARLES PARTRIDGE, a real-estate dealer and Justice of the Peace of Abbotsford, was born in Haldeman County, Canada, September 30, 1842, the son of Elias and Eliza (Gilmore) Partridge, the former a native of Norwich, Vermont, and the latter of Erie, Pennsylvania. The mother had two children: Delilah, now Mrs. H. J. Ince, of Haldeman County, Canada, and Charles. The eldest was a child by a former husband, John Nellis. The mother died March 25, 1875, and the father now lives with Mr. Partridge, our subject. Charles spent the first five or six years of his life in Youngstown, Niagara County, New York, and then removed to Canada, where he remained twelve or thirteen years. Next he went to Sanilac County, Michigan, where he engaged in manufacturing staves for the New York market, and in the summer of 1880 came to Green Bay, Wisconsin, and in November of the same year located where Abbotsford now stands. There were then but three buildings here, the first of which was built by John Kaleb, and was used as a residence and saloon. The next was an eating-house and railroad station, erected by the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company; the first store was established by Cook & Whitcomb in 1879, and the first and only blacksmith shop was built in 1887 by L. M. Chapman. There was another one built, but it was removed to Dorchester. The first hotel was built in 1880 by Malcome Livingstone. The present population of the city is 300. Mr. Partridge helped clear off a part of the village site, and also, in partnership with S. A. Cook, took the contract for clearing off the grounds for the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company between this place and Cadott. He has been engaged in lumber to some extent, but is now the leading real-estate and transfer agent for this part of the county. He also pays especial attention to collections. He has filled the offices of Justice of the Peace and Postmaster, and also took the census for 1890 for Mayville and Hoard Townships.

Mr. Partridge was married January 16, 1880, to Clara A. Root, a daughter of Elihu Root, deceased. She was born in Monroe, Michigan, March 4, 1847. They have one child, born April 23, 1881.

GEORGE M. BREAKEY, a prominent business man of Alma Centre, Wisconsin, was born in Sullivan County, New York, August 23, 1860. His parents, J. A. and Mary Breakey, are natives of New York and Ireland respectively. They had five children, the subject of our sketch being the oldest. He remained at home until he was twenty-one years old. At that time he went to Janesville, Wisconsin, to learn telegraphy, which profession he followed for two months in Chicago, Illinois, in the employ of the Metropolitan Telegraph Company. He then secured a position with the G. B. W. & St. P. Railway Company as telegraph operator and station agent at Shiocton, Wisconsin. After being there nine months he was promoted to a better station at Alma Centre, Wisconsin, in the same capacity and for the same company, receiving better wages at this office than in his former position. He was thus engaged for five years.

At the age of twenty-four years, while station agent here, he was married March 28, 1884, to Lottie E. Terboss, a native of Great Bend, Pennsylvania. Her parents came to the United States from England, and her father, a stone-mason and brick-layer by trade, now lives in Pennsylvania. Mr. Breakey was appointed Postmaster at Alma Centre in May, 1886, under President Cleveland's administration, and filled that position until Harrison was elected. He also engaged in the general merchandise business, which he still continues. By fair and honest dealings he has established a good trade and is doing a prosperous business. At the annual meeting of the Alma Centre Creamery Association, March 7, 1891, Mr. Breakey was chosen secretary of the association for the ensuing year. He has always endeavored to improve his town by erecting buildings, aiding in the building of churches, etc., and laboring hard for the building up of the local market for farm products for the last five years.

Our subject is an active member of the I. O. O. F., Alma Centre Lodge, No. 294, and also of the Modern Woodmen of America. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are associated with the Daughters of Rebekah.

MILES LAMB, deceased, was born in Onondaga County, New York, in 1830, the son of Mr. Linda Ferry, a native of the same county, who is now living at La Crosse, Wisconsin, at the age of eighty-six years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject, one in a family of five children, was reared and educated in his native county, and in early life engaged in the mercantile business until 1870. At this time his health began to fail, and he sold out and came to Jackson County, Wisconsin, locating in Melrose, where he followed farming until his death, which occurred in 1888, at the age of fifty-eight years. He was a prominent man, and held several minor offices. He had a good education, and was a man of good business qualities. Politically he was a Republican, and religiously a member of the Baptist Church.

Mr. Lamb was married, April 6, 1858, to Susan R. Turner, who was born in Wayne County, New York, August 18, 1834, the daughter of James and Sallie Turner, also natives of New York. They both died at an advanced age. Mr. and Mrs. Lamb were the parents of six children, viz.: Minnie M., Inez L., Maud I., Mary E., Alice A. and George N., all of whom are living except Maud, who died when ten and a half months old. Mrs. Lamb is now living in Melrose, where she owns a well improved farm of eighty acres, section 18, which she rents.

ELIZABETH HALL is the widow of Peter Hall, late of Garden Valley Township, Jackson County. She was born in County Cork, Ireland, November 12, 1820. In 1840 she was married to James Manpan, by whom she had two children. They came to America in 1852 and located in Jackson County, Wisconsin, where Mr. Manpan died in 1856. He was a man highly esteemed by all who knew him.

June 12, 1857, the subject of our sketch was united in marriage with Peter Hall, who was born in Scotland, January 1, 1816. In 1833 he came to America with his father and located in Canada near the Niagara River. He subsequently came to Wisconsin and settled in Jackson County, where, in connection

was reared on a farm in New York, assisting his father in the labors incident to agricultural life. After he came to Wisconsin he resided in Fond du Lac County until 1874, when he came to Clark County and located on the place where he now makes his home. He owns 160 acres of good land, and has cleared about sixty and placed it under cultivation. He has devoted all his energies to this occupation, and has been an energetic, hard-working man. Through a flaw in the title to his land he has been obliged to pay for it twice; this injustice has been a great hindrance to his progress, but he has "weathered the gale," and is meeting with success in all his business undertakings.

In politics he affiliates with the Republican party, and is a staunch adherent to their principles. He has two children, Henry and Warren, both of whom are living.

ALEXANDER A. CAMERON, a millwright of Dorchester, was born in Perthshire, Scotland, February 10, 1849, the son of Duncan and Jennie (McGregor) Cameron, both natives of Scotland. They emigrated to Perth County, Upper Canada, in 1859, and thence to Portage County, Wisconsin, in 1865, settling upon a farm, where they still reside. Alexander A., their only child, was reared to farm life and educated in the common schools. He learned the machinist's trade in East Saginaw, Michigan, at which he worked from 1863 to 1865, and in the latter year removed to Portage County, where he was employed at various points from Ashland to Stevens' Point. He built several saw and planing mills on the Wisconsin Central Railroad line, and is now building a planing-mill at Fairfield. He came to Dorchester in July, 1879, where he has since remained.

Mr. Cameron was married September 18, 1878, to Eva Chamberlain, a native of Pennsylvania, and daughter of Dwight Chamberlain, deceased. They have had six children, four now living: Jennie, Lyle, Hazel and Ward.

HENRY WELSH, SR., is an old and highly respected citizen of Clark County, Wisconsin, and the following space will be devoted to a short outline of his career. He was born in Prussia, March 2, 1840. His father, Daniel Welsh, also a native of Prussia, emigrated to the United States in 1847, and settled in Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, when it was a wilderness, inhabited only by the Indians and wild animals. There our subject was reared amid the privations and hardships of frontier life. He was early accustomed to the labor incident to converting a dense forest into a fertile farm, and although his life has not been an easy one, it has brought the reward of industry and perseverance. It was in 1876 that he came to Clark County and purchased a farm on section 24, Green Grove Township. He has since lived in this vicinity, excepting four years spent in the mercantile business at Hemlock, Wisconsin. He is now a resident of the village of Colby, having retired from active labors. He is a man well informed on the leading topics of the day, and has excellent business qualifications.

When his adopted country was threatened with destruction, he responded to the call for men to come to her defense; he enlisted August 17, 1862, as a private in Company H, Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served until October 14, 1863. He was

then honorably discharged on account of disability caused by a gun-shot wound received in the battle of Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863. In acknowledgment of the services rendered, he is granted by the Government a pension of $17 per month.

Mr. Welsh was united in marriage, November 12, 1863, to Miss Emma Sidell, a native of Saxony, Germany, born July 15, 1843. This union has been blessed by the birth of nine children: Daniel P., Anna, Minnie, Henry, William, Lucy, Emma, Lena and Louis. Mrs. Welsh died September 13, 1886. Four years after, May 6, 1890, Mr. Welsh was again married, uniting with Mrs. Emma Penny, widow of the late O. W. Penny, and daughter of John Thistle, and a native of Newfoundland. She had two children by her first marriage—Arthur and Lucy.

Mr. Welsh, since his residence in Colby, which dates from August, 1887, has held many of the township offices, and has discharged the duties devolving upon him with great fidelity. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the G. A. R. post of Colby.

FREDERICK J. SEIF, of section 2, Weston Township, Clark County, was born in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, June 9, 1851, the son of Joseph and Christine (Siles) Seif; the former, a native of Kelpton, Germany, came to the United States about 1838; the latter was also a native of Germany. They were the parents of nine children, eight of whom still survive, viz.: Frank J., Otto, Joseph, Frederick, Sophia, Pauline, August, Christine and John.

The subject of this sketch was reared to farm life, and educated in the common schools of Dale, Wisconsin. He came to this county in 1875, settling first in the town of Sherwood Forest, and then came to his present farm of eighty acres, fifty-two of which is cleared. Here he is successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He was married July 5, 1875, to Mary Weisner, of Pine Valley, this county, and they have seven children, —Frank, William, John, David, Charles, Frederick and Louis. Mr. Seif was a member of the Town Board in Sherwood three years, and chairman of the same two years. He was also School Clerk in Sherwood Forest Township two years, and is now serving his fourth year as a Director in the School Board here. Was also member of the Town Board two years, one year of which he was chairman. Religiously, he is a member of the Lutheran Church, and politically a Democrat. He is a very promient and enterprising citizen.

MARCUS CLARK, an industrious and successful agriculturist of Manchester Township, will be given the following space in this record of the leading men of the county. He was born in Caledonia, Livingston County, New York, August 20, 1828, and is a son of Calvin and Mary (Blake) Clark. The father was born in Vermont, and spent the most of his life in farming in New York and Canada; he died in Canada about the year 1838; his wife was also born in Vermont, and died in the Dominion of Canada about 1837; she was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The family consisted of eight children:—Charles, Arvilla, Joseph, Marcus, Walter, Hannah, Amanda and David.

When Mr. Clark was a lad of ten years he was left an orphan, and was thrown out in the world to do for himself; his parents had

removed to Canada when he was six years of age, and he remained there until 1850, when he came to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and secured employment with a stage line company; he was shifted from place to place until 1857, when he bought his present farm; he first entered eighty acres, and has since added another eighty, all of which is under cultivation; he has the best improvements in the township, consisting of a substantial residence, and large convenient barns for the storing of grain and the protection of live-stock. In considering the fact that all this property has been accumulated through his own personal efforts, Mr. Clark is entitled to no little praise for the "grit" he has shown.

In 1864, when there came a call for additional men to go to the aid of the Union, he enlisted as a member of Company C, First Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and served until the declaration of peace; he was mustered out of the service and discharged at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, August 19, 1865. He participated in the battles at Selma, Alabama, West Point, Georgia, and Columbus, Georgia, and was in many minor engagements. Politically he is identified with the Republican party; he has held some of the township offices, and is a leader in his party. He was Superintendent of the County Poor Farm from 1880 until 1885, making a faithful and efficient officer.

Mr. Clark was married December 19, 1858, to Miss Caroline Syverson, of Black River Falls, Wisconsin. She was born among the pine-clad hills of Norway, March 27, 1837. Eight children have been born of this union: Edward, Minnie, Delia, Francis T., Arvilla, Effie, Nellie, Mary and Lucy. Francis T. and Lucy are deceased. Edward married Miss Ida Perry, and they have two children: Roos and Bessie M. Delia is the wife of Garret W. Quackenbush, and is the mother of three children: Roy, Mark, and an infant unnamed. Miss Minnie Clark is a milliner and dressmaker at New Lisbon, Wisconsin, and is a successful business woman.

WILLIAM H. H. GLIDDEN has been identified with the agricultural interests of Clark County, Wisconsin, since 1866. He was born at Crown Point, New York, May 12, 1840, and is a son of Achel C. and Lucy (Sever) Glidden. Achel C. Glidden was born at Whiting, Vermont, and there grew to maturity; he removed with his parents to Essex County, New York, and there met and married his wife. He was a farmer all his life; the land he first bought in Essex County still belongs to members of the family. In early days he was a Whig, and afterward a staunch supporter of Republican principles; he was a believer in religious organizations, although he was not a member of any church. He died in the year 1870, at the age of sixty-three years. His wife was born in Essex County, and died at the age of sixty-six years in 1878. Her parents were Parley and Pollie Sever, natives of the State of New York.

William H. H. Glidden is one of a family of twelve children: Sophronia S., Mariett, Achel C., Parley S., Loretta, William H. H., Stephen T., Myron S., Joseph, Josiah, Alphonso and Jennie.

He is the sixth of the family, and was reared in Essex County; he attended the common schools of that day, and remained at home, giving his father the benefit of his labor until he was eighteen years of age. When he first started out for himself he went to St. Lawrence County, New York, and worked on a farm by the month; he continued in this place until he decided to go West,

where his opportunities of securing a home would surely be greater than in the more crowded East. Accordingly he came to Wisconsin in 1866, as before stated. He purchased eighty acres of forest land, and has given his time and efforts to the clearing of this farm; he now has twenty-five acres under cultivation, and it is well improved with substantial buildings. Considering that Mr. Glidden's capital consisted of willing hands and a brave heart, the only reliable capital after all, he is to be congratulated upon the success with which his efforts have been crowned. Politically he is allied with the Republican party, and has been called to fill many of the township offices. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., lodge No. 32, Neillsville.

September 5, 1861, Mr. Glidden was united in marriage to Miss Sarah J. Bresee, who was born in Stockholm, St. Lawrence County, New York, June 11, 1843. Her parents, Calvin B. and Sarah J. (Sever) Bresee, were natives of New York, and there passed all their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Glidden have had born to them three children: Eva J., Willie A. and Myrtie L.

PETER I. HARMER, a successful farmer of Jackson County, was born near London, England, in November, 1841, the son of William Harmer, a native of the same place. The latter came to this country in 1841, settling in Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, where he died at the age of ninety years. In England he followed the occupation of thatcher, but in this country engaged in farming. Our subject's mother, Hannah (Mitchell) Harmer, was born in England, and died at an advanced age in Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin. The parents had twelve children, five of whom are now living, — Charles, Harriet, Sarah, Edmond S. and Peter I.

The subject of this sketch, the youngest child, was reared and educated in Fond du Lac County on a farm. In 1863 he enlisted in the late war, in Company B., Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, and was afterward transferred to Company F, and later to Company L. He participated in the battle of Mobile, and was in many minor engagements. He was honorably discharged in May, 1865. After the war Mr. Harmer remained on the farm with his father until 1867, when he came to Albion Township, Jackson County, Wisconsin, and bought 120 acres of land on section 33, where he now lives and carries on general farming and stock-raising. Politically he is a Republican, and is now a member of the School Board. He was married in 1867, to Almira Dewey, widow of Reuben S. Dewey, and they had eight children, four of whom survive,—Nettie May, Emery B., Gertrude E. and Willie R.

CHARLES FREMONT CARLETON, a farmer and stock-raiser of section 1, Warner Township, Clark County, was born in Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, March 31, 1857, the son of Thomas V. and Aurilla (Burgess) Carleton, both natives of Maine. The father, now of Neillsville, came to this State soon after the Mexican war, having participated in that struggle under Generals Taylor and Scott. He was in the battles of Santa Ana, Monterey, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo and others. He was a miller by trade, and also followed farming several years, but is now retired. In 1869 the family removed to Algona, Iowa, where the father ran a grist-mill and the sons farmed until the

fall of 1871, when they returned to Wisconsin and settled in Neillsville. The parents had five children: Ellen, now Mrs. Moody; Henry; Charles, our subject; Clinton, and Nettie, now Mrs. Whitman.

Charles F. received his education in the common schools, and first commenced work as freight agent at Hatfield, Wisconsin, which occupation he continued one year; then spent two or three years with his father in the flouring mill, but has since been engaged principally in farming. He spent two winters logging in the pineries, after which, in July, 1888, he came to his present farm of eighty acres in section 6, Beaver Township, and forty acres in section 6, Warner Township. He is now working on the farm of George L. Lloyd.

Mr. Carleton was married December 15, 1880, to Emily, daughter of John Owens, of York Township, this county. They have had three children, two of whom are now living: Ethel B. and Thomas V. Socially Mr. Carleton is a member of the A. O. U. W., and politically a Republican.

GEORGE E. MAYNARD, of section 20, Hixton Township, Clark County, was born in Brandon, Rutland County, Vermont, January 25, 1841, the son of John and Persis (Murray) Maynard, the former a native of Ticonderoga, New York, and the latter of Sudbury, Vermont. The father, a son of Abner Maynard, a soldier in the war of 1812, was a descendant on the maternal side of the noted Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary fame. The parents had three children: George E., J. Edgar and Warren M. Edgar now lives in Kingston, Green Lake County, and Warren works on the railroad and has no regular home. George E. came with his parents to Green Lake County, Wisconsin, in 1855, settling on a farm in Kingston, Green Lake County, where he lived until 1861. He then enlisted in Company A, Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served until August 21, 1861, having been wounded at the first battle of Bull Run. He re-enlisted in the fall of 1862, in Company B, First United States Sharp Shooters, Colonel Berdan's Regiment, and was discharged in May, 1863, by order of General Hooker, on account of disability. He assisted in rescuing Burnside's Artillery from the mud on the Rappahannock river, and was in the battles of Fredericksburg and many others. He again re-enlisted, in August, 1864, in Company H, First Wisconsin Cavalry, and served until the close of the war, participating in the battles of Franklin, Pulaski, Nashville, and in many raids and skirmishes.

After the war Mr. Maynard went to Marquette County, Wisconsin, where he followed farming three years. In 1868 he went to Osage County, Kansas, settling in Burlinggame, where he worked in the coal mines, but in 1872 returned to Wisconsin, and worked in the woods one season. In 1873 he came to this county and settled in Greenwood, where he lived until 1879, and in that year he settled on his present farm. He first homesteaded forty acres, built a log house 18 x 24 feet, and in 1880 the floods drove the family out of the house. He then bought sixty acres more on higher ground, built a frame house 18 x 24 feet, one and a half stories high, with an L 16 x 24 feet, one story, and he now owns 100 acres, thirty-five of which is cleared.

Mr. Maynard was married in May, 1863, to Adaline E. Marshall, a daughter of Thomas (deceased) and Phœbe (Worth) Marshall. Mr. and Mrs. Maynard have six children,

namely: Frank E., Charles E., Phœbe P., John T., Warren M. and George O. Mr. Maynard has been Justice of the Peace, Health Commissioner and School Clerk. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church, and the former is a Republican politically.

HENRY MEIER, of sections 33 to 27, Warner Township, Clark County, was born in Selbeck, Lippe-Detmold, Prussia, May 12, 1848, the son of Ernest (deceased) and Mina (Machintanz) Meier, both natives of Germany; the latter died when Henry was seventeen years of age. They were the parents of ten children, six of whom still survive: Mina, Dorothy, Christopher, Ernest, Henry and Lonise.

Mr. Meier, our subject, came to the United States in 1875, having had to borrow $130 to make the trip, and first stopped in Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, where he worked four years on a farm. During this time he paid off his debt, and also supported a wife and two small children. In 1879 he came to this county, locating in Warner Township, where he left his family in a sheep house while he worked in the woods for Fred Buker. Since coming to this county he has worked in the pineries eight winters, and during that time worked on the farms in the summer. In 1880 he settled on his present place of eighty acres, thirty-five of which is cleared. Mr. Meier was in the German army from 1868 to 1871, and during that time was in the French revolution from 1870 to 1871. He was in the battles of Woerth, Vionville, Gravelotte, Beaumont, Sedan, Strasburg, Metz, Amiens, Orleans, Le Mans, Montheliard, St. Quentin, Paris and Pontarlier.

He was married August 14, 1872, to Amelia Eichmeier, who was born in Brake, Lippe-Detmold, Prussia, March 8, 1846, the daughter of Frederich Eichmeier, deceased. Of their eight children, five are still living: Henry A. F., August H., Frederich W., Lydia E. and Ernest O. All of the children are at home except Fred, who lives with the minister at Immanuel Church, this county. Religiously Mr. Meier is a member of the German Reformed Church, and politically a Democrat.

GEORGE BURKE, Justice of the Peace, Town Clerk, and proprietor of the Douglas House, of Thorp, Clark County, was born in Green Lake County, Wisconsin, October 16, 1854, the son of John and Ellen (McCarty) Burke, the former a native of County Cork, Ireland, and the latter of Kingston, Canada. The father came to the United States when a young man, and to Wisconsin about 1840. The parents had seven children, six of whom survive, namely: George, our subject; Mary, now Mrs. Murphy; Lizzie, Mrs. Roth; Ella, Mrs. Poppe; Lulu, Mrs. Snyder; and Pearl, who is unmarried. One son, Edmund, was killed on the railroad March 21, 1888, at the age of thirty-two years.

George, the subject of this sketch, was reared to farm life and educated in the common schools of his native county, where he was also engaged in farming. In 1882 he came to Thorp, and the following fall began the hotel business, which he has since followed. He has been Town Clerk for the past four years, also Justice of the Peace and Clerk of the School Board. In 1890 he was the Democratic nominee for County Clerk, and came within thirty-six votes of being elected,

running several hundred ahead of his ticket. He was married November 21, 1888, to Altie Craig, who was born in Portage County, Wisconsin, December 25, 1869, the daughter of George W. Craig, of Thorp. They have two children: Gertrude, born September 4, 1889, and John, September 18, 1890. Mr. Burke owns his hotel building, and also a farm of eighty acres one and a half miles east of Thorp.

OLIVER G. WINTER, a farmer of Manchester Township, Jackson County, is a man of high standing in the community and unquestioned integrity of character. He was born in Franklin County, Maine, February 28, 1821, and is a son of Benjamin and Olive (Gray) Winter, natives of the State of Maine, where they passed all their lives. They were the parents of six children: John, Fannie, Oliver G., Elisha, Joseph and Harrison. Oliver G. was the third born child; he was reared in his native county to the occupation of a farmer, and received his education in the public schools. In 1857, when the tide of emigration was still flowing steadily to the West, he determined to seek out a home in this new section of country, and accordingly set out on this mission; he came to Jackson County, and for several years was engaged in the lumber business, operating a sawmill a portion of the time. In 1871 he purchased his present farm, which consists of 120 acres, most of which is under cultivation; there are neat comfortable buildings, and barns and sheds for the care and protection of the live-stock and the storing of grain; all the surroundings give evidence of thrift and wise management.

Mr. Winter is a stanch Republican, and enjoys the distinction of having been a delegate to the convention that organized the Republican party. August 12, 1854, the Democrats, Whigs, and a third party, had called conventions in the town of Strong, Franklin County, Maine; all were set for the same hour, and when they were convened each body appointed a man to consult with each other, and see if some union could not be effected. They finally agreed to unite and organize a new party; a vote was taken on this which was unanimous. After this, the question arose: "What name shall be given the new party?" John H. Willard, of the town of Wilton, arose and moved that it should be called the Republican party; this motion was seconded and carried without dissent. Mr. Winter was a delegate to the Democratic convention, up to that time being a strong adherent to the principles of that body. However, upon the organization of the new party he cast his lot with it, and has ever since been a stanch supporter of its movements. It is indeed a pleasure to record the history of a man who has had so prominent apart in the political history of this country, and one who is so worthy in every way of the honor.

In 1860 Mr. Winter was elected by the Republicans of Jackson County as Clerk of the Circuit Court, serving one term with great credit to himself and the entire satisfaction of his constituency. Since that time he has held many of the local offices, and there is perhaps no other farmer in the community better posted on the leading issues of the day than is he. In church matters he fulfills his obligation to the utmost, being an active and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal society.

April 21, 1845, is a day memorable in the history of our subject; he was then united in the holy bonds of marriage to Miss Mary L.

Perkins, of Weld, Franklin County, Maine. Mrs. Winter was born in York County, Maine, December 22, 1823, and is a daughter of Jesse and Charlotte (Snowman) Perkins, natives of the State of Maine and life-long residents there. Mr. and Mrs. Winter had born to them two children: Alice E. and Fannie E. Alice E. was married, February 14, 1891, to Calvin H. Metcalf. Fannie E. is married to Lewis McComber, and they have one child—Oliver. Mrs. Winter passed from this life September 28, 1884, leaving a large circle of friends to mourn with her bereaved family.

DAMON R. DAVIS is one of the early settlers of Clark County, having come to Wisconsin when this section of country was a dense forest, and there were no roads, and no travel; there was an abundance of wild game, and he became a skilled huntsman, and has laid low many a bear, wolf, and deer. The life of a pioneer is not without its charms, although the privations have sometimes overshadowed the delights. Mr. Davis was born at Crown Point, Essex County, New York, August 7, 1827, and is a son of Daniel R. and Maria (Glidden) Davis. The father was born in Vermont, and came to Essex County, New York, at an early day; in 1830 he removed to St. Lawrence County, New York, and settled in Stockholm, where he passed the remainder of his days. He had a family of fourteen children all of whom lived to maturity: Damon R., our subject; Elizabeth, Fannie, Calvin, Theodore, Alma, Whiston, Mary A., Bushrod, Huldah, Sidney, Asenath, Solon, and Subael.

Mr. Davis is the eldest child, and was reared in St. Lawrence County, New York. In 1848 he went to Greene County, Illinois, and spent four years in that and adjoining counties, working at whatever presented itself; at the end of this time he returned to New York, and remained there until 1865, when he came to Clark County, Wisconsin, as before stated. He purchased 160 acres of forest land, and has since disposed of forty acres of it; he has given the most of his time and attention to agricultural pursuits, although he is master of the carpenter's trade. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party.

Mr. Davis was married, March 5, 1848, to Miss Azuba Bryant, a native of Essex County, New York, and a daughter of Benjamin and Macelia Bryant; she died in Grundy County, Illinois, September 2, 1852, leaving two children: Hudson V. and Benjamin R. July 15, 1855, Mr. Davis was again united in marriage, to Miss Polly Chase, who was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, August 7, 1834. Her parents, John and Paulina (Whelpley) Chase, were natives of Massachusetts and Vermont respectively, and were early settlers of St. Lawrence County, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis have had born to them five children: Damon W., Azuba R., Daniel I., Harmon E., and Cornelia.

NATHAN B. MANES, of section 36, Weston Township, was born in Carnville, Somerset County, Maine, July 24, 1847, the son of Robert L. (deceased), of English and Spanish ancestry. The latter's father was a Methodist Episcopal minister. Our subject's mother, *nee* Mary Redmond, a native of County Wexford, Ireland, came with her parents to Quebec, Canada, when a girl, and after her marriage removed to Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Manes were the parents

of nine children, five of whom still survive, namely: John S.; Mary, now the wife of Peter Derey, of Boston; Anna J., the wife of O. H. Clapp, of Denver, Colorado; Mina, now Mrs. Durlin McTaggert, of Pine Valley, this county; and Nathan B., our subject. One son, William, lost his life in the service of his country, having served in Company D, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, three years, and died in 1868, at the age of twenty-six years. Robert was killed while working in a logging camp, by a log rolling against him, in 1869, at the age of nineteen years. John S. was also a soldier in the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, serving three years. Nathan enlisted twice, but on account of his age was prevented by his family from going. David served in the First Wisconsin Battery. The father died March 13, 1886, and the mother June 30, same year. They emigrated to Wisconsin in 1856, settling in the village of Weston, now Pine Valley, two miles north of Neillsville. In 1856 they came to Black River Falls, where they lived until May, 1857, when they came to this county, and settled as above stated, and which was then known as Weston's Rapids. The Indians and wild animals were numerous, and our subject killed many deer, bear, partridges and other game, which constituted their meat for many years.

Nathan Manes, our subject, settled on his present place in 1869, which was then covered with heavy timber. He has worked hard, following lumbering in the winters and improved the farm in the summer. He was elected Town Treasurer in 1863, chairman of the Town Board in 1865, and has served as School Clerk twelve years. The latter position he resigned in 1889, and took a trip to the Pacific coast, traveling through California, Oregon and Washington. He was engaged in the saw-mill business at Tenino, Thurston County, Washington, but was burned out, and afterward returned to this State. He has a fine frame house, built in 1870, the main part being 18 x 25 feet, two stories high, with an addition 16 x 22, one story, and also a wing for kitchen and woodshed, 16 x 24 feet. The entire building rests on a solid stone wall. Socially Mr. Manes is a member of the Modern Woodmen and K. of P. orders, and politically a Republican.

He was married July 3, 1869, to Ella Tracey, daughter of William and Laura (Nelson) Tracey, of this town. They had one child, who died in infancy. The mother died in September, 1872, and Mr. Manes was again married January 13, 1874, to Ella M. Bushnell, a daughter of Daniel S. (deceased) and Sarah A. (Brown) Bushnell. The latter lives in Columbia County, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Manes have four children: Mabel L., Birdie D., Guy B. and Katie, all at home.

HENRY E. CURRAN, a prominent farmer of Jackson County, was born in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, February 2, 1842, the son of John Curran, who was also born in Pennsylvania, in 1810. The father remained in his native State until 1847, when he came to Waukesha County, Wisconsin, and in 1856 to Jackson County, Hixton Township, now called Curran. It was named after the Curran family, there having been four brothers who owned land in the township. The father died in this county at the age of seventy-four years. He was a prominent man in his time, and held a number of minor offices. Politically he was a Republican, and religiously a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he was also a local minister. He was a blacksmith by trade. Our subject's mother, Bet-



James Neill

sey (McKinney) Curran, was born in Pennsylvania in the year 1809, and died in Curran Township at an advanced age. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and both she and her husband were of Irish extraction. The parents had seven children, namely: Sarah A., Samuel M., Robert R., Joseph H., John W., Henry E. and Mary, all of whom are now living but Sarah.

Henry E., their sixth child, was reared and educated in Waukesha and Jackson counties, on a farm. In 1856 he came with his father to Jackson County, settling in what is now Curran Township, where the former still lives and owns 150 acres in section 22 and 35, making his home in the latter. He gives considerable attention to the stock business, raising good graded cattle and horses in addition to general farming. Politically he is a Republican.

Mr. Curran was married January 29, 1872, to Lucinda A. Paddock, who was born in Dorset, Bennington County, Vermont, April 10, 1848, the daughter of Anson C. and Lucy A. (Wyman) Paddock, both natives of Vermont.

Mr. Curran is a farmer by occupation, and politically a Republican, and has held both county and town offices. The mother died in Augusta, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin, where the father now resides. Mr. and Mrs. Curran had four children: Nellie, John A., Robert B., and one who died in infancy.

HON. JAMES O'NEILL, of Neillsville, was born at Lisbon, St. Lawrence County, New York, September 3, 1847. His father, a farmer, was born and still resides on the same farm on the banks of the St. Lawrence River, where James first saw the light. His father is of Irish and English extraction, and his mother is of Scotch descent, but was born in this country. Mr. O'Neill received his education in the district schools; entered St. Lawrence University at Canton, New York, in 1863, and remained three years. He entered Cornell University at the opening of that institution in 1868, as a sophomore, graduating in the full classical course in 1871. At intervals in his college course he taught school, in all three years, commencing at fifteen years of age, at $15 per month, and closing as principal of the high school at Ogdensburg, New York, at $1,200. He studied law in the office of Joseph McNaughton, Esq., at Ogdensburg, for one year, and graduated at the Albany Law School in 1873.

In September, 1873, he removed to Neillsville, Wisconsin, where he has ever since resided and practiced his profession. He came here on the invitation of his uncle, Hon. James O'Neill, the founder of the town and a member of the Wisconsin Legislature in 1849 and 1868. Mr. O'Neill was a member of the Legislature in 1885, a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1888, appointed District Attorney of Clark County in July, 1887, and elected to the same office in 1888 by the largest majority of all received by the candidates on the ticket. He is president of the School Board at Neillsville, and has always taken a great interest in school matters. At the last meeting, in Chicago, of the Northwestern Alumni Association of Cornell University, he was elected president for the present year. He has steadily devoted his energies to the practice of his profession, the law. Cases argued by him may be found in nearly every one of the last thirty-five volumes of the reports of the Wisconsin Supreme Court. In 1890 Mr. O'Neill received the nomination of the Republican party for Attorney-General of the

State of Wisconsin. Various causes combined to defeat the Republican candidates, and for the first time since the organization of the Republican party the entire Democratic ticket was elected. Mr. O'Neill is an able lawyer, a public-spirited citizen, and a man of unqualified integrity, and is numbered among the most popular citizens of his county and State.

In 1876 he was united in marriage to Miss Marian Robinson, of Neillsville, and this union has been blessed with two children: a son, Ernest, born in 1877, and a daughter, Marian, born in 1883. In his political affiliations he has ever been a staunch Republican.

PETER F. LANTZ, of sections 27 and 28, range 2 west, was born in Metz, near the Rhine, Germany, February 13, 1833, the son of George P. Lantz, deceased, a native of the same place. He brought his family to the United States in 1838, settling in Detroit, Michigan, where he worked at the trade of stone-mason until his death, which occurred about twelve years ago. Our subject was reared and educated in Detroit, and on reaching maturity engaged in farm work in the same county. He enlisted in the late war in Company D, Twenty-fourth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and served ten months. He was in the battles of Fredricksburg, Port Royal and Front Royal, and never received a wound, but was otherwise disabled by rheumatism and bronchitis, and now draws a pension. After the war he resumed farming several years, and also worked in Detroit some time. Mr. Lantz removed to this county in March, 1882, settling on his present farm, where he owns eighty acres, twenty-five of which is cleared. Socially he is a member of the G. A. R. post, and politically a Republican. Mrs. Lantz is a member of the Woman's Relief Corps.

Mr. Lantz was married January 2, 1855, to Mary J. Sheldon, daughter of Frederick Sheldon, deceased, a native of Connecticut. Mrs. Lantz was born in Onondaga County, New York, April 1, 1833. They have had five sons, four of whom still survive: Perry A., George F., Walter A. and Bradley E. The deceased, John A., died when one year of age. Perry married Ellen Bogue, and lived in Newaygo County, Michigan, and has three children: Charles D., Claude E. and Maud P. (twins). George, who lives in Vancouver, Washington, married Ellen McCarty, and they have two children, Charles H. and Bessie L. Walter, a printer by occupation, married Florence L. Taylor, and lives at 23 Whipple street, Chicago.

GEORGE W. RICHARD, a retired farmer and carpenter of Thorp, Clark County, was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, January 11, 1849, the son of James (deceased) and Annie (Hittle) Richard, both also natives of Pennsylvania. The parents had six children, of whom five still survive, viz.: Henry J., Sarah, George W., Mary and Malinda. The father died when George was a small boy, and the mother now lives in Mercer County.

The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and received a limited education. He removed to Lenawee County, Michigan, in 1868, and remained there and in Gratiot County, until the fall of 1871, when he went to Hubbleton, Wisconsin. In the spring of 1872 he came to Baraboo, Wisconsin, and the same fall to this county, stopping first in Withee Township, then called Hixton, where he has worked in the pineries ever

since. He owns 120 acres of land, forty-seven of which is cleared, and all is rented to tenants. He also owns a large store building in Thorp, which is occupied by Horn & Holzhausen.

Mr. Richard was married October 15, 1882, to Artie Turner, a native of Fillmore County, Minnesota, and daughter of Alexander and Jane E. (Lawrence) Turner, the former a native of Lewis County and the latter of Jefferson County, New York. They were the parents of three children: Sylvester, Artie and William. Mr. and Mrs. Richard also have three children: William, George and Malinda. Mr. Richard was a member of the Town Board two years, and was brought up in the Lutheran Church.

OLE SAMULSON, of section 6, Thorp Township, Clark County, was born in the parish of Fodalen, Central Norway, June 23, 1860, the son of Samuel Olson, a native of the same place, who now resides with his son, Ole. The latter came to the United States in the fall of 1880, stopping first in Menomonie, Wisconsin, where he worked in the saw-mills and pineries for seven months; in the spring of 1881 he went to Wilson, St. Croix County, and worked in the mills and woods until the fall of 1882; he next went to Baldwin, same county, where he engaged as a clerk one year; and in the fall of 1884 came to this county and bought forty acres where he now lives. He has since added forty acres more, and has since cleared over half of the whole tract. He began life a poor boy, but now owns a fine farm without debt, where he has made many improvements. He is a member of the Town Board, and has also served as Clerk of the school district. Religiously he is a member of the Lutheran Church, and politically a Republican.

OLE E. MOON, of section 23, Thorp Township, was born in Gausthall, Norway, February 14, 1848, the son of Ingabredt Brandon, a native also of Norway. Ole E. was reared on a farm, and received his education in the common schools of his native place. In 1873 he came to the United States, locating on his present farm of eighty acres, thirty-five of which he has since cleared. During the winters he has been engaged in the pineries, driving logs in the springs, and farming and clearing land during the summers.

He was married in Norway, December 2, 1870, to Annie Peterson, a daughter of Peter Peterson, deceased. They have eight children, namely: Ebert, Peter, Albert, Oscar, Andrew, Mary, Otto and Emma; all at home. Mr. Moon is a director of the School board, and was brought up in the Lutheran Church.

HANS F. ANDERSON, of section 31, Thorp Township, Clark County, was born in Central Norway, September 28, 1860, the son of Andrew and Betsey (Hansen) Simonson; the former is deceased, and the latter now lives near our subject. The parents had nine children, six now living: Simon, Martin, Andrew, Mary, Marie and Hans; all of whom live in this county except Marie, who resides in Minneapolis. Our subject came to the United States in June, 1881, and first stopped at Hixton, Jackson County, Wisconsin, where he worked on the railroad at Augusta. He next was engaged in the pineries three winters, and in

the fall of 1883 came to this county and bought eighty acres where he now lives. He worked two years in a saw-mill at Stanley, and since that time has been engaged in cutting wood, clearing his farm and making turnpikes. He has now thirty acres of his land cleared. Mr. Anderson has been Postmaster two years; is a member of the Lutheran Church, and politically is a Republican.

CHRISTOPHER JENSEN, of section 29, Thorp Township, Clark County, was born in Denmark, December 15, 1849, the son of James H. and Carrie (Morteisdatter) Hansen, both deceased, and natives of Denmark also. They had four children: Martin H., Christopher, Mary and Lizzie. Christopher came to the United States in 1873, stopping first in Waukesha County, Wisconsin, until 1875, when he removed to Summit, Illinois. He spent one year there, and one summer at Riverside, after which he returned to Denmark and remained until the fall of 1881. Next he returned to Wisconsin, and in July, 1882, came to his present farm of eighty acres, forty of which is cleared. He has worked in the woods mostly during the winters, and in clearing his land and farming in the summers, but the last three years he has spent entirely on his farm. He has a good barn and residence, where he keeps a jolly bachelor's hall.

JOHN P. MARSHALL, of section 3, Withee Township, Clark County, was born in Middlesex, Canada, twenty-five miles west of New London, February 14, 1845, the son of Thomas G. and Isabella (Carr) Marshall, both natives of County Armagh, Ireland. The latter came to Canada in 1840, and in 1851 removed with his family to Port Huron, Michigan, where the mother died in 1853. The father then returned to Canada, where he still resides. They were the parents of seven children, six of whom survive: William, John, Joseph, James, Mary A. and George. One son, Thomas, died in 1887, at the age of forty-one years.

John P., our subject, was but nine years of age when his father returned to Canada, since which time he has been thrown upon his own resources. He worked several winters in the pineries of Michigan, and also on a farm during the summers. In 1868 he removed to Marshall County, Kentucky, and for two years was engaged in making white-oak staves in the Tennessee valley, after which he returned to Port Huron, Michigan. In the spring of 1871 he came to Clark County, stopping first in Greenwood with W. H. Begley, where he worked in the woods during the winters and in driving logs in summers. In the fall of 1872 he homesteaded 120 acres two and a half miles southeast of Thorp, Withee Township, and there worked in the woods, drove logs, and also farmed for ten years, when he sold out. In the spring of 1882 he went to Hamlin County, Dakota, but returned in 1883, and settled on his present farm of eighty acres, twenty-three of which is cleared.

Mr. Marshall was married December 25, 1873, to Elsie A. Carpenter, who was born in Chemung Township, McHenry County, Illinois, February 14, 1855, the daughter of David Carpenter, deceased. She came with her parents to Black River Falls, Wisconsin, when in her third year, where she was reared and educated. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall have had six children, four of whom are now living, viz.: Diana, Bessie, Percy and Pearl.

Mr. Marshall has been a member of the Town Board of Hixton three years, and also two years in Withee. Politically he is a Republican, having cast his first vote for Grant in 1872.

EDWARD SMITH, proprietor of the Smith Hotel, and also a farmer of Longwood, was born in Hull, England, October 5, 1830, the son of William Smith, (deceased), also a native of England. He brought his family to the United States in the spring of 1831, settling in Albany, New York, where the father was engaged in blacksmithing until his death, which occurred in 1838. Our subject's mother, formerly Elizabeth Doyle, was a native of Ireland. The parents had four children, of whom three are still living,—Edward, William and Elizabeth. After the father's death, the mother removed with her family to Troy, New York.

The subject of this sketch came to Manitowoc, Wisconsin, in 1844, which was then a mere hamlet or village, where he first engaged in making shingles. He afterward sailed on the lakes for many years, making his home in Manitowoc. He began as cabin boy, and rose to the position of first and second mate, and then of Captain. He was captain of thirteen different vessels, encountered many storms and met with many accidents, having fallen overboard several times. He came to this county in 1879, settling at Christie, thence to Greenwood in 1880, and to Longwood in 1881, where he is engaged in running a hotel and also in farming. He owns ten acres of land. Dr. Smith has cooked in logging camps every winter but this (1890-'91).

He was married July 7, 1852, to Amanda M. Barnes, a daughter of Harry Barnes, of Antelope County, Nebraska; she was born in Rutland County, Vermont. They have eight children, viz.: William H., Harriet E., Nancy (deceased), Una I., Amy, Walter H., Edward H. and Mildred. William married Hattie Colley, lives in Washington State, and has four children: Harriet married Charles Kayhart, of Christie, this county, and they have three children; Una married Christopher Musselman, of Washington; Walter married Clara Moody, and live in Withee Station, Clark County; Amy is engaged in teaching school in Washington. Una and Hattie were formerly teachers. Mr. Smith was brought up in the Episcopal religion, but is now a member of no church. Politically he is a Republican.

DR. WILLIAM BRYANT SELDEN, a physician and surgeon of Thorp, Wisconsin, was born February 15, 1850, in Sussex, England, and is a great-grandson of Sir William Bryant of the above place, for whom he is named. He came with his parents to the United States when four years of age, settling in New York; three years later he moved to Wisconsin and settled on a farm, where he lived until fifteen years of age, when he began the study of medicine with Drs. Teegarden & Rickard, of LaPorte, Indiana, with whom he continued three years, attending the old Meeker College the three following years. After the expiration of the college term he came to Wisconsin and practiced medicine with the firm of Drs. Sippie & Hoover for two years, at which time the firm was broken by the death of Dr. Sippie. He then took up the study of homœpathy with Dr. William Honnaer for two years; then attended lectures at DesMoines, (Iowa) Homœpathic College, and next went

to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he attended lectures and the clinic for one year. Returning to Winona County, Minnesota, he practiced medicine there six years. In 1881 he moved with his family to Thorp, Wisconsin, where he has since made his home, suffering all the hardships of a new country, which are many. In 1886, returning to Cincinnati, he attended lectures and the clinique of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and he came again to Thorp and resumed his old practice, which is quite extensive. The Doctor is well versed in medicine, and in manner is very quiet and retiring. Politically he is a Republican.

JAMES S. McNAB, deceased, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, February 17, 1835, the son of Daniel and Helen (Finleyson) McNab, both also natives of Scotland, the former born in 1804 and the latter in 1809. The father came to this country and located in Irving, Jackson County, Wisconsin, where he died at the age of eighty-one years. He was a farmer by occupation. The parents had four children,—John, Alexander, James S. and Daniel, Jr.

James S., our subject, was reared and educated in the city of Glasgow. In 1856 he came to this country with his father and located in Jackson County, and a short time afterward went to Avon, Illinois, where he devoted the next three years to the study of medicine. From that time until 1861 he traveled in different parts of the country with a medicine man. In 1861 he returned to Jackson County, and October 10, 1861, he enlisted in the late war at Sparta, in Company A, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, and for one year was in active service. He was discharged October 11, 1864, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Mr. McNab was a machinist by trade, and was a man of considerable education. He was married March 10, 1865, to Mary Lyle, who was born in Harrison County, Ohio, April 1, 1843, the daughter of William and Jane (Lewis) Lyle, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of England. The father was a blacksmith by occupation. He died in Harrison County, Ohio, at an advanced age; the mother is still living, at the age of seventy-three years. Mr. and Mrs. McNab had two children,—John W., born January 22, 1866, and Alexander J., October 7, 1874. The father died October 15, 1886, and the mother, with the aid of her sons, manage their fine farm of 160 acres, which lies in sections 13, 23 and 24, Irving Township. They carry on farming and stock-raising, and also own eighty acres in Manchester Township.

WILLIS K. ARMITAGE, of section 13, range 2, Weston Township, Clark County, was born in Dodge County, Wisconsin, January 1, 1851, the son of Joseph and Mary (Sykes) Armitage, both natives of Lancanshire, England. The father came to the United States about 1842, and is now living in Waukesha County, Wisconsin. Of their eleven children, seven are still living, viz.: Thomas, Sykes, Joseph, Robert, Phœbe, Willis and Frances, all of whom are married. Our subject was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of his native county. He came to this county in the fall of 1882, settling on his present farm, which was then a dense woods. He cleared thirty acres, and afterward bought forty acres, fifteen cleared, and now owns 160 acres in all.

Mr. Armitage was married January 1, 1874, to Susannah Timerson, a daughter of Jacob and Eliza (Millholland) Timerson, and

they have three children,—Rosa Belle (deceased), Willis, Josiah and Robert Bruce. Mr. Armitage was a member of the Town Board one year, and is now serving his second term as Town Treasurer. Mrs. Armitage is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ROBERT McCALVY, of section 25, Eaton Township, Clark County, was born in Ireland, August 29, 1827, the son of Patriek and Mary (Reed) McCalvy. The parents crossed the ocean when our subject was an infant, and settled at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and then in 1843 settled on Government land eight miles from Milwaukee, Waukesha County, where the father died in 1887, at the age of eighty-five years. The parents had eight children, all of whom are deceased but our subject and a sister, Mary Mead, of Auburn, Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin. The mother died in 1846. Two brothers, Thomas and Albert J., were members of Company A, Seventh Wisconsin Infantry; both were wounded at the battle of Gettysburg. Thomas died from his wound, and Albert recovered and was returned to his command, and was killed in the battle of Petersburg.

The subject of this sketch received his education principally by studying at home. Since his marriage he has been engaged more or less at the carpenter's trade, but farming is his principal industry. He was a soldier in the late war, in Company G, Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battles of Fort De Russy, Louisiana, Pleasant Hill Landing, Clontierville, Cane River, Marksville, Yellow Bayou, Tupelo, Mississippi, Camargo Cross Roads, Old Town Creek, Augusta, Arkansas, Nashville, Tennessee, Spanish Fort, Alabama, and Fort Blakely. He never received a scratch, and was discharged as color guard. He endured many hardships, but remained to the close of the war. He kept a diary of events during his services.

After the war he lived in Fond du Lac County until 1868, when he came to this county, settling on his present farm of 160 acres, which was then covered with heavy timber, mostly hard-wood. He afterward cleared sufficient space to build a house and garden, where he was surrounded by Indians and wild animals. The former would camp near him and kill game, and always brought venison to his family. There were but five houses between him and Neillsville, a distance of fourteen miles, and there was but one house in Greenwood, and one in Loyal. Mr. McCalvy and wife had six children when they first came to the county, where they lived in a log cabin with puncheon floor and shake roof. He still owns the original 160 acres, but has since cleared eighty acres, and now has fine barns and other improvements.

He was married January 14, 1849, to Anna L. Rector, a daughter of John and Margaret (Shutter) Rector. Mrs. McCalvy was born in Albany, New York, March 4, 1825. They have six children, namely: Adelia E., George E., Sophronia A., Margaret M., Thomas J. and Albert M., all of whom are married and have children. Mr. McCalvy is a Republican politically, and a strong supporter of the "little schoolhouse," and believes in standing by it. He attended a reunion of his regiment in Milwaukee in August, 1889, and met many of his old comrades, and received a photograph of the assembled veterans on that occasion, and also a record of their names and addresses, and an account of the proceedings. His regiment captured a large cannon at Shiloh, and the General gave it to the regi-

ment. It is taken to all the reunions, and is kept in Madison. Socially Mr. McCalvy is a member of the G. A. R. Post, and also of the I. O. O. F. Mr. and Mrs. McCalvy are members of the Presbyterian Church.

G. FRANKLIN PRATT, Clerk of Eaton Township, Greenwood, was born in Warren County, New York, September 21, 1862, the son of Edwin T. Pratt, of Greenwood. The parents came to this county in January, 1885, locating at Christie. Our subject went to Madison, where he attended the Northwestern Business College two seasons, graduating at that institution July 13, 1888. He then returned to his parents, they having removed to Greenwood during his absence, and has worked with his father mostly since that time. He was elected Town Clerk April 4, 1890. He also owns forty acres of land in York Township. Politically he is independent, voting for the man rather than the party. When he first came to Wisconsin he entered into partnership with his father in farming, which continued three years, and during that time he also attended college during the winters of 1888–'89. He spent two winters in the pineries of Wisconsin, and is an enterprising and public-spirited young man.

Edwin T. Pratt, the father of the above, and a grocer at Greenwood, was born in Warren County, New York, March 16, 1838, the son of Thomas Pratt (deceased), a native of the same State. The latter is a son of Jedediah Pratt, of English ancestry, who was a soldier in the war of 1812. Edwin Pratt received his education in the common schools of Bolton, in his native county, after which he was engaged in farming until January, 1884, when he kept a store and also ran a livery. He then came to Weston Township, this county, where he was engaged in farming until 1888, in which year he came to Greenwood. He built a large store room, with a half above, and engaged in his present business, keeping tobacco, cigars, flour, meal, etc., and has since added groceries. He was married, December 18, 1858, to Betsey Ann, daughter of Nathaniel Middleton (deceased); she was born in Warrensburg, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Pratt had seven children, five of whom still survive, viz.: Charles H., George F., Anjanette, Hyland and Minnie. Charles was married to Jane Burdick, and lives in Greenwood, this county, and has two children: Pearl and Lura. Anjanette married Joseph Covey, of Christie, this county, and they have two children: Howard and Hattie. Mr. Pratt was Collector in Warren County, New York; also Constable six years in the same county and State; is Justice of the Peace in Weston Township, this county, and was Deputy Town Clerk of Eaton School District many years; and was also Director of the School Board at Christie one term. Religiously Mrs. Pratt is a member of the Methodist Church; and politically Mr. Pratt is a Democrat.

JOHN STEWART, real estate and insurance agent at Greenwood, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, October 2, 1844, the son of John Stewart (deceased), a native of the same country. The latter was a foreman in a Bond and Free Warehouse at Glasgow many years. The subject of this sketch came to Peterboro County, Canada, in 1857; in 1864 went to Detroit, Michigan; and in 1866 came to this county, where he was engaged in the logging camps sixteen years. He also drove logs twenty seasons, and

farmed during the summer for eighteen years. He now owns 1,400 acres of land, 110 acres of which is cleared and is rented to tenants.

Mr. Stewart was married, November 27, 1870, to Clara McMahon, a daughter of John McMahon, of this city. They had ten children, only four of whom survive, viz.: John A., David, Bernice and Elizabeth. Mr. Stewart has been Chairman of the Town Board several years; has held the office of Assessor two years; Treasurer one year; and a member of the School Board many years. He is an energetic and public-spirited man, and takes a great interest in the growth and development of the county, both morally and educationally. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is an ardent supporter of the Republican party. Greenwood is an incorported city, and Mr. Stewart was elected its first Supervisor.

THOMAS R. BEGLEY, proprietor of the La Belle House, Greenwood, was born in Wolford Township, Province of Quebec, Canada, August 19, 1862, the son of William H., who emigrated from Canada to this county in 1869, settling in Greenwood. Here our subject has since remained, excepting during the years 1881–'82, when in Montana. While in that State he worked eight months in the placer mines at Helena, and also in the yards of the La Belle Lumber County, at Butte four months. Returning to this State in October, 1882, Mr. Begley commenced lumbering, and was also engaged in driving logs. He engaged in his present business in August, 1890, and now has a first-class hotel. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and on national questions a Republican.

He was married, July 9, 1884, to Melissa Reesman, a daughter of Philip Reesman, of Alma Center, Jackson County, Wisconsin. They have four children: Nina, Marion, Clella and Harold. The wife died April 13, 1891, a member of the W. C. T. U., and after her death a memorial service was held at which resolutions were passed, and a copy of them was furnished to the bereaved family. The local press, in speaking of her death, says: "She started to attend the evening services at the Baptist Church, into the fellowship of which she was shortly to be baptized, but returned sick, before reaching there. Dr. Buland was at once called, but medicine seemed useless, and in spite of his hope and skill she died in the morning. Her husband, who was foreman on the drive for Colman, was summoned at once, as was also her father's family, from Alma Center. All arrived in time for the last sad services and tributes of respect, which were held in the Methodist chapel, Rev. Pettingill, the Baptist pastor, officiating. Though she died at the age of twenty-five, after a married life of but seven years, she leaves behind her as monuments of her love, her devotion and her virtues, four children. The world lives not by the greatness of its men but by the devotion and virtue of its mothers. Though her life was short and less eventful than many, yet the good fruit of it shall abide ever in the hearts of all who knew her."

HON. W. HARRISON MEAD, of section 3, Warner Township, Clark County, was born in Dutchess County, New York, November 19, 1833, the son of Van Renslear (deceased) and Margaret (Marshall) Mead, both natives of New York. Our subject's grandfather, Moses Mead, was a soldier

in the war of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Mead, had ten children, viz.: Egbert, Martha, William, Nathan, Van Renslear, Moses, Caroline George and Daniel. The mother died about twenty years ago, and the father was again married, and by this union there were four children: Aaron, Arvilla, Lydia and Frank. The father died in December, 1881.

The subject of this sketch, the eldest child, spent the first twelve years of his life on the old homestead in his native county. In 1845 the family emigrated to Jefferson County, Wisconsin, settling in Watertown Township, where Mr. Mead attended the public schools three months, and also worked on the farm in the summer. During the last year of the war he was in the United States service, engaged in putting up telegraph lines in Western Virginia. In 1865 he came to this county and settled on his present farm of 160 acres, which was then covered with heavy timber. There were only three farms opened between this place and Neillsville, and they were the George Huntzicker and Cummings farms. There was not a road or turnpike in the county at that time, and Neillsville contained but 200 people, one hotel and two stores. There was no settlement at Greenwood, and wild animals and Indians were numerous, the latter being of the Chippewa tribe. Some trappers stopped with the loggers where Mr. Mead was working, and caught over $1,000 worth of furs in about two months. A man named David Smith came into their camp in the winter of 1866–'67, and in six weeks caught $600 worth of furs. Mr. Mead hunted about five years during the fall of the year, after coming to this county, and killed about forty deer each fall, and also killed a few bear and many wild-cats. Our subject owns 1,920 acres of land, mostly hard-wood timber land, of which 260 acres is cleared.

He was married July 4, 1861, to Julia A. Smith, who was born in Herkimer County, New York, May 26, 1842, the daughter of Christopher (deceased) and Betsy (Pedricks) Smith; the latter now lives with Mr. Mead, at the age of eighty-two years. Mr. and Mrs. Mead have had seven children, six of whom are now living: Frank A., Clara, Helen, Harry, Angus and Philo. Clara married Allen Armstrong, of Greenwood, this county, and they have two children, Glen and Margery. Frank is an express messenger on the O. R. N. Railroad in Oregon. The remainder are at home. Mr. Mead has been chairman of the Town Board here seven years, and is the present incumbent, and during two years of this time he was chairman of the County Board. He is a member of the Masonic, I. O. O. F. and the A. O. U. W. lodges.

PATRICK H. SHEEHAN, of section 22, Clark County, was born in Peterboro, Ontario, April 11, 1838, the son of Patrick Sheehan, a native of Ireland, who came with his parents to Canada West in the Robinson emigration. He died there August 13, 1889, at the age of ninety-five years; his mother lived to the age of 115 years! Our subject's parents had ten children, seven of whom are still living, namely: John, Bridget, Patrick, Mary, Catharine, Ellen and Johanna.

Mr. Sheehan came to La Crosse, Wisconsin, in 1864, and at once began work in the woods in this county during the winter months, and was engaged in driving logs during the summer. He has been in logging camps thirty-seven winters, including the time in Canada, and has driven logs thirty-five summers. He came to Greenwood in the fall of 1874, where he lived until July

1884, when he came to his present farm of 200 acres, forty acres of which is cleared.

Mr. Sheehan was married September 16, 1874, to Caroline Mead, a daughter of Van Rensleer Mead, and they have three children, two of whom are now living—Francis Ritha and Mary Edna. Mr. Sheehan has been Assessor of his county for the past two years, and has lifted the burden of taxes largely from the poor people, assessing the speculators as high as that of the poor man. He was a member of the Eaton Town Board for three years while in Greenwood. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party.

WILLIAM H. BEGLEY, proprietor of the Begley House at Greenwood, was born near the city of Ottawa, Canada, May 1, 1837, the son of Thomas Begley (deceased), a native of County Longford, Ireland, who came to Canada in 1831. Our subject's mother, *nee* Catharine Thompson, also a native of Ireland, was the daughter of General John Thompson, an officer in the English army, who took his family with him for many years throughout the West Indies, etc.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of his native place. In 1869 he came to Black River Falls, Jackson County, Wisconsin, where he remained a few months, and then came to this county. Here he was engaged in running a hotel, and also kept a livery and feed stable. He has also been engaged in lumbering until two years ago, except during the years 1876–'81, when he was engaged in mining in Montana. He worked in the placer mines in Mitchell Gulch, near Helena, and also worked for A. J. Davis in the quartz mills at Butte. Returning to this State in the spring of 1881, he resumed his old vocation, and now owns a large barn, hotel, and does an extensive business.

Mr. Begley was married November 29, 1845, to Margaret Reynolds, a daughter of William and Margaret Reynolds, both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Begley have three children: Thomas R., George B. and Eliza. Mr. Begley is a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity, and politically is a Republican.

ELIAS PETERSON, one of the pioneers of Greenwood, was born in Trondhjem, Norway, March 27, 1833, the son of Peter Olson, a native of the same place. Our subject came to the United States in 1870. Having learned the shoemaker's trade in the old country, he worked at it in Neillsville, this county, from June until the fall of 1871. He then came to Greenwood, where he also worked at his trade, having built the sixth house in the place. The village had just been platted that summer, and our subject bought the first lot after the platting. He followed his trade here until 1886, when he engaged in general merchandising. During this time he had been burned out twice, the first time in 1878, and the second in 1885, and in the latter fire the village was destroyed.

Mr. Peterson was married in Norway, December 27, 1860, to Miss Andrea Trammel, a daughter of Israel Trammel, of Norway. They have had ten children, of whom six still survive, namely: Carrie, Marit, Sr., Marit, Jr., Peter, Anna E. and Ingeborg. The daughter, Ingeborg, died when seven years old, and the second Ingeborg was born one day after the former's death. Carrie married O. C. Johnson, of Eaton Township, and they have had eight children, of whom four are now living: Julia, Annie, Amelia and

Carl O. Marit, Sr., married Simon Johnson, of Warner Township, and has four children: Josephine, Amanda E., Selma C. and Helga E. Marit, Jr., married Lars W. Larson, whose sketch appears in this work. Mr. Peterson was a member of the Town Board in 1877–'78, and has been Town Clerk for the past three years. Both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church, and the former is also a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity. Politically he is a Republican, and is an enterprising and public-spirited man. He owns a fine farm of 120 acres, forty acres of which is cleared, on section 26, range 2 west, Warner Township.

JAMES BRYDEN, a prominent farmer, stock-raiser and lumberman of section 35, Warner Township, Clark County, was born in Queens County, Nova Scotia, July 17, 1841, the son of Robert (deceased) and Margaret (Freeman) Bryden, the former a native of Manchester, England, and the latter of Liverpool, Nova Scotia. The father came with his parents to the latter country when a boy; he was a farmer by occupation. Of their nine children, six still survive: James, John, David, William H., Letitia A. and Henrietta R. John and William H. are engaged in our subject's logging camps, of which they are superintendents. David is living in Phillips, Price County, Wisconsin. Letitia married William F. Mason, of Faulkton, North Dakota; Henrietta married Martin Schivers, of Caledonia, Nova Scotia.

James Bryden came to Black River Falls in the fall of 1869, where he worked two winters for D. J. Spaulding, after which he became his foreman for six years, or until the latter failed. He then began logging for himself, in which he has ever since continued. He removed to Greenwood in the fall of 1880, and in April, 1883, settled on his present place, which adjoins the town of Greenwood, and the next year built a fine frame residence. He owns 800 acres in this county, 125 of which is cleared, and the remainder is covered with hardwood timber, pine, etc. He runs three camps, and during the winters of 1888–'89 and '90, handled nearly 12,000,000 feet of logs each winter.

Mr. Bryden was married May 24, 1881, to Addie Armstrong, born in La Crosse, Wisconsin, the daughter of William J. Armstrong, of Ashland, Wisconsin. They have one child, Wales, born December 5, 1882. Mr. Bryden was Chairman of the Board of Warner Township one term, and is also a member of the A. O. U. W. He is one of the enterprising and foremost citizens of Clark County, and is respected and loved by all who know him.

MARTIN V. HEATH, a farmer of York Township, Clark County, was born February 21, 1836, the second son of Jehiel and Rebecca Heath, of St. Lawrence County, New York. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Sixth New York Infantry. Being placed in the Army of the Potomac, he participated in the battles of the Wilderness and in many minor engagements. In April, 1865, he was in the charge at Petersburg. He was never wounded, although he had two very narrow escapes, one ball knocking an ear-ring out and another striking the "U. S." on his cartridge-box, with force enough to stagger him. In all he was in seventeen engagements. Was laid up in the hospital only by rheumatism one winter. He was mustered out on the last of June, 1865. A year or so

later he came West, and immediately located on a farm in the town of York, which was then a part of the town of Weston, in Clark County. He has since been engaged in farming, until about a year ago, when he became a resident of Wood County, just over the line, still retaining an interest in lands in Clark County.

He has been married twice; first, to Miss Rodella Winnie, August 9, 1862, and subsequently to Mrs. Sevilla L. Williams, *nee* Peck, January 2, 1880. By her former marriage she had three children: George P., born December 5, 1852; Frank H., February 8, 1868, and May A., March 9, 1873. The eldest son is married and lives on a farm in Clark County, and the second son is living with him. The daughter is a member of the household of Mr. and Mrs. Heath. Mrs. Heath's first husband was in Company M, First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, and served eleven months, to the close of the war. Mr. Heath is a pensioner, and Mrs. Heath is entitled to arrears pension for his dependent children, and is taking steps to secure it.

HENRY W. YANKEE, a farmer of section 8, township 24, range 1 east, was born December 26, 1844, in Hamilton, Canada, the fourth son in a family of six sons and one daughter. Their father, a year after his marriage, emigrated from near Stettin, Prussia. He was a tailor by trade, but did not follow that vocation much after coming to America, devoting more of his time to agriculture. His eldest son, Frederick, was born in Prussia; August, James and Henry were born in Canada; and Ernest, Herman and Rosa in Washington County, this State. Frederick enlisted for the Union in the late war, in Company I, Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, in 1861, and during service was taken sick and placed in a hospital, where he died. Rosa came to Clark County with the family, grew to womanhood, married August Reidle, and died at the age of twenty-two years.

Mr. Yankee's parents were Frederick and Frederica (Knoll) Yankee. The father came from Washington County, by way of Sparta, to Clark County, with his own conveyance, in company with the Kleinsmidtki and Sternitzkyi families. In the early life of these families there was much interchange and accommodation, as the Sternitzkyis and the Yankees settled on adjoining sections, while the Kleinsmidtkis were five miles away. No schools, no churches, no stores, no mills, no postoffice, no clearing, almost no neighbors,—would be a description of the situation in 1854, when these pioneer families set foot in Clark County. Mr. Yankee purchased 480 acres of land, at the then Government price, $1.25 per acre. This formed what is now the homestead farm of 100 acres, occupied by Herman, eighty-six by Henry, seventy-four by James, and eighty by William; the rest has been sold. James, Henry, William and Herman now reside in Clark County, August in Ashland County, and Ernest was lost to the family at the age of fourteen years, as nothing has been heard of him since that time, nearly thirty years ago.

Mr. Yankee, whose name introduces this sketch, was married February 25, 1875, to Amelia Knoop, at Lynn, and they have four children, namely: Ernest H. W., born May 7, 1882; Arthur F. F., July 18, 1884; Martin E. F., April 27, 1886, and Lillian A., April 9, 1888. Mrs. Yankee was a daughter of Jacob and Louise Knoop, and was born October 8, 1854. She had five brothers but no sister. The family are from Prussia, but she

came to this State with family after the death of her father, locating in Clark County.

Since his marriage Mr. Yankee has given his whole attention to his farm, but previous to that he worked in the pineries five winters, as did most of the new-comers of early day.

GEORGE J. HART, a merchant of Neillsville, Wisconsin, was born in Center, New York, November 1, 1844, son of Mr. and Mrs. Julius H. Hart, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of New York. Both are still living in the Empire State. The father, a carpenter and joiner by trade, has been an industrious man all his life and has accumulated a nice little fortune. He has never tasted tobacco or whiskey and has a character above reproach; holds his obligation sacred and is trusted by all who know him. Of their six children the subject of this sketch was the second born. All are living and in good health. George obtained his education in his native town, taking a partial course in the university at Center. He learned the carpenter's trade with his father, after which he went to Jefferson County, where, for five or six years he was engaged in house-moving,

In 1871 Mr. Hart came to Clark County, Wisconsin, with a capital of $800 which he had saved from his earnings. Here he was employed in the woods hauling logs. That spring he was engaged as a clerk in the hard ware store of J. H. Weston, continuing with him until the spring of 1875. When his employer died Mr. Hart was engaged to settle up the business. He was married in the fall of 1875 to Mira Coswell. She is a daughter of B. Coswell, a farmer, and was educated in Jefferson County, New York. She takes delight in literary work and was a teacher from the time she was eleven years old until her marriage. Mr. Hart served as Deputy County Treasurer for two years and was for a time engaged as bookkeeper for Mr. Boths, proprietor of a general store. He next turned his attention to mining but was unsuccessful in that business. In 1888 Mr. Hart opened a general merchandise store. He keeps a large stock of groceries, and by his honorable method of dealing with his customers he has secured a fair patronage and brought his business up to a paying basis. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen, and his political views are in accordance with Republican principles. His wife has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for a number of years.

MRS. MARGARET ANN FLICK, residing on section 7, township 24, range 4 west, Clark County, was born in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, June 5, 1833, a daughter of Jacob Miller, who brought up six sons and four daughters, in Pennsylvania. Their names are: John, Charles, Elizabeth C., William, George, Margaret Ann, Reuben, Mary C., Lydia L. and Jacob C., all of whom grew up. Mrs. Flick's mother, Lydia, was also a member of a family of six sons and four daughters, namely: John, Jacob, Joseph, Jonas, Jessie, Elizabeth, Mary, Catharine, Lydia and Charles. Of this family Joseph was the only one who came West to settle, and his mother joined him a year or so later. The grandparents on both sides were natives of this country. The Miller and Flick lines are traced back to England. The maternal grandmother lived to the extreme old age of ninety-seven years, five months and twenty-

six days. Longevity indeed characterizes all the lines of ancestry.

Mrs. Flick's father served in the war of 1812, and three of her brothers in the late war of the Rebellion. Charles enlisted at Madison, Wisconsin, served out his time, and was honorably discharged at the close of the great struggle, not having received any serious wounds. He died in December, 1889, at the age of seventy-three years. George enlisted in one of the earliest Pennsylvania regiments, was twice taken prisoner, but made his escape each time. The second time he made his way out through the prison walls and earthworks by digging through with a spoon. He served to the end of the war, being promoted meanwhile to be Sergeant. Caspar, the youngest, was also spared by his patriotic father, a veteran of the war of 1812, enlisting at Madison, and served through the war. All three of these were in the hottest fights, and were honorably discharged at the close.

The subject whose name heads this sketch married Jacob Flick, in 1851, in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, and two years later they came West and settled in Dane County, Wisconsin, near Madison, which place was then a small village. In October, 1856, they came to Clark County, settling upon a homestead which he had taken during the preceding spring. They experienced the usual hardships of pioneer life. Mr. Flick lost his life eleven years later when out hunting, being accidentally shot by a gun in the hands of a neighbor. By his death he left a widow and eight children, the youngest being only five months old. In order of birth the names of the children are as follows: Augusta M., born in Pennsylvania, May 25, 1852, died April 5, 1890; Lydia C., born August 25, 1854; Emma C., January 1, 1857; John E., February 28, 1859; Jacob R., born March 28, 1861; Lilly J., January 27, 1863; Charles C., March 8, 1865, and William J., April 8, 1867. All these are married and settled excepting William J., who remains at home with his mother. One daughter, Emma, married Edgar Shaver and lives in Minnesota. All the others are living in Clark County, Wisconsin, excepting Lydia, now Mrs. Albert Lane and residing in Taylor County, as also does Charles. Lilly married Charles Lane.

JOHN CHARLES.—Prominent among the successful farmers and old settlers of Clark County, Wisconsin, we find the name that heads this sketch. He remembers distinctly all the hardships through which he passed and many of the pleasing incidents connected with his pioneer life, and can relate them in a vivid and interesting manner.

Mr. Charles was born in Somerset County, Maine, January 1, 1824. In 1859, with his wife and five children, he came to Wisconsin and settled in Clark County, where he bought eighty acres of land in the howling wilderness. By his industry this has been developed into a productive farm. By economy and continued hard labor he added to his first purchase and now owns a large tract of land in section 1, Pine Valley Township. Another child was born to them in this State, making six in all. Their names are Lyman C., William Sewell, Josie, Angie, John and Meddie. Three of them have been teachers in the district schools of the county. Mr. Charles has been much interested in educational matters, having served as school director for some eighteen years. He is an upright citizen and one who exerts much influence in the community, being esteemed by all who know him. For many years he

worked in the lumber camp, and is acquainted with the growth and progress of Clark County as well, perhaps, as anyone. Although on the shady side of life, he is quite active and has, it is hoped, many years of useful life before him.

WILLIAM M. FARNING, of section 5, Grant Township, was born in Albany, New York, December 11, 1852, and is a son of Michael and Ann (Markey) Farning, natives of Ireland. The parents emigrated to America in their younger days, and were not united in marriage until after they had crossed the sea. In 1855 they came to Wisconsin, and settled at Weston's Rapids, Clark County, where they resided a few years; they then removed to a farm on section 6. When the civil war broke out, Michael Farning was not slow to take up arms in the defense of his adopted country; he joined the Second Wisconsin Cavalry, Company I, as a private and served until 1864, when he died of disease at Vicksburg, Mississippi. His widow still lives on the old home in Grant Township. Mr. Farning was among the pioneer teachers of Clark County, was for many years a surveyor, and held several of the minor offices of the township.

William M. Farning is one of a family of four children: John, a lumberman of Clark County; Robert, deceased, and Frank, a farmer of Grant Township. Our subject was reared to farm life, and received his education in the common schools. He remained at home until he was twenty-three years of age, and then engaged in the lumber and logging business in which he has since continued; for nine years he has operated two saw-mills in Clark County, and owns an interest in another one; his annual business aggregates 2,000,000 feet of lumber. He started out in life without capital, relying upon his own exertions, and his efforts have been crowned with success. He owns in addition to his saw-mill interests eighty acres of land in Grant Township and 120 acres in York Township.

Politically Mr. Farning is identified with the Democratic party, and belongs to Black River Lodge, No. 32, A. O. U. W.

In 1875, November 14, he was united in marriage to Miss Lucinda Dwyer, a native of Michigan, born November 27, 1853, and a daughter of John H. and Catherine (Murray) Dwyer. They have had three children: William, Frank and Janie.

FRANCIS M. FULTS, of section 30, Withee Township, Clark County, was born in Dodge County, Wisconsin, February 28, 1849, the son of Joseph and Emeline (Lawrence) Fults, natives of the State of New York. They had eight children: Sevilla, now Mrs. Boardman; Francis, our subject; Alonzo, Elmer, Wesley, Austin, Ida and Alden. The father went to Idaho with Captain Fisk's expedition in 1864, and has not been heard from since 1865, and is supposed to be dead. The mother now lives on the Pembina Mountains, Cavalier County, North Dakota, as do all the children except the two eldest.

Francis M., the subject of this sketch, went with his parents to Dodge County, Minnesota, in 1855, where he was reared on a farm, and received a limited education, as the country was then new and inhabited by Indians and wild animals. He has hunted a great deal, killing deer, bear, wolves, lynx, wild-cats, etc. He was engaged in farming



J. J. McGillivray

there until the spring of 1873, when he came to his present farm, which was then covered with timber. Since that time he has worked in the woods nearly every winter, has driven logs several springs, and worked on the farm in the summers. He owns eighty acres of good land, sixty of which he has since cleared.

Mr. Fults was married October 6, 1871, to Laura Kern, who was born in Boone County, Indiana, April 16, 1857, the daughter of Jesse A. (deceased) and Mary E. (Beck) Kern; the father was a native of Nicholas County, Kentucky, and the mother of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Fults had four children, three now living, namely: Jesse E., born January 16, 1873; Richard, January 25, 1878; and Walter M., February 7, 1880. One daughter, Cora E., born August 10, 1875, died March 3, 1877. Mr. Fults has served as School Treasurer two or three terms, and is a Democrat politically.

JAMES J. McGILLIVRAY, architect, contractor and builder, has been prominently identified with the interests of Black River Falls for many years. He is a native of Canada, born in 1848. His father being a farmer by occupation, much of his youth was spent amid the scenes of farm life. During one year of his youth he was employed as cabin boy on a steamer on the St. Lawrence River and gulf. Leaving home when he was quite young, he went to Iowa, and spent a few months in Charles City. In the summer of 1866, when he was but eighteen years old, he came to Black River Falls, and has since that time made it his home. As he was the son of poor parents his educational advantages were exceedingly limited, but he made the most of his opportunities, and by diligence fitted himself for a business career.

After coming to Wisconsin, Mr. McGillivray was engaged at work in the pineries for a few months; in 1867 he went to work at the carpenter's trade, and was for many years the leading architect and builder of Black River Falls; for a considerable time he was foreman in the construction of Spaulding's saw-mill, and also had charge of the building of the frame work of Unity Mills; he acted for some time as foreman of Mr. Spaulding's sash, door and blind factory, and then rented the property for a period of three years. During this time he was extensively engaged in building; among the fine structures erected by him may be numbered the elegant residence of W. T. Price and that of C. F. Ainsworth, the Opera Hall, the Jackson County Bank building, and Price's office.

In August, 1883, the Price Manufacturing Company was organized with a capital of $25,000, and Mr. McGillivray became its superintendent; in October, 1890, he purchased the business. He has erected for himself a two-story block on the corner of Main and Water streets, at a cost of $12,000, and he has done the designing of the finest buildings, both residence property and public edifices, in the city of Black River Falls. He has always had in his employ a large number of men. He has invested his means at home, and has thus contributed to the growth of his own town; and, although he has been actively engaged in the conduct of his private interests, he has found time to use his influence in the elevation of the morals and educational affairs of the community.

Mr. McGillivray has been connected with the Jackson County Agricultural Society, and also with the Horticultural Society; he was secretary one term and treasurer three terms of the former, and the success of the

fairs held by the society has been largely due to his untiring efforts. He is a member of Black River Lodge, No. 74, A. F. and A. M., and has been Master of the lodge for nine years; he is a member of the I. O. O. F. also. He is a strictly temperance man, not having known the taste of intoxicating liquors for twenty years, and he is an ardent supporter of the church and public schools. Politically he is affiliated with the Republican party, and an able advocate of its principles. In the fall of 1890 he accepted the nomination by his party as a member of the Assembly, receiving at the convention thirty-four out of forty votes; and although the opposing ticket was generally elected, his popularity won for him a good majority. During that session he introduced the anti-trust bill, and fought it through the House against tremendous odds, by a vote of fifty-six to twenty-nine, winning the applause of the House and congratulations from the members on both sides.

Our worthy subject was united in marriage at Black River Falls to Miss Flora Hall, daughter of Joseph Hall, an early settler of the county; this union has resulted in the birth of two children: William J., born April 27, 1882, and Veda H., born May 14, 1887.

FREDERICK W. UERKVITZ, manager of Samuel Hiles' store at Lynn, Clark County, was born on the island of Rugen, in the Baltic sea, under the Prussian government, October 4, 1855, a son of Frederick W. Uerkvitz; and he had one sister, but no brother. His paternal ancestry for several generations were also natives of that island. Rugen contains about 100 square miles, and is characterized by beautiful scenery and a mild and healthful climate. Mr. Uerkvitz served his three years in the Prussian army, but in time of peace. His father served in the war of 1848, when a revolution was carried on in order to obtain a constitutional representation. Mr. Uerkvitz, our subject, was the first and only one of the family to break away from the land of their nativity and cross the seas to America, which he did in July, 1882, landing at New York on the 18th of that month, at the age of twenty-seven years. Coming directly to Stevens' Point, Wisconsin, he spent a few months there, and then devoted one winter to the pineries. The next spring he went to Pittsville and was for several years employed in the hub and spoke factory there of A. J. Webster & Co. Next he was in mercantile business a year in Frank Hiles' store. Then Samuel Hiles purchased the stock and started a store in the village of Lynn, and Mr. Uerkvitz was placed in charge, which position he now holds.

He was married in December, 1883, to Albertena A. Sachnang, and they have two children, namely: Amelia A., born in Pittsville, October 8, 1884, and Frederick W., born in Pittsville, January 14, 1888. His wife's father's family, containing five children, came from Switzerland to this country in 1862. Mrs. Uerkvitz, the youngest, was born January 11, 1861, a year before the family came to America, locating in Washara County, Wisconsin. Her parents are still living, their age being somewhere in the '60s. Mr. Sachnang was a sailor in his youth, circumnavigating the globe and visiting many foreign ports.

WILLIAM S. TUFTS, a merchant of Withee, was born in Manitowoc Rapids, Wisconsin, February 19, 1852, the son of Andrew C., who was born

on board the ship while his parents were on the ocean en route from Ireland to the United States. The parents settled in Maine, where Andrew C. was reared and educated. He came to Manitowoc, Wisconsin, in 1849, when there was but one store in the place. In 1856 he went overland to California, where he engaged at making shingles and lumbering, and remained until 1857. In the spring of 1860 he went to Pike's Peak, entering the employ of the United States Government in 1868, having charge of a wagon train. With the entire train he was taken prisoner by the noted guerrilla, Mosby, but was granted the privilege to look after his pony, and in this way escaped in the night. Selling both pony and saddle for $15 when he reached the river, he managed to work his way to New Orleans, and there got aboard a steamer. By blacking his face with coal-dust, and remaining with the engineer, he deceived the rebel spies, they thinking he was a fireman, and succeeded in reaching home. In October, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, serving four years, and participated in many hard-fought battles—Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, and was with Sherman to the sea. He died in March, 1875, after a life of usefulness. Our subject's mother was Agnes (Smith) Tufts, a native of New Brunswick. Mr. and Mrs. Tufts were the parents of eleven children, namely: James A., Eliza J., William S., Mary A., Margaret A., Hannah W., Crosier, Lonella and Alberta. James A. was also in the late war, in the same company with his father. He enlisted in March, 1864, and participated in the battles of Ball's Hill, Ezra Church, Resaca, Savannah, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea.

In the spring of 1872 the subject of this sketch went to Green Bay, Wisconsin, where he worked at various occupations until the fall of 1874, when he came to Stevens' Point, and thence to Unity, this county, where he worked for D. J. Spaulding two years, acting as foreman in his logging camps. In 1877 he came to Withee and took charge of Spaulding's farm two years, and then engaged in his present business. He carries a capital stock of $8,000, and does an annual business of $30,000. He also owns 1,760 acres of land, the Withee Hotel, and five lots in the village, and also deals in real estate. When Mr. Tufts came to this county he had nothing, but by energy, hard work and good management he has accumulated a fortune.

He was married January 12, 1873, to Anna McLeod, daughter of John McLeod, and they have five children, four of whom are still living: William C., Daniel J., John A. and Esther A. One daughter, Maggie, born July 22, 1877, died October 5, 1880. Mr. Tufts has been chairman of the Town Board one year, and Justice of the Peace nearly ever since he came to this place. He has been clerk of the School Board nine years, and was appointed Postmaster by President Harrison, November 23, 1889, which office he still holds. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 234, at Colby, this county. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party.

PETER BEVER, a farmer of section 7, township 24, range 4 west, Clark County, was born in Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, March 5, 1855, the eldest of four sons of Peter Bever, Sr., in whose family there were no daughters. His father was born near Kell, Prussia, on the famous banks of the Rhine, and emigrated on a sailing vessel when a young man, requiring six

months' time, and immediately located at Milwaukee. A sister of his came afterward and settled in Walworth County, this State, after her marriage, bringing a large family of children who have grown up and settled in different States. The remainder of the grandparents' children continued their residence in the old country. Peter Bever, Sr., died January 18, 1866. The brothers of the subject of this sketch were: John, born October 2, 1856, at Milwaukee; Andrew, February 16, 1859, in Clark County; and Nicholas, December 6, 1861, also in Clark County, and died October 20, 1873, in this county, at the age of about twelve years. Andrew, a man of a family, lives near by; John near Otter Creek, in Clark County. He married Annie Weinstock, November 25, 1889.

Mr. Bever, whose name heads this sketch, married Dena Bergman, November 22, 1877. She is a daughter of Adolph Bergman, who had four daughters and four sons, namely: George, Adolph, Anton, Lena, Frank, Mary, Elizabeth and Theresa, all of whom are now living excepting Mary. Of this large family, one, Adolph, is a Catholic priest in Syracuse, New York; George, the eldest, is a well-known architect in St. Paul, with a large and prosperous business; and the other two are contractors and builders in the same city. The two living sisters are married and settled in the town of Mentor, Clark County. The parents came to this country from Westphalia about 1882, and the father's death occurred November 9, 1889, at the age of seventy-five years, and the mother is still living in the township above mentioned, at the age of seventy years. Mr. Bever has had five children, as follows: Elizabeth, born December 11, 1878; Theresa, December 2, 1880; Mary, December 18, 1882; Emma, January 9, 1885; and Peter G., December 27, 1889.

Mr. Bever came to the township where he now lives when it was entirely new, there being only seven families therein at the time. For breadstuff he had to take his grist to a mill at Sparta, the trip consuming four days. The many Indians here at the time were the source of great fear and anxiety, although they made no serious outbreaks. Mr. Bever is now busily engaged in farming and establishing a permanent home on a fractional eighty-acre tract of land, his house being on a commanding site, and in a few years he will have made it and its surroundings all that an independent farmer can desire.

DUDLEY B. MEANS, a self-made man and a prominent and influential citizen, resides on a farm of 245 acres, which is located on section 16, Pine Valley Township, Clark County. An outline of his life is as follows:

Mr. Means was born in Quebec, Canada, May 30, 1840, son of Edward and Mary A. (Paysley) Means. His parents were born in Ireland, the father in 1807 and the mother in 1810. The former is deceased, and the latter, now at the advanced age of eighty years, resides with her son, the subject of this sketch. In 1862 Mr. Means learned the trade of stone mason, and for some years worked at his trade in Quebec during the summers, spending his winters at work in the woods. In 1865 he left Canada, came to the United States and for a time made his home in Ohio. There he secured employment, superintending the farm of Hon. John Sherman while that gentleman was on a trip to Europe. After remaining in Ohio for a year and a half, he came to Wisconsin, landing in Clark County May 23, 1867. Two years he worked in the woods, and then for

seven years he superintended a logging camp for other parties. After that he began work for himself in the lumbering business. This adventure, however, proved unsuccessful and he lost $5,000 in one year.

In 1876 Mr. Means married Lottie E. Ross, a daughter of Robert Ross, the old pioneer lumberman of Wisconsin. Five children have blessed this union: Nellie, Della, Lottie E., Dudley B., Jr., and Frankie. Mrs. Means is a lady of culture and refinement. Her education was obtained at Fox Lake Academy, Wisconsin, and at the University of Rockford, Illinois.

While living in Wisconsin Mr. Means has been variously employed,—lumbering extensively and carrying on mercantile business for a number of years, conducting a general store in Neillsville; and, although meeting with a great deal of misfortune by fire and otherwise in the past years, is now at full speed ascending the hill of prosperity. He is now giving his attention to farming. In 1889 he was burned out, and over the ruins af his old home he has constructed a large and beautiful brick residence, costing more than $3,000. Mr. Means is a member of the K. of P. and of the Modern Workmen. He is an active politician, casting his vote and influence with the Republican party.

GUSTUS D. HOSLEY, a farmer and lumber dealer, resides three miles from Neillsville, Wisconsin. His farm is located on sections 1, Pine Valley Township, and 35 and 36, Weston Township, Clark County.

Mr. Hosley was born in this county, June 6, 1859, son of David and Fanny Hosley. They settled in Clark County at an early date, where his father bought a large tract of land nearly 500 acres. When Gustus left home he turned his attention to the lumbering business, of which he has made a specialty and in which he has been very successful. He has recently constructed a palatial residence at a cost of over $8,000. It is built of first-class red brick, has all the modern improvements, and was planned by himself and wife.

November 19, 1888, he was joined in wedlock with Carrie Raymond, who came to Clark County, Wisconsin, in 1852. This union has been blessed with one child, Ralph. Mr. Hosley is one of the substantial and influential men of the county.

HELEN STURDEVANT, widow of the late David M. Sturdevant, resides on a beautiful eighty-acre farm, located on section 16, Pine Valley Township, one mile due west of Neillsville. Her parents came to Wisconsin about fifty years ago and located at Rubicon, Dodge County, being among the early pioneers of the State. During his lifetime her father was one of the leading and influential men of his county. She was reared and educated at Rubicon. Mrs. Sturdevant was the second wife of David M. Sturdevant, and by him had three children: Stella, Robert M. and Oscar. Oscar died April 18, 1891, of diphtheria. Her husband spent the greater part of his life in the lumber and logging business. He was a Republican, a prominent politician and highly honored citizen of Clark County, where he resided the greater part of his life. A short time before his death he went to Washington Territory, hoping that a change of climate would be conducive to his health. The trip, however, did not prove beneficial, and his death occurred December 15, 1889. His

widow, who was left in comfortable circumstances, continues to reside on the farm. She is a lady of culture and refinement, and has the rare ability of making one feel at home in her presence.

CLARION A. YOUMANS, of the firm of Ring & Youmans, attorneys and counsellors at law, Neillsville, is a native of Wisconsin, and was born at Kenosha, October 14, 1847, a son of Jonas H. Youmans. The latter is a native of the State of New York, where he was born in 1817. He was reared and lived for many years at Java, Wyoming County, where he followed the business of farming and carpentry. He was a pioneer of Kenosha, then called Southport. His wife's maiden name was Adeline Sill, also a native of the Empire State, born at Bethany, but resided for many years of her earlier life at Alden, Erie County. She died in October, 1888. They were the parents of two sons and two daughters: the eldest son, Harlow J., is a druggist at Neillsville, and the eldest daughter, Ada E., is the wife of George H. Bosworth, of Barron County, Wisconsin. The younger daughter, Miss Mattie F. Youmans, is a teacher in the schools of this city.

When the subject of this sketch was five years of age, his father removed with his family from Kenosha to the town of Arlington, Columbia County, where our subject was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools. He began life for himself as a clerk in a store at Poynette. Coming to Neillsville, he engaged in the same capacity for George Farnham & Co. He had, however, for some time in contemplation the study of law, and having fully decided to adopt the law as a profession he entered the law department of the State University at Madison, from which he graduated in 1876. The firm of Ring & Youmans is one of the leading firms in Clark County. They have a large legal practice, and also do an extensive real-estate business.

Mr. Youmans was united in marriage at Neillsville, in 1877, to Miss Nettie French, daughter of B. F. French, a pioneer of Clark County, a sketch of whom is found elsewhere in this work. Mr. Youmans owns and occupies a fine farm in the town of Grant, about two miles east of the city of Neillsville, where he has a beautiful home, at a convenient distance from the city. Besides attending to his professional duties, he is deeply interested in the agricultural development and general prosperity of the county. He is President of the Clark County Agricultural Society. He has a fine farm of 400 acres, 250 acres of which is improved, and is under his personal supervision. Mr. Youmans is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, also of the Chippewa Commandery at Eau Claire, and of the Chapter at Black River Falls. Mr. and Mrs. Youmans have three children. Their only son, Guy Clarion, was born October 18, 1880, and their daughters are Viola and Adda B. Politically Mr. Youmans is a Republican. As a business man he is energetic and successful, and takes a deep interest in whatever tends to promote the best interests of his city and county.

FRANK DWYER, a farmer, residing on section 6, Grant Township, Clark County, was born on Wolf River, Wisconsin, December 19, 1859. He is a son of John and Catherine Dwyer, both natives of Ireland. They came to Wisconsin in 1859, with six children and with no capital with which

to begin life in the new State. Four of the children are still living. In 1863 they settled in Clark County, where the father bought a large tract of Government land which, with the assistance of his sons, he cleared up and converted into beautiful farms. John Dwyer was perhaps one of the best known farmers in Clark County. He was a whole-souled, congenial, kind-hearted man, who loved to tell a story, and his manner of talk, although a little eccentric, bespoke a chaste and cheerful man. Politically he was a Democrat. His death occurred in January, 1881. The mother's death occurred January 22, 1890. She was an exemplary Christian woman, and her loss was deeply felt by her sons and a large circle of friends.

Frank Dwyer, the subject of this sketch, an enterprising young farmer, resides on the old homestead. He is a man of integrity, and is following in the footsteps of his worthy father. He was married November 4, 1890, to Miss Julia Kapka, daughter of Martin Kapka, of Neillsville, Wisconsin.

HIRAM W. VARNEY, of section 20, Warner Township, Clark County, was born in Somerset County, Maine, June 23, 1836, the son of Levi and Harriet (Steward) Varney. The former died when Hiram was six years old, and the latter died on the old homestead in 1875. They were the parents of eight children, five of whom are now living: Harriet, Levi, Hannah, Elbridge and Hiram. One son, the next older than our subject, Charles, went to California in 1849, thence to Australia the next year, and it was reported that he then started to Callao, South America, but as he was never heard from it is supposed that he was murdered for his money. The other two were Warren and Joseph; the former died about 1846, and the latter in 1882 in Maine.

Hiram W., our subject, was reared on a farm, and received his education in the common schools of his native county. In 1854 he went, via Panama, to California, where he engaged in mining mostly until 1859, and in that year returned to his native county. He was a soldier in the late war, in Company A, Nineteenth Maine Volunteer Infantry, serving nearly three years. He was in the first battle of Fredericksburg; was then detailed to the Ambulance Corps, and was afterward attached to the headquarters of the Rhode Island Heavy Artillery Brigade, driving the headquarters team with the hospital stores for the field. He accidentally shot the index finger off his right hand while in service, which was afterward amputated. He was also injured in the right foot by an ambulance wagon passing over it, and now draws a pension for each injury.

After the war Mr. Varney came to La Crosse, Wisconsin, in August, 1865, and remained until 1868, when he removed to Mitchell County, Iowa, and was there engaged in farming two years, and also manufactured milk-safes and fanning-mills one year. In 1871 he returned to La Crosse, and in the spring of 1873 came to this county, settling on his present farm of eighty acres, forty-five of which is cleared. It was then a dense woods, and wild animals and Indians abounded, but the latter never annoyed Mr. Varney.

He was married July 13, 1861, to Cynthia E. Withee, who was born in Somerset County, Maine, on the same farm on which her father was born. Her parents were Zachariah and Polly (Longley) Withee, both natives of Maine and now deceased. They had seven children, three of whom are now living: Hiram, Levi and Cynthia. One son, Niran, deceased, late of Longwood, owned large

tracts of pine land in this county, which is now owned by the heirs. Mr. and Mrs. Varney have had nine children, seven of whom still survive, namely: Charlie A. L., Alba F., Edith E., Louise A., Ralph L., Mabel F. and Maud B. Charlie A. L. was married November 27, 1890, to Nettie Van Airsdale, of Waupaca County, Wisconsin, and is now living in Thorp, this county. Mr. Varney was the first Assessor of Warner Township, and has also been a member of the School Board several years. He is a member of the G. A. R. and Masonic fraternities. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the latter is also president of the Women's Relief Corp, of Greenwood. In his political views Mr. Varney is a Republican.

J. C. MILLER, of section 27, Warner Township, Clark County, was born in Renfrew County, Ontario, January 2, 1848, the son of John Miller (deceased), a native of England. The latter, a farmer and lumberman by occupation, came with his parents to Ontario when a boy. He spent the first eighteen years thereafter on a farm, and then went to Warren County, Pennsylvania, where he spent ten years in the woods and saw-mills. In 1876 he came to this county, locating on his present farm, where he has also been engaged in lumbering ever since. He farms to raise feed for his stock and teams which he employs in the camps during the winters. The previous winter he ran two camps, but this winter, 1890–'91, he has only one, employing about thirty men, besides six four-horse teams, sprinkler team, tote team and two or three yoke of cattle. He owns in all about 240 acres of land, 110 of which is cleared. He also owns a one-half interest in lot 1, city of Greenwood, which consists of forty-five acres, and also a house and lot in the latter place. When he left his father, Mr. Miller was twenty-four years old, and had only $15 in money, and he has since risen to his present position by hard work and good management.

He was married September 26, 1872, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Honeywell, deceased. They have six children: Olive T., Maud M., Lynn H., Gertrude, Bessie B. and Smith. Mr. Miller held the office of Town Treasurer five years, and was also Director of the School Board one term. Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and politically a Prohibitionist.

He remodeled his house in 1887, and he now owns a fine two-story frame, 24 x 28 feet, with a wing 18 x 22, and another addition 16 x 26 feet. He has two fine barns, one 36 x 46 feet, twenty-foot posts, and the other 36 x 66 feet, eighteen-foot posts.

FRANK ZETSCHE, of section 24, Clark County, was born in Saxony, Germany, November 10, 1849, the son of Ambrosius Zetsche, a native of the same country. Our subject received his education in the common schools of Germany, and after coming to this country mastered the English language by his own study. He always worked on a farm during his vacations, and attended school constantly during each session in his native country until the age of sixteen years. His father was an office-holder, and Frank did his writing and calculating for him. He came to the United States in 1867, and spent three years in Washington County, Wisconsin, where he worked on a farm. He came to this county in 1870, and during the winters was engaged in the pineries, and in the summers

at farm work, having spent about fifteen winters in the woods. He settled on his present farm May 1, 1874, which was then heavy timber. He now owns 160 acres, forty acres of which is cleared, where he has a good barn and a fine brick house, which was built in 1889. The main building is 18 x 28 feet, two stories, with additions 16 x 26 feet, also two stories, and a one-story frame kitchen, 12 x 22 feet. The residence was built at a cost of $1,500.

Mr. Zetsche was married November 21, 1872, to Ida Fricke, a daughter of William Fricke, whose biography appears in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Zetsche have three children: Matilda, Frankie and Robert W., born September 24, 1875, January 2, 1882, and February 2, 1889, respectively. Mr. Zetsche has been Road Supervisor one year, and is now a member of the School Board. In his political action he votes for the man and not the party.

ALBERT MANTEY, of section 3, range 3, Weston Township, Clark County, was born in Pomel, Germany, November 18, 1857, the son of Michael Mantey, deceased. Albert came to the United States in the spring of 1882, settling in Marinette County, Wisconsin, where he lived until 1889. In that year he came to this county, settling on his present farm of eighty acres, of which he has since cleared twelve acres. Here he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He was married July 11, 1884, to Alvina Zestro, a daughter of Ferdinand Zestro, and they have two children,—Mary, born December 13, 1887, and Eliza, July 25, 1890. Both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Mantey is an enterprising and bright young man, who has adopted America for his future home, and is interested in its growth and development.

FRANK COOPER, of Black River Falls, is the second son of Joseph and Grace Cooper, and was born in Derbyshire, England, March 27, 1825. Joseph Cooper was a ship-builder by trade in the old country, but emigrated to America when Frank was four years old; he purchased a tract of land in what was then the far west, Ashtabula County, Ohio, which he converted into a farm and made his home until his death, which occurred in 1884; he left a widow and five children: John, Frank, Joseph, Martha and Samuel. Three sons, George, William and Charles, preceded him to the mystic future. Frank was the only one to stray permanently from the adopted calling of his father. Though his schooling was very limited, he early exhibited a liking for books, and the age of eighteen found him an apprentice in the *Ashtabula Sentinel* office. At the end of this apprenticeship he was employed for one year in Conneautville, Pennsylvania, and Lansing, Michigan. In 1847 he came to Wisconsin, landing in Milwaukee, and with the exception of a short residence in Michigan he has been a "Badger" ever since. He was married at Racine, Wisconsin, December 24, 1848, to Miss Catherine A. Fox, daughter of Francis and Cynthia Fox; to them were born three sons: Charles J., September 18, 1849; George F., July 9, 1852; and Arthur S., April 2, 1856. Charles has been in the United States mail service for about fifteen years, and Arthur is a civil engineer, holding a responsible position in the South. George will be spoken of later. The mother died December 30, 1880, and Mr.

Cooper was married again October 16, 1886, to Mrs. Nellie Darrow.

The spring of 1857 found Mr. Cooper in Fond du Lac County, without employment at his trade, and he was induced to go to Black River Falls and take the position of foreman of the *Jackson County Banner*. He continued in this capacity until March, 1864, when he enlisted on his thirty-ninth birthday to serve his country in the war of the Rebellion. He was mustered into the service at Madison, in Company C, Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, April 26, 1864. The regiment shortly afterward went to the front and was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Ninth Army Corps. He served as Second Sergeant until July 28, 1865, when he was mustered out. He was in the siege of Petersburg, and was twice wounded in the charge on Fort Mahone; after six hours of unconsciousness he found himself in the rebel works, and crawled out, dragging his gun in his teeth; he was sent to the hospital; but, declining to take the medicine prescribed by the doctors, he was sent back to the regiment, where he remained, although unfit for service; in April, 1864, he obtained a recruiting furlough of thirty days. After the close of the war he received from Governor Fairchild a brevet commission as First Lieutenant.

Upon his return to Black River Falls he found no opening in his profession, so, in in company with A. J. Manley, he started, at Neillsville, Clark County, a paper called the *Clark County Advocate*. About a year later, however, he sold out to his partner, and returned to the Falls, purchasing a half interest in the *Banner*.

Mr. Cooper having spent the greater portion of his life since he started into business on the *Banner*, a brief history of the paper will probably not be out of place in this connection.

Mainly through the efforts of W. T. Price, and liberal subscriptions from other pioneers, seeing the necessity of a newspaper to represent the growing interests of the Black River Valley, the *Banner* was established, and made its first appearance August 14, 1856, with Charles Stewart and M. V. B. Young as publishers. These gentlemen did not succeed, however, and they sold out the following winter to F. O. Brainard and D. J. Spaulding, the latter having only a proprietary interest. In July, 1865, J. A. Watrous bought Mr. Spaulding's interest in the business, and in the spring of 1866, George W. Brown succeeded Mr. Brainard, but retired in the fall of the same year, selling out to Mr. Watrous. Under the management of the latter, the name of the paper was changed to *Badger State Banner*. In December, 1866, Frank Cooper purchased a half interest, and became an active partner in the concern. W. T. Price bought the interest of Mr. Watrous in September, 1869, and about a year later Mr. Price sold out to C. J. Cooper, and in the summer of 1873 C. J. Cooper retired, and George F. Cooper took his place, at the age of twenty-one years. With characteristic modesty the latter did not permit his name to appear as editor or publisher of the paper, but he has not spared himself in his efforts to make the paper all that can be expected of a country newspaper, and while he makes no pretensions to greatness, he does justly pride himself on understanding his business thoroughly in all its details. From the very beginning he exhibited such business tact and pains-taking interest in the work that in a short time his father let the responsibility of the general management rest upon his shoulders.

In February, 1888, Frank Cooper sold his interest to his son, who is now conducting the business under the name of Cooper & Co.

Under this management the paper is generally classed as one of the best country papers in the State, and there is probably no better equipped establishment of the kind in this section of country.

Frank Cooper is yet in the vigor of life physically and mentally; he spends the greater portion of his his time in the *Banner* office, rendering his son much valuable assistance in the getting up and publishing of the paper. He is of a happy, buoyant disposition, prompt in all things, constant and conservative. In his younger days he was a very powerful man, and he has yet the strength and endurance of men of fewer years.

FRED H. PULLING, a rising and progressive young business man of Millston, was born in Fox Lake, Dodge County, Wisconsin, May 25, 1862. His parents are David J. and Susan W. (Webster) Pulling, natives of the States of New York and Connecticut respectively. They emigrated to the West about the year 1854, and settled in Dodge County, Wisconsin. David Pulling is a lawyer by profession, and for eighteen years was Circuit Judge; during this time he made his home at Oshkosh, Wisconsin. He has given the most of his life to the active practice of his profession, but is now living in retirement at Greenville, Florida. He and his wife are members of the Episcopal Church. He is a stanch adherent to the principles of the Democratic party. The family consists of five children: Willis J., Martin M., David, Bradley W., and Fred H. The last, who is the youngest, and the subject of this notice, was reared in Oshkosh, where he received his education. In 1882 he went to Merrillon, Wisconsin, where he was employed as book-keeper by A. S. Trow, dealer in lumber; he held this position until 1887, when he decided to make a change in his business; he went to Sandford, Florida, and started an orange grove near that point. He remained in the South until July, 1890, when he returned to Wisconsin, and located at Millston.

Mr. Pulling is now engaged in raising cranberries, which business has become one of the leading industries of the States in which this fruit can be cultivated. He has been instrumental in organizing a stock company at that place for the purpose of establishing a canning factory. He owns a small tract of land, which is improved with neat, substantial buildings. He still owns his property in Florida. In his political opinions he affiliates with the Democratic party. He is a consistent member of the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Pulling was united in the holy bonds of marriage, April 9, 1885, at Merrillon, Wisconsin. Mrs. Pulling was born in Black River Falls, Wisconsin, November 3, 1868, and is a daughter of James E. and Adelia Patterson. The father now makes his home with Mrs. Pulling, and the mother is deceased.

Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Pulling: Gertrude, Bessie, and Mary.

CARL C. POPE, of Black River Falls, is a well-known lawyer and a prominent citizen of Jackson County. He was born in Washington, Orange County, Vermont, July 22, 1834, and is a son of Ralph and Mary (Richardson) Pope. The paternal ancestors were among the early settlers of Massachusetts. John Pope is the first American of the race of whom there is any rec-

ord; his name is found in the list of freemen of the General Court of the Massachusetts Colony, September 3, 1634; he was one of the Dorchester Colony which emigrated in 1629. This branch of the Pope family, known as the Dorchester Popes, to distinguish it from the Popes of other branches, performed an important part in the settlement of Massachusetts. Carl C. Pope is of the tenth generation in direct descent from the original John Pope. His grandfather, Thomas Pope, removed from New Hampshire to Orange County, Vermont, in 1799, where he passed the remainder of his life. Ralph Pope was born at Orange, Vermont, in 1802. In 1862 he removed to Minnesota, and settled in the town of Beaver, Winona County, where he lived until death which came to him April 12, 1874. He was a highly esteemed citizen and a man of the strictest integrity of character. His wife was born December 6, 1805, and died March 3, 1873; they were married in 1829, and to them were born six sons and three daughters: Ira, a lawyer by profession, who died in December, 1880; Sarah B., John F., a prominent attorney in his county; James R., William H. H., Mary L., Ellen B. (deceased), Jacob, and Carl C., who is the third in order of birth.

Judge Pope was educated at Green Mountain Liberal Institute, South Woodstock, Vermont, and studied law with J. P. Kidder, of West Randolph; he was admitted to the bar at Chelsea in his native State in January, 1856. He located at Black River Falls in the spring of the same year, so that it may be said that his entire professional career, thus far, has been in this place. He has been called by his fellow-citizens to assume the duties of many positions of honor and trust; he has been District Attorney, County Judge, member of the Assembly, and State Senate; he was a member of the Assembly in 1862, 1863, 1877 and 1878, and of the Senate in 1864 and 1865. During his term in the Senate he was chairman of important committees, and was among the ablest and most industrious workers. In 1864 he was a member of the National Republican Convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency of the United States, and took an active part in the canvass that followed. When in the Assembly in the session of 1877, he was chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and the Republican leader of the House. His friends had brought forward his name for the Speakership of the House in opposition to J. B. Cassady, but he declined to run, and Mr. Cassaday was accordingly placed in the chair.

Judge Pope was reared in the school of Democracy, and affiliated with that party until the beginning of the war of the Rebellion, but on the secession of the Southern States he became a firm supporter of the administration, and affiliated with the Republican party until 1884, when on account of its position on the tariff question he ceased to cast his ballot in its favor.

Eminent as a lawyer, Judge Pope has attained no less celebrity in the field of literature; his writings on the subject of the tariff are strong and forcible, and have been widely read; he has been a most attentive student of classical literature, and has not neglected the modern school; he is an indefatigable worker, and few men of his profession have combined so thorough a knowledge of law with so perfect familiarity of history and belles-lettres. He has the honor to be a member of the famous Cobden Club of England, a distinction of which he is entirely worthy. He was made a Mason at Black River Falls in 1856, becoming a member of Black River Lodge, No. 74; he is a charter member, and

was the first High Priest of the Black River Chapter, No. 41, and he is a member of Fort Winnebago Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar.

On August 10, 1859, Judge Pope was united in marriage to Miss Ellen M. Hitchcock, a daughter of Captain James Hitchcock; she was born and reared in West Troy, New York. Her father was captain for many years of one of the steamers plying between Troy and New York city. Two children have been born to the Judge and his estimable wife: Ralph C., the present City Clerk and a student of law in his father's office, was born March 16, 1867; Eugenia was born in 1861, and became the wife of Edgar A. Le Claire; her death occurred in 1885, and was a severe blow to her family and a great shock and sorrow to all who knew her.

AUGUST F. DANKEMEYER is an American by adoption, having been born in Brunswick, Germany, September 4, 1854. His parents, Christ and Jennie Dankemeyer, were also natives of Germany, and the mother died in the "Fatherland." Christ Dankemeyer emigrated to America in 1868, and settled in Sheboygan County, Wisconsin where he resided until 1881, coming at that time to Clark County. He is a farmer by occupation, and has followed this calling all his life. By his first marriage three children were born: Jennie, August F., the subject of this biographical notice, and Will. He was again married to Elizabeth Maiz, a native of Germany, and of this union four children were born: Minnie, John, Herman and Frank.

August F. is the second child of the first marriage. He was but fourteen years of age when his father came to America. He passed a short time in Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, and then went to Houghton, Michigan, where he worked in the mills, did teaming, and followed railroading for a period of five years. In the year 1881 he removed to Clark County and settled on his present farm, which consists of 160 acres. He had purchased this land in 1879, and he now has forty-five acres under cultivation. It was a dense forest, and the task of clearing and placing it under cultivation is no small one. It is by continued and diligent labor that Mr. Dankemeyer has been enabled to accumulate any means, as he started in life without any capital and has received no help from his relatives. He affiliates with the Republican party, and has served three years as chairman of the Town Board, and for one year he discharged the duties of Town Clerk. He is now clerk for his school district. He is a member of both the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities.

In 1880 Mr. Dankemeyer was united in marriage to Miss Ida Baker, of Pensaukee, Wisconsin, and two children have been born to them—Freeman and Ida. Mrs. Dankemeyer died in 1883, and our subject was married a second time, in 1889, to Miss Carrie Hanke, of Clark County, Wisconsin, and one child has been born of this union—Martin.

ISAAC N. ALLEN is a man whose integrity of character is unquestioned. He was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, June 6, 1840, and is a son of Isaac S. and Eliza (Earl) Allen, natives of Ohio and Massachusetts respectively. The parents were married in Ohio, and resided there until about 1847, when they emigrated to Dodge County, Wisconsin; in 1882 they removed to Loyal, Clark

County, where the mother passed away. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a woman of fine traits of character. Isaac S. Allen is still a resident of Loyal; he is a shoemaker by trade, but has given some attention to agricultural pursuits. The family consisted of seven children: Lester, Sylvester, Henry, Eunice, Isaac N., the subject of this notice, Alice and Laura.

The father being a farmer, the son naturally received training in this occupation; but when this beloved nation of ours was threatened with death, and there was a call for men to come to her defense, Isaac N. Allen forsook the plow and left the fields of grain, and went bravely to the front. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company I, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He was honorably discharged at Rock Island, Illinois, July 18, 1865. He participated in the engagements at Port Gibson, Champion Hill and Vicksburg. For six months he was confined in the hospital at St. Louis, experiencing the suffering and privations to which the sick and wounded were subject.

After the declaration of peace he settled in Clark County, Wisconsin, where he took up 160 acres of land, which was then covered by a dense forest. The task of converting this into tillable land was no light one, and required willing hands as well as strong determination. He cleared the land where Loyal now stands, and has eighty acres under cultivation. He has devoted his best energies to farming, and has made many modern improvements, all bespeaking thrift and prosperity. When we consider that Mr. Allen began his business career without capital other than that with which he was endowed by nature, our admiration and sincere respect are at once excited. Politically he is identified with the Republican party. He is a member of the G. A. R. post at Loyal. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are held in the highest estimation.

Mr. Allen was united in marriage May 24, 1868, to Miss Libbie Peep, of Clark County, Wisconsin, a native of England, born in 1845, and a daughter of George and Louise I. (Loid) Peep. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Allen: Jennie, Pearlie and Charles. Mrs. Allen's parents were natives of Bristol, England; emigrated to this country in 1849, and settled in Depere, Wisconsin, where they resided until Mrs. Peep died in 1865, from which time Mr. Peep lived with his children until 1884, when he died in Appleton, Wisconsin.

JEFFERSON L. BUTTON, a prominent citizen of Irving, Jackson County, was born in Onondaga County, New York, March 24, 1839, the son of John Button, who was born in the same State in 1806. In 1865 he came to Jackson County, Wisconsin, locating in the town of Irving, where he died at the age of sixty-seven years. He was a farmer by occupation, and politically was an Abolitionist. Our subject's mother, Emeline Soules, was born in New York in 1804, and died in this county, at the age of sixty-three years. They were the parents of nine children, viz.: Louisa A., Albert A., Sarah E., Jefferson L., Sanford L., Myron B., John, Edwin and Eugene M., all of whom are still living.

The subject of this sketch, the fourth child, was reared and educated in his native county, and in 1861 enlisted in the late war, in Company H, Twelfth New York Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the hard-fought

battles of Bull Run and Big Bethel, besides many minor engagements. He was discharged August 5, 1862, after which he returned to Onondaga County and remained until 1863. In that year he came to Jackson County, Wisconsin, locating in the town of Irving, where he now owns 260 acres of land in section 32. He carries on general farming and stock raising, giving his attention principally to the rearing of blooded stock. Politically he is a Republican, and takes an active part in political matters. He is very popular in the community where he resides, and has held public offices ever since he came to the county, being now chairman of the town.

Mr. Button was married December 3, 1865, to Jane E. Horswill, who was born in England, November 18, 1844, the daughter of William K. and Eleanor (Pearce) Horswill. Both parents were natives of England, and came to this country in 1848, locating in Marquette County, Wisconsin. In 1853 they came to Jackson County, and have spent their remaining days in Irving. The father was a farmer by occupation, and politically was a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Button have four children, viz.: Lenora E., Henry F., Frank L., Maud M.

JOHN E. MATTSON, a successful farmer of Jackson County, was born in Bristol, Kenosha County, Wisconsin, August 17, 1852, the son of Ithiel Mattson, who was born in Chautauqua County, New York, in 1813. When quite young he went to Pennsylvania, where he worked principally on the St. Lawrence River. In 1848 he went to Kenosha County, and the same year came to Melrose, Jackson County, where he died at the age of sixty-three years. He was a farmer by occupation. Politically he was a Republican, and religiously a member of the Willard Baptist Church. His father, —— Mattson, came from Norway to this country at the age of nineteen years, landing in New York, where he took part in the French and Indian war. He was captured by the Indians and held a prisoner three years. He had a pocket compass, which was a wonderful thing to the Indians, and by working on their credulity he made them believe that he was a great medicine man, after which they gave him more freedom, by which he managed to conceal, a little at a time, provisions, arms and ammunition, and finally made his escape. He went to Pennsylvania, where he died at the age of sixty-seven years. He was a farmer by occupation. Our subject's mother, *nee* Hannah J. Jackson, was of English extraction, and died in Melrose, Jackson County, at the age of thirty-two years. She was the daughter of General Andrew Jackson. They were the parents of two children, John E. and Frank O; the latter died at the age of two and a half years.

John E. Mattson, our subject, was reared and educated in Jackson County, where he now has an interest in 220 acres of land in section 16, where he now resides. Politically he is a Prohibitionist, and religiously a member of the Baptist Church. Socially he is a member of the Good Templars' Lodge, No. 222, at Melrose.

HENRY C. CALLENDER, of Irving, Jackson County, was born in Calhoun County, Michigan, August 23, 1848, the son of Dewey S. Callender, who was born in New York, December 26, 1800. He went to Calhoun County in 1836, and in 1864 came to Jackson County, where he died at

the age of eighty years. He was a farmer by occupation, and politically was a Republican. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject's mother, Clarissa (Parker) Callender, was born in Vermont, and died in Jackson County, this State. She was a daughter of Lemuel and Esther Parker, both natives of Vermont, and of English extraction. They subsequently went to Calhoun County, Michigan, where they both died. They were the parents of nine children, namely: Mary S., Delia E., John M., Jared D., Emily Z., Fanny C., Augusta A., Charles H. and Henry C. Three of these have died: Jared, Delia and Augusta.

Our subject, the youngest child, was reared and educated on a farm in Calhoun County, Michigan. In 1864 he came with his father to Jackson County, this State, where he now owns 300 acres in sections 28 and 33. He gives considerable attention to stock-raising in addition to general farming. Politically he is a Republican.

Mr. Callender was married April 26, 1874, to Ida E. Tiffany, a native of Illinois, who died February 16, 1875, in Jackson County, at the age of twenty years. Mr. Callender was again married April 29, 1876, to Inez A. Burrows, who was born in New York, August 21, 1854, the daughter of David and Betsy (Cargil) Burrows, natives of New York. They afterward came to Monroe County, Wisconsin, where they now reside. The father is a shoemaker by trade. Mr. and Mrs. Callender had two children, both of whom died when young—Dewey S. and David B.

ELEAZAR GAYLORD, a successful farmer of Jackson County, was born at Amherst, Massachusetts. In 1848 he moved to Medina County, Ohio, and in 1857 came to Jackson County, Wisconsin, locating in the town of Melrose, where he still resides, at the age of sixty-five years. On first coming to this State he invested his money in a saw-mill, and later bought a little property, to which he added until he now owns 600 acres, in company with his son, Elsworth A. They carry on general farming and stock-raising, but give especial attention to the raising of good stock. Their residence, which is built with all the modern improvements, is in section 20.

Mr. Gaylord was married June 26, 1849, to Edith Ward, who was born in Medina County, Ohio, June 23, 1828, the daughter of Rev. Jacob and Lucinda (Robinson) Ward. The father was a native of Connecticut, and the mother of Massachusetts, but after their marriage they went to Medina County, Ohio, where they resided until 1859, then removed to Melrose, Jackson County, where they remained till 1869. Both died in Melrose in 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord have had three children: Martha E., Martha J. and Elsworth A. The latter is a popular young man, has taken an active part in the Prohibition party, and is also a member of the Town Board. He is now engaged in running the egg business in addition to his other farm duties.

JONES TOMPKINS, of section 34, township 26, range 2 west, town of Eaton, Clark County, was born in Stillwater, Saratoga County, New York, on the Hudson river, twelve miles east of Saratoga Springs, June 2, 1826. His father, Elias Tompkins, a native of the same place, was a farmer by occupation, and a Jacksonian Democrat, politically. He was a son of Moses Tompkins, who was one of the men who helped to clear the ground where Saratoga Springs now are.

His employer was a Mr. Cadwell. Our subject's mother, also a native of New York, had twenty-two children, fourteen of whom reached maturity, and seven are still living. Our subject has one half-sister living, three full sisters and three half-brothers.

Jones Tompkins left home at the age of nineteen years, and first worked several years at ratting logs from different points to New York during the summers, and in the fall would buy and ship stock and grain to New York city. He came to La Crosse in the spring of 1859, and the next winter worked on bridges in Arkansas and Mississippi. In 1860 he prospected some, and then returned to Henry County, Illinois, where during the summer, he had charge of the cutting of a broom-corn field. In 1860 he went to Davenport, Iowa, and worked in the saw-mills of his brother-in-law, Edward Lindsay, and in the fall of 1862 came to this county, where he commenced work in the pineries. He next became manager of the timber land of S. F. Weston, who owned 28,000 acres in this county. In the spring of 1866 Mr. Tompkins settled on his present farm, which was then covered with timber. The county was at that time mostly tax-title land, and when he found a good forty-acre tract he would purchase, and he now owns 640 acres, where he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and also deals in real estate.

Mr. Tompkins was married January 7, 1850, to Martha E. Lindsay, a daughter of Robert D. Lindsay, whose ancestors have preserved the history of the family for hundreds of years, beginning with William de Lindsay, in 1116, who was a son of Baron Baldric de Lindsay, the Anglo-Norman, contemporary with the Conqueror, William, the Norman. Mr. and Mrs. Tompkins have had four children, only one of whom still survives, James E., who married Frances Raymond, and they have two children: Earl and Jones. Mr. Tompkins has been chairman of the Board of Supervisors, and also of the County Board three years. Politically he is a Democrat, but votes for the man rather than the party. Besides being a successful farmer and real-estate dealer, he is a breeder of registered Jersey cattle and Oxford-down sheep, and is supplying this community with this excellent stock as fast as he can raise them.

A. O. FINCH.—Among the enterprising business men of Merillon, Wisconsin, we find the name of A. O. Finch. He was born in Burlington, Wisconsin, August 3, 1856. His ancestors were New York people. His father, E. O. Finch, came West with a family of four children and located in Burlington. His education was obtained in New York and he was married at the early age of eighteen years. Although he came to Wisconsin without means he continued work at his trade, that of carpenter, which he had learned in New York, and provided a comfortable support for his family. His death occurred in Alabama in 1884.

When he was only thirteen years old the subject of this sketch began to work on a farm in Waukesha County and continued in the employ of one man for five years, working in the summer and attending school in the winter, thereby gaining a fair education in the district schools. The first summer he received $8 per month. He subsequently went to Hartland, where he engaged as a clerk in the mercantile business and served in that capacity three years. He afterward clerked two years in a general store in Juneau County, and for a time assumed management of the store. Then he spent one year on the Pacific coast. Mr. Finch came to Jackson County

in 1887, and for three years and a half was engaged as manager of a mercantile business. He then opened a store of his own in Merillon, has established a good trade and is doing a prosperous business.

November 18, 1885, he married Emma Henry of Necedah, Wisconsin. She was educated in the public schools of Juneau County. They have one child, Leighton.

ALFRED S. ARGYLE, superintendent of the business of the York Iron Company at Thorp, was born in Derbyshire, England, July 18, 1845, the son of John and Sarah (Sheldon) Argyle, both natives of England. They came to the United States in 1864, staying some time in Batavia, Illinois, where his mother died. His father shortly afterward settled in Columbia County, Wisconsin, and her father two years later, in 1866. They had seven children, of whom five survive: Alfred, John, Arthur, Annie and Eleanor.

The subject of this sketch came to the United States in the fall of 1864, six months after his parents' arrival. After remaining a few days in Chicago he came to Portage and Caledonia, Columbia County, Wisconsin, where he remained twenty years. Next he removed to Black River Falls, and still makes this place his home. While in Caledonia he was engaged in farming, and in Portage worked in the round-house of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. In 1886 he entered the employment of the York Iron Company as foreman of their yard, which position he held one year, and then for six months ran their blast engine; next superintended all their kilns throughout the country for one year, and then ran the same three months. He next came to Thorp, where he has since had charge of the yard and kilns, superintending the burning of the coal. He runs fourteen kilns, and turns out 43,000 bushels a month. Mr. Argyle does this work on contract, and employs about ten men.

He was married November 11, 1872, to Catharine Brisbois, a daughter of Gabriel Brisbois, of Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, deceased. They have four children: Alfred S., Fergus G., Sarah A. and Edith Blanche. Mr. Argyle is a member of the Modern Woodmen.

JOHN E. PETERSON, a prominent citizen of Black River Falls, succeeded Samuel D. Blake as Treasurer of Jackson County, January 1, 1877; his second term and fourth year in this office expired January 1, 1891, when he was succeeded by C. W. Van Gorden, a history of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. He has discharged the duties and obligations of this office with entire satisfaction to his constituency and to his own honor and credit; he also served as Sheriff of Jackson County in 1885–'86.

If the reader will go back with us to the pine-clad hills of Norway we will there find the birthplace of Mr. Peterson, the year he was born being 1847; he early became accustomed to the labors of agricultural life, and acquired an ordinarily good education. His father died when he was fourteen years of age, and his mother also died in her native land, although she lived until after John came to America; he and an older sister who now resides in Norway are all that remain of the family.

In 1869, when Mr. Peterson had reached his twenty-second year, he bade farewell to the scenes of his childhood and youth, and

sailed away to America, where he believed better fortunes were in store for him. On his arrival here he continued his journey to La Crosse, Wisconsin, where he secured a position with C. J. Lambert, a large lumber dealer in that place; for several years he passed the summer in La Crosse, and during the winter season he had charge of a logging camp. Later on he was employed to buy grain for the Green Bay & Winona Railroad, Mr. Lambert continuing his employer. When he decided to go into business on his own account he selected the town of Hixton as the scene of his operations, and it was not until the year 1884 that he removed to Black River Falls.

Our subject was united in marriage at Hixton to Miss Julia A. Rasmus, and five children have been born to them: Ella, Edmund, Ray, John W. and Eddie J.

Mr. Peterson is an energetic, industrious and prosperous citizen, and has won hosts of friends in his adopted country. For some time past he has made a specialty of breeding fast horses, and has several that have gained a reputation for more than ordinary speed: Joel L., a pacer, has a record of 2:22¾, and Minnie White Stone, a trotter, has made 2:27¼. A well-equipped livery barn in Black River Falls is owned by our subject.

LYMAN W. RODMAN, one of Clark County's successful farmers, resides on section 24, Pine Valley Township. He was born near Zanesville, Muskingum County, Ohio, October 28, 1828, son of Thomas Rodman of Vermont and Jane (Lenington) Rodman, a native of Ireland. He was reared in Ohio and there received a very meager education, as he had to work hard in the summer and could attend school only during the winter months. Before coming to Wisconsin Mr. Rodman worked on a farm in Illinois for a time. He was married, in December, 1850, near Terre Haute, Indiana, to Miss Deborah J. Fisher. In 1853 he came to Clark County, Wisconsin. Here he bought eighty acres of wild land which he has developed into a productive farm. Mr. Rodman has had an extensive experience in the lumber business, floating lumber rafts, etc., on the Black River, and when a young man he was an expert hunter. He has killed as many as 119 deer in one season in the vicinity where he now lives. While hunting bears he has had many narrow escapes, and can relate his thrilling experiences in a vivid and interesting manner. The last bear he killed was in the fall of 1889, within sight of his own home. During his life he has killed forty-eight bears. Mr. Rodman is a worthy and influential citizen. He has served the public as School Director for seven years, and was a member of the Town Board two years.

W. B. LYMAN, M. D., of Neillsville, is a member of the well-known firm of Esch & Lyman, and was born at Lansing, Iowa, in 1855. His father, Rev Timothy Lyman, a well-known Congregational clergyman, was pastor of a church at Lansing for many years. He was born in Connecticut, graduated at Amherst College, and came West when a young man. He was married at Fort Madison, Iowa, to Miss Valeria Van Reed Rinehart, a native of Pennsylvania, who died in 1857. Rev. Timothy Lyman was twice married after the death of his first wife. He is a brother of Dr. John V. R. Lyman, of Eau Claire.

The subject of this sketch began the study

of medicine at Fort Madison, Iowa, in 1877, his preceptor being Dr. Frank Roberts, of that city, and part of the time he was also Hospital Steward at the Iowa State penitentiary at Fort Madison. He graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1880, as did also his brother, Dr. John V. R. Lyman. Soon after his graduation Dr. Lyman located at Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he was for some time associated with Dr. C. H. Pinney of that place. In 1882 he removed to Eau Claire, Wisconsin, where he remained in practice until he came to Neillsville, in 1888.

Dr. Lyman was married in 1881 to Miss Bertha A. Terry, a native of the State of New York, but at the time of their marriage a resident of Cordova, Illinois. The Doctor and wife have two children: Walter and Irving. Dr. Lyman is a successful physician, and the firm of Esch & Lyman have an extensive and lucrative practice.

BENT PEDERSON, a wealthy agriculturist of Jackson County, has been one of the fortunate men who have had every effort crowned with success. He is a native of Sweden, born December 1, 1830, and grew to manhood in his native land. When he was twenty-three years of age, he determined to go to the New World and seek out the fortune that might be in store for him. So he bade farewell to his home and friends, and sailed away over the sea, to the "land of the free and the home of the brave." The first three years in this country were spent in Dane County, Wisconsin, and thence, in 1856, he came to Jackson County, and settled on 160 acres of raw land. The nearest trading point was Black River Falls, and the hardships and privations to which the early settlers were subject can scarcely be imagined in this day of railroads. Mr. Pederson has purchased, as his means would admit, additional acres, until he has altogether 440 acres, 200 of which he has converted into a fine, fertile farm; he has erected comfortable buildings after modern styles of architecture, and has one of the most attractive homes in the community. He is a self-made man, and too much praise can not be bestowed upon the perseverance and determination he has exhibited. When he came to America he could not speak a word of English, and the only capital he had was that with which he was endowed by nature, willing hands and a brave heart.

Politically he is identified with the Republican party. He has represented the people of his township in many of the offices within their gift, and has proved capable and efficient. He and his family are members of the Lutheran Church, and take a deep interest in all its movements.

Mr. Pederson was married November 19, 1861, to Anna Olsen, of Jackson County, Wisconsin. She was born in Norway, October 20, 1844. Fourteen children have been born of this union, eight of whom are living: Olaus, Albert, Sophia, Caroline, Tilla, Amelia, Benny A. and Myrtle. Albert married Miss Amelia Tarkelson, of Black River Falls, Wisconsin, and they have had born to them one child, Basil. The other children are unmarried.

MERVILLE MASON, one of the most worthy citizens of Pine Valley Township, Clark County, is a native of Scotland, born September 21, 1813. His father came to Massachusetts at an early day and spent the rest of his life in this country. Merville remained with his parents until he

was fifteen years old. His education was obtained chiefly through his own efforts. He attended the institute at Clinton, Oneida County, New York, and devoted fifteen years of his life to the profession of teaching. In 1863 Mr. Mason came to Clark County, Wisconsin, and bought 360 acres of land. Here he engaged in agricultural pursuits for many years. Since coming to this State he has also been engaged in civil engineering, teaching and in the lumber business.

In 1849 Mr. Mason married Maria Pixley, who was born in Massachusetts in 1823. She received her early education in her native State and graduated at Oberlin College, Ohio, in the class of 1847. She also taught school a number of years. During her life she was noted for her kindness and intelligence. Mrs. Mason was an active worker in the cause of anti-slavery, woman suffrage and prohibition, and was a conspicuous member of the W. C. T. U. Seven children were born to them, six of whom are living, namely: Alice, Mary, Milo, Irvin W., Martha, Walter and Bertha. All were thoroughly educated by their mother who gave them private instructions.

In his early life Mr. Mason was a strong anti-slavery man and bitterly fought the fugitive slave law. While living in Ohio he was instrumental in securing the liberty of many a slave. He was one of the agents of the "underground railroad" of Wisconsin. He relates the following incident: One night about twelve o'clock he was awakened to find a colored man and his family at the door. The poor run-away slave begged for help to make his escape into Canada, saying that the officers were in close pursuit of them. In the morning Mr. Mason went to a neighbor and told him the circumstances of this case. He, however, would render no assistance. Then Mr. Mason called upon another neighbor and found him more lenient than the Republican. This last neighbor remarked that "if the d——d slave had made his way this far he ought to be helped on" and gave $5 to aid in securing his passage to Canada.

Mr. Mason is now well advanced in years. Much of his time is spent in reading and in scientific research, in which he takes great pleasure.

AUGUSTUS C. VAUGHAN, a hardware merchant and one of the enterprising business men of Neillsville, is a native of the Empire State. He was born August 23, 1850, and is the third son of the eleven children of David and Ellen Vaughan. All are living except two. With a family of seven, David Vaughan came to Wisconsin in 1862 and located in La Crosse County, and was a member of the Assembly from La Crosse County. His father died in February, 1890. His death occurred when Augustus was twenty-three years old, and it became his duty to help provide for the large family. He received his education in the common schools of La Crosse County and learned the blacksmith trade at West Salem, following his trade until the time of his marriage. May 24, 1877, he wedded C. Delia Serviss. Her parents, natives of Canada, came to Wisconsin at an early date. William Gordon Serviss, her father, was an old soldier in the Thirtieth Wisconsin Regiment and served through the Rebellion, and is still living in this State. Mrs. Vaughan is well educated, and had taught school before her marriage.

Mr. Vaughan came to Clark County in 1883 and engaged in the hardware business with Charles Carter, at Neillsville. Liberal in his dealings and public-spirited in all beneficent causes, he has by close attention

to business and strict integrity won a large circle of friends and secured a trade which is rapidly increasing. Was Supervisor of the Third Ward three years ago and served on various committees. He is the vice-president and member of the board of directors of "The Neillsville Basket & Box Manufacturing Company," located in Neillsville. He, with other enterprising citizens, organized this new manufacturing company with a paid up capital of $15,000. R. Demhurst, president; H. N. Wither, Secretary; C. C. Sniteman, Treasurer.

HONORABLE JOHN R. STURDEVANT, of Neillsville, attorney and counsellor at law, is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Clark County, being a son of James W. Sturdevant, who settled in the town of Pine Valley, in June, 1854. James W. is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Warren County, in September, 1816, where he grew to manhood. In 1842 he emigrated with his family to Jefferson County, Iowa, and later to Lee County, same State. In 1854, as already stated, the family came to Clark County, and still reside on the farm on which they first settled, and which he purchased of the Government. He has been prominently identified with the development of his town, and is an honest, upright and worthy citizen. He was Town Treasurer when Clark County consisted of but one town, and was a member of the Board of County Commissioners for many years. His chief occupation in life has been farming, in which he has attained success. He has taken an important part in many improvements, and has built by contract about eight miles of turnpike, constituting a part of the main Black River road. Mr. Sturdevant has also attained considerable reputation as a successful bee-keeper, and has the honor of having brought into this county the first swarm of bees. On attaining to the years of manhood he was united in marriage to his present wife, Mary Ann French, who was born in Vermont, in August, 1817, but removed with her parents to the State of New Jersey, and thence to Warren County, Pennsylvania. Considering their somewhat advanced age, they are worthy representatives of the pioneer element of Clark County, that is now fast disappearing. They were the parents of six children, five sons and one daughter: the latter, named Nancy, died in childhood. There are three surviving sons: the eldest, Robert S., is a lawyer by profession, and now occupies the position of Circuit Judge, and resides at Dayton, Columbia County, Washington. He is a member of the late constitutional convention of that State. James F. lives at the old homestead in Pine Valley. David Marshall, a deceased brother, died a number of years ago in Pine Valley, leaving a family. He was an energetic and successful business man, and a worthy citizen. Gilderoy, the other deceased brother, died in early manhood.

John R. Sturdevant, the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm, and educated in the public schools. He was about nine years of age when he came with his father's family to Clark County. He served in the war of the Rebellion as a member of Company I, Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, enlisting in 1863, and serving until the close of the war. He was mustered out October 9, 1865. He served with his regiment in several important battles and campaigns. He took part in Banks' unfortunate Red River campaign, serving in A. J. Smith's division, which covered Bank's retreat. He was with his regiment at Mem-

phis, Guntown, Spanish Fort, Fort Blakesley, Mobile and at Nashville, under the brave General Thomas. After returning from the army, he attended school for a time, and then studied law with his brother, R. F. Sturdevant. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Clark County in 1873, and three times re-elected to that position. Near the expiration of his fourth term, or eight years, as Prosecuting Attorney, he was elected to the office of County Judge, a position he occupied eight years, retiring from that office January 1, 1890, and is now engaged in general practice.

Judge Sturdevant was married to Miss Mary E. Johnson, a native of Iowa, and they have one son, Claude R., now a student of law in his father's office. In his political views Judge Sturdevant is a Republican. He is a lawyer of acknowledged ability, and a progressive, enterprising citizen.

LEVI ARCHER, deceased, was born in Ontario County, New York, in 1835. He located in Clark County, Wisconsin, in 1855, becoming one of the pioneers of the State. In early life he learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed in Indiana for some time prior to his coming to Wisconsin. He worked at his trade awhile in this State, but up to the time of his death he was president of Clark County Bank.

He was married January 19, 1858, and to him and his wife one son was born. This son, Frank, is now twenty-two years of age and is a clerk in a Neillsville bank. Mr. Archer died in 1889, leaving a large farm in section 35, Pine Valley Township, to his widow and son. They occupy this place, and Mr. Archer's mother, a lady well advanced in years, makes her home with them. Mrs. Rosisla R. Archer is a kind and intelligent lady and is surrounded by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

CHARLES T. HASKIN has been identified with the agricultural and lumber interests of Clark County since 1871. He is a native of Chautauqua County, New York, born February 21, 1841, and is a son of William and Aurilla (Vosburgh) Haskin, also natives of the Empire State. The parents emigrated to Wisconsin in 1847, and settled in Waukesha County, at the town of Waukesha, where they resided until 1857; thence they removed to Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, where the father passed the remainder of his days; the mother is still living, at the age of seventy-six years. Mr. Haskins died in 1883, aged seventy-one years. He was a carpenter by trade, but in the later years of his life devoted his time to farming. The family consisted of five children: Horace, Elizabeth, William E., Charles T. and Frank H.

Charles T., the subject of this notice, was a young child when his parents brought him to the wilds of the frontier, and there he grew to manhood, surrounded by all the vicissitudes and privations of pioneer life. He received his first lessons in the primitive log school-house, and during the vacations assisted his father in the work at home. When he was sixteen years old he went with his parents to Fond du Lac County, and there he began farming on his own account. He remained there until 1871, and then came to Clark County, and purchased eighty acres of timber land which he has since made his home. As his means would admit he has invested in land until he now owns 280 acres, situated on sections 11 and 12, Beaver Township and section 31, Green Grove Township.

Fifty acres of this land have been converted from the wild state in which nature left them, to one of advanced cultivation. To accomplish this has been an undertaking of no small magnitude. It should be remembered, too, that Mr. Haskin has been unaided by any financial assistance in his business, and that all his success is due to his own merit.

In 1864, December 15, this worthy gentleman was united in marriage to Miss Mary R. Woodworth, of Fond du Lac County. She was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 17, 1846, and is a daughter of Harvey and Emaline (Brush) Woodworth, natives of the State of New York. They removed to Wisconsin in 1844, and located in Milwaukee; thence they went to Fond du Lac County, and about the year 1874 they moved to Nebraska, where they are now making their home.

Mr. and Mrs. Haskin have had born to them five children: Laura, deceased; Rosa, William, John and Charles T.

ANDREW HEATH, a farmer of Fremont Township, Clark County, Wisconsin, was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, December 9, 1833, the eldest son of a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters. His father was a Vermont farmer of the hardy and sturdy class, and settled in St. Lawrence County, in wilderness times. Andrew's mother, whose maiden name was Rebecca Seaver, was one of eleven children, two sons and nine daughters. Both families were of English extraction, and trace their ancestry through a number of generations. Jehiel Heath, the father, was a man of sturdy traits of character. Of the sons, Henry and Martin answered the call of their country at the breaking out of the Rebellion and entered the service, Henry enlisting in Company J, Eighth New York Cavalry, and Martin in Company G, One Hundred and Sixth New York Infantry. Henry was wounded and died from the effects of his injuries September 12, 1862, while Martin served out the time of his enlistment and now lives in Wood County, this State. Horace, the other living son, and the remaning one of the living sisters (Mrs. Sarah Rollins) live near the home of the subject of this sketch in the township of Fremont. Their parents came West in 1867, settling in the township of Grant, but later took up a homestead in what was then the township of Lynn, a portion of which has since been erected into the township of Fremont. Jehiel Heath died in 1876, a long sufferer from chronic diarrhea; but his wife is still living and in the enjoyment of fair health. Their eldest daughter lived to womanhood, married Philander Chase, reared four children and died in 1862, five years before her parents came West.

October 1, 1863, Mr. Andrew Heath married Miss Paulina Kennedy, who was born in Essex County, New York, in 1839, and she was one of a family of five sons and six daughters: the early progenitors of her father came from Ireland. Her grandfather was a Protestant and an early pioneer of Essex County. Mrs. Heath's eldest brother, in 1863, during the late civil war, enlisted, was shot through the lungs by a rebel bullet, returned home and lived twelve years, though never robust in health. Mrs. Heath and her sister Ellen were teachers in New York State, in their younger days, at a time when "boarding around" was the custom for teachers. Mrs. Heath taught nine terms in Essex County, and continued in the profession for eight years after coming to Clark County. Here she was the first to teach public school in the town of Fremont, using a room in her

own house the first winter, as the schoolhouse was not built until the spring following. She was a member of the Baptist Church at Jay, Essex County, New York, and also of the choir there. Her mother's family came from a long line of English ancestry by the name of Parish, and they first settled at Plattsburg, New York. At the time of the battle of Plattsburg her mother was four years of age, and to the day of her death bore a distinct remembrance of many incidents on that memorable day. On her father's side her ancestry were long-lived. Her father lived to the age of eighty years, and two of his brothers passed the ninetieth mile-post. All through Mr. Heath's life in Clark County he has taken an active interest in local and county affairs, as Town Clerk, Supervisor, etc. He has three daughters, namely: Effie, born June 26, 1865, and now the wife of Henry Davis; Lessie, the second daughter, was born September 11, 1868; and Allie, the youngest, December 2, 1873. The last two were married on the twenty-seventh anniversary of the marriage of their parents, October 1, 1890; the former to Sherwin Davis and the latter to Adelbert Lovell. Effie and Lessie both commenced teaching school at about the age of sixteen years and are following the profession at the present time.

JOSEPH GIBSON, a farmer and stock-raiser of section 16, Hixton, was born in Kingsey, Quebec, Canada, April 30, 1848, the son of Alexander and Margaret (Brown) Gibson. The former, a native of Tyrone, Ireland, came to Canada when eight years of age; the latter died when our subject was ten years of age. They were the parents of eleven children, seven of whom are still living, viz.: James, Elizabeth, William, Robert, Joseph, Emma and Alvira.

The subject of this sketch left home April 30, 1858, when ten years of age, and two weeks later reached La Crosse, in company with another lad, they having run away from home. He did chores for board for Phineas Hurd, who was murdered by the Indians the following summer in Minnesota, where he had gone to take up land. Mr. Gibson then lived with a Mr. Baker in La Crosse four years, and during all that time received fifty cents, the only money he had ever received in this country. He then learned the butcher's trade, but only followed it eight months, after which he worked in a saw-mill. Soon after this he began working in the woods in the winter and driving logs in the summer. He was a noted log-rider, for which he received good wages. He was specially adapted to breaking jams on river banks, and when nineteen years old began running for Bright & Withee, and was their foreman two years. They subsequently took him as a partner on contracts. In 1871 he began logging for himself, in which he has ever since continued. Mr. Gibson settled on his present farm in April, 1872, which was at that time covered with timber, with no one but Indians for neighbors. Mrs. Gibson saw but two white women in three months, and taught several Indian women how to make clothing. When Mr. Gibson came to this county there was not a tree cut, and he first lived in a tent in the thick forest. He has been wonderfully successful, having begun a penniless boy, and now owns 480 acres in one tract and also another tract of 320 acres. At one time he had 3,000 acres in Taylor County, Wisconsin. He is running two camps this winter, and has put in as high as 12,000,000 feet in one season. He lumbered six winters in copartnership on the land of Hon. W. T. Price.

Mr. Gibson was married July 8, 1869, to Matilda C., daughter of Henry and Mary (Armstrong) Sperbeck. The former is deceased, and the latter now lives with her daughter, at the age of seventy-nine years. She is a native of New York State, near Albany. Mrs. Gibson was born in Lorain County, Ohio, September 28, 1849. Her parents had six children, five of whom are still living: James, John, Wallace, Johanna and Matilda. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson have two children: Lew, born May 18, 1872, and Blanch E., June 8, 1875. Mr. Gibson has held the office of Assessor two years, was chairman six years, and was a member of the State Board of Commissioners that built the State road passing his farm. He also served in the late war, in Company G, Twelfth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; and was in the siege of Savannah, and was with Sherman in his march to the sea. He became sick, but refused to go to the hospital; he was but fifteen years of age when he enlisted. His companion, with whom he ran away from Canada, was also a soldier, but in the Sixth Wisconsin, and was killed at the battle of the Wilderness. Mr. Gibson is a member of the Masonic order, being a Sir Knight, and is also a member of the G. A. R.; and religiously his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically Mr. Gibson is a Republican.

BERNARD J. BROWN, of section 9, township 28, range 3 west, town of Withee, and also a pioneer of the town, was born near Rutland, Vermont, October 16, 1841, a son of Peris Brown, a native of the same place, and now of Augusta, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin. He emigrated to McHenry County, Illinois, in 1842, settling in Coral Township, five miles west of Huntley Grove. In 1856 they removed to Black River Falls, this State, where the father engaged in the hardware business until 1871, when they removed to Augusta, where they now reside. Our subject's mother was formerly Achsah Parks, a native of Vermont. The parents had seven children, namely: Helen, now Mrs. Harrison Marshall, of Neillsville; Edna, now Mrs. Peter Gwin, of Loyal, this county; Bernard, our subject; Benjamin F., of Minneapolis; Emeline, now Mrs. A. S. Eaton, of St. Paul; Mary, who married C. F. Stone, of West Superior, Wisconsin; and Edward P., of West Superior also.

The subject of this sketch received his education in Huntley and Black River Falls, where he also followed carpentering. He enlisted in the late war, in Company G, Fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, serving nine months. He was in the battles of Hatcher's Run, February 6, 1865; Petersburg, Virginia, March 25, 1865; Petersburg again, April 2, 1865; Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865, and many others. He came out without having received a wound, and after the war returned to Black River Falls, where he resumed his trade. In the fall of 1871 he came to this county and took a homestead of 160 acres, his present home, and in January, 1872, brought his family to this place. He built a round-log cabin, with shake roof, which he occupied several years, or until he erected a hewed-log house, where he lived until 1883. He then built his present large frame residence, 20 x 30 feet, with additions 12 x 18 feet, and one and a half stories high, with a cellar under the latter part. He owns 120 acres of land, of which forty acres are cleared. Mr. Brown was the first Postmaster of Winnieoka, having been appointed in 1874. The postoffice was at his house, and was also the first postoffice west of Long-

wood. He also added a stock of general merchandise to this office, and traded with the settlers and Indians. The wild animals were numerous, and Mr. Brown established a deer lick, where he killed many animals, which afforded him plenty of venison. He once shot a deer from the window of a neighbor's house, while sitting in a rocking-chair, and often shot them through the cracks of his barn.

He has been a member of the Town Board two terms, School Clerk several years, and Town Treasurer one year. He is a member of the G. A. R., and was Commander one year of Asbra Welcome Post, No. 163, of Thorp. Mrs. Brown is a member of the W. R. C. Of Mr. Brown's early experiences in this county, one is especially worthy of mention: There were no roads here except logging roads, and those were cut through by settlers. He started to Greenwood with his mule team for supplies, and upon reaching Black River found it very high, with a jam of logs across the ford. He left the wagon and harness, went up the river a short distance, and after much hard work succeeded in pushing one mule into the river. He jumped upon his back, the other mule following, and in this way swam across. He secured his supplies, carried them across on the jam, and swam the mules across to this side.

Mr. Brown was married in Buffalo, New York, November 15, 1865, to Arvilla, daughter of Elijah and Judith Folsom. The parents had four children, three of whom still survive: Dexter, of Erie County, New York; Jeanette, now Mrs. A. Le Claire, of Black River Falls, Wisconsin; and Rosett, now Mrs. T. W. Letson, of Buffalo, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have three children: Nettie A., born May 25, 1868; Roy B., April 18, 1873; and Winnie E., October 13, 1877. Nettie married Irvin A. Jackson, of Eau Claire County, and they have one child named Vilas H., and born July 18, 1890.

WILLIAM RESEBURG, chairman of the Town Board, and a resident of section 15, town 28, range 3 west (Withee Township), was born in the Province of Pommern, Prussia, August 9, 1845, the son of Ludwig and Caroline (Berg) Reseburg, both natives of Prussia, and now of Sheboygan County, Wisconsin. The father brought his family to the United States in 1856, settling in the town of Schleswig, Manitowoc County, Wisconsin, which was then covered with timber, and they were also among wild animals and Indians. They were poor, and all had to work hard. They were the parents of nine children: William, Charles, Caroline, Otto, Bertha, Louis, Julius, Annie and Minnie (twins).

The subject of this sketch received but six months' schooling in the English language, the rest having been obtained by hard study, and he now has a fair English education. He remained in Manitowoc County until twenty years of age, when he traveled through the States of Iowa and Nebraska, spending ten months in Independence, Iowa. He then went to Menominee, Michigan, and worked in a saw-mill during the summer and in the pineries in winters for three years. He then returned to this State and bought a homestead, which he farmed two years. In the spring of 1879 he came to this county, settling on his present farm, which was then covered with timber. He owns 200 acres of land, and thirty-eight is cleared. He has worked hard on this place, and for five years

lived in a log cabin, after which he built his present house.

Mr. Reseburg was married August 17, 1879, to Albertine Thiel, daughter of William Thiel, of Manitowoc County, Wisconsin. Of their three children, two still survive, namely: William, born April 3, 1883, and Anna, born June 14, 1887. Mr. Reseburg was the first chairman of the Town Board in this township, which office he filled six years.

ROBERT SCHOFIELD, a prominent farmer, stock-raiser and lumberman of section 3, township 26, range 2, Eaton Township, Clark County, was born in Dryden Township, Tompkins County, New York, February 2, 1836, the son of Baxter J. Schofield, deceased, a native of Connecticut. The latter was a son of Baxter J., Sr., who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Our subject's mother, *nee* Charlotte English, was a native of Dryden, Tompkins County, New York, and a daughter of Hezekiah Tompkins, also a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and of English ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Schofield had ten children, five of whom still survive: Joel, Hezekiah, Robert, Keziah J. and Charlotte.

The subject of this sketch remained with his parents until he was thirteen years of age, when he left home and commenced to do for himself. He worked in saw-mills at various points in New York State, and afterward went to Paw Paw, Van Buren County, Michigan, in 1852, where he also worked in the saw-mills. In 1853 he came to Two Rivers, Manitowoc County, Wisconsin, where he was sawyer in Harvey & Smoke's mills for some time. In 1855 he came to this county, and worked in the woods in the Black River, where he rafted and sawed logs. In 1863 he engaged in business for himself, and now owns 400 acres of land, of which 150 acres are improved. His barn is 56 x 110 feet, and 26 x 22 feet posts, and from the ground to the comb is fifty-four feet. His house is one of the finest in the county.

Mr. Schofield was married in 1870 to Almeria Burt, a daughter of Renel Burt, deceased. They have three children: Grace, Hugh and Almeria. Mr. Schofield is a member of the I. O. O. F., subordinate encampment, and in his political views is a Republican. Mrs. Schofield is a Baptist religiously, and is an accomplished teacher of vocal music. Mr. Schofield owns and occupies one of the best equipped dwelling-houses in the county, which contains all the modern conveniences

DAVID H. WILLIAMS was born in England in 1846, son of Ethan and Mary Williams. His parents both lived to be seventy years old, and died in England. He came to America in the fall of 1865, and located in Albany, Green County, Wisconsin, where he remained about nine years. Like many others who sought a home in our free America, Mr. Williams came here without money and was dependent upon his own exertions for a livelihood. He began work at $20 per month, and in the woods earned $40 a month. For several years he spent the winters in the woods, and the summers at farm work. While in Green County he was maried, in 1876, to Elizabeth Loyd, who is seven years his junior. She is also a native of England, was brought to this country when four years old, and received her education in Green County, Wisconsin. One child has been born to them, which at this writing is four years old.

Mr. Williams landed in Clark County with his wife and with a capital of only $16. He worked faithfully, and about thirteen years ago bought the farm upon which he now resides. It consists of 200 acres, and is located two miles from Neillsville, in section 22, Pine Valley Township. He is one of the many who have come to this country without means, and by their own industry have possessed themselves with comfortable homes and have risen to positions of wealth and influence. His farm is a valuable one, and is well stocked with cattle, sheep, etc. While Mr. Williams is a Republican, he believes in voting for the man rather than the party.

C. H. EBBE, Superintendent of the County Farm of Clark County, was born in Denmark, August 4, 1837, and is a son of Hans and Boddel (Hansen) Ebbe, also natives of Denmark. The father was a farmer by occupation; he died in 1847, and the mother was called to her eternal rest in 1883. They were the parents of ten children: Robert, John, Hans, Louis, John, C. H., our subject, Nelley, Hannah, Anna, and an infant, deceased. The three eldest sons served in the Danish army, and Louis and C. H. served the King of Denmark, Frederick the VII, as body guards.

Mr. Ebbe was raised in his native land, and there received the substantial education which that Government furnishes to all her subjects. It was not until 1863 that he bade farewell to the scenes of his childhood, and set sail for America. After landing he came at once to Jefferson County, Wisconsin, and secured work on a farm by the month; at the end of the first year he removed to Dane County, Wisconsin, and there worked a farm on the shares for two years. By that time he had saved some money which he decided to invest in real estate; he went to Wood County, Wisconsin, and purchased forty acres of forest, which he cleared and placed under cultivation. For seventeen years he has had interests in the logging of the lumber regions for which Wisconsin is noted.

In 1880 he came to Clark County, and bought forty acres on section 27, York Township, which he cleared up and improved with substantial buildings. In 1886 he had the honor to be elected by the County Board of Supervisors, Superintendent of the County Poor Farm; he has been faithful to the trust reposed in him and has shown much ability in his management of the same. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party, and is a strong adherent to its principles. He is a member of Lodge No. 198, I. O. O. F., of Neillsville.

Mr. Ebbe was married June 25, 1862, to Miss Mary Larson, a native of Denmark, who died December 1, 1863; one child was born of this union, Mary. Mr. Ebbe was again married March 1, 1864, to Mary Sorenson, also of Danish birth, the date being November 11, 1835; she is a daughter of Sorenson and Anna (Peterson) Nelson, natives of Denmark. The apparent contradiction in the names of these persons is explained by a custom peculiar to Denmark.

Mr. and Mrs. Ebbe had born to them two sons: Hans died at the age of eighteen years, and John is a farmer of York Township; he was united in marriage in 1890 to Miss Mildred Steinfeldt.

HIRAM PALMER was born in Lewis County, New York, May 25, 1833, son of Harvey and Emeline Palmer, both now deceased. They came to Wisconsin in

1856 with a family of six children, four of whom are still living. The subject of this sketch, in the year 1851, when only eighteen years old, came to Clark County, this State, and began life as a teamster, drawing logs. His education was obtained in the common schools of New York. For many years after coming to Wisconsin he made logging his especial business, the first year clearing $1,100. Previous to that year he had failed in an enterprise, but was afterward able to pay up every cent of his indebtedness and be even with the world again. As the result of his own industry and economy he is now the owner of a nice little farm of eighty acres, located on section 16, Pine Valley Township.

In 1860 Mr. Palmer was married to a Miss Tucker, who was born August 6, 1833. Her father and mother both died in the State of New York. Of the three children that have blessed this union, two were educated in the public schools, and one died in infancy. The oldest son, Weston Palmer, was married to Miss Katie Malston, and is now a resident of Neillsville. The daughter, Jessie, is married to B. A. Scott, of Duluth, Wisconsin. Mr. Palmer is now chairman of the Board, which position he has continuously held for fifteen years. He has been Sheriff of Clark County one term. Politically he is a Democrat.

JACOB ASTOR JOHNSON, one of the most respected citizens of Melrose, was born in Otego, New York, a son of Jacob and Betsey (Davidson) Johnson, who were natives of Berkshire County, Massachusetts. His paternal grandfather, Barachiah Johnson, was also a native of the same county. His maternal grandparents were Richard and Elizabeth (Beach) Davidson, the former a native of Hartford County, Connecticut, and the latter of New York. The two grandfathers were in the Revolutionary war. Our subject has four brothers and three sisters, namely: John J., William L., Delevan, Barachiah, Lydia, wife of Amon Taylor, of New York; Olinda, wife of Henry Richards, of New York; Betsey, wife of John Taylor, of New York.

Mr. Johnson spent most of his early life in his native State. Four years and a half he lived in Massachusetts, and while there reached his majority, and there cast his first vote, it being for General William Henry Harrison, the ninth President of the United States.

In 1857 he came to Wisconsin, locating in Melrose Township, Jackson County, where he engaged in the lumber business. He built the first saw-mill of any consequence in Melrose Township, in which he afterward took an interest. Three years afterward the mill was destroyed by fire. Mr. Johnson had devoted his spare hours to the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. His fellow-citizens, recognizing his efficiency, elected him District Attorney in 1862, and at the ensuing election in 1864 he was re-elected to the same office. When he first came to this county few improvements had been made, and it possessed no railroad advantages. He has taken an active interest in the politics of the county; has been chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Melrose Township, and ex-officio member of the County Board, and for one year chairman of the County Board of Supervisors.

He is temperate in all things, and on the question of temperance he is radical; and to these views and his firm convictions the village of Melrose owes much of its sobriety and prosperity. Away back in 1852, in the early organization of the Good Templars, he connected himself with that order, and was a

delegate from Fly Creek Lodge, Otsego County, New York, to the first grand lodge meeting ever held, which convened at Ithaca, New York, when a new and complete ritual of the order was made. He volunteered to take the first initiatory service for the purpose of demonstrating the workings of the new ritual. In 1865 he organized Melrose Lodge, No. 222, I. O. G. T., which has now over fifty members, including himself and family. In 1867 he was elected Grand Councilor of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, when he began lecturing in the interest of temperance, and organizing lodges in different counties in the State. He has organized between 150 and 200 lodges, and by his eloquence and earnestness induced thousands to connect themselves with this great temperance order, which has saved hundreds from filling drunkards' graves. Many happy homes, filled with the comforts of life, can be traced back to the influences of this benevolent organization. Three attempts have been made in Melrose to carry on a liquor trade in connection with other lines of business, but meetings were held by the good citizens, Mr. Johnson being a leading spirit in such meetings. Resolutions would be passed boycotting the merchant, and he would, like the Arab, fold up his tent and silently steal away. So the township of Melrose has never been cursed by the sale of liquor.

May 3, 1846, Mr. Johnson married Miss Matilda Herkimer, daughter of Henry G. and Silvia (Martin) Herkimer, who was born in Herkimer County, New York, which was named after Mrs. Johnson's great-grandfather, who was a member of the Safety Committee in the time of the Revolutionary war. Mr. Johnson has had the following named children: Orinda S., now the wife of Sidney R. Davis, of Clark County; Mary B., wife of Lewis B. Marsh, of the same county; the youngest, Carroll B., a thoroughgoing young business man now filling the responsible position of bookkeeper in the First National Bank at Stevens' Point, Wisconsin.

Mr. Johnson was for many years a Republican, and was closely identified with the formation of that party. He is now a strong Prohibitionist, or third-party man. During his long residence in the county he has ever sustained a reputation for integrity and good citizenship, and his voice has always been heard advocating principles of morality and temperance. The world is better by having such men living in it.

NELSON MARSH, a farmer residing on section 11, Grant Township, Clark County, was born in Middletown, Pennsylvania, August 14, 1828. His father, a native of New York State, died in February, 1853. Nelson was reared in Middletown, where he received the benefits of a fair education. He worked with his father in the cooper and shoe shops until 1853, the time of his father's death.

December 15, 1851, Mr. Marsh wedded Amanda R. Taylor, who was born September 1, 1831. To them seven children have been born, six of whom are living, namely: Joseph, Lewis, Malvina, Sylvester L., Alva and Spencer M. His children have all been well educated and are all filling honorable positions in life. Mr. Marsh has always favored the public-school system, and stands to-day a champion for the Bennett law, believing it should be sustained by the people.

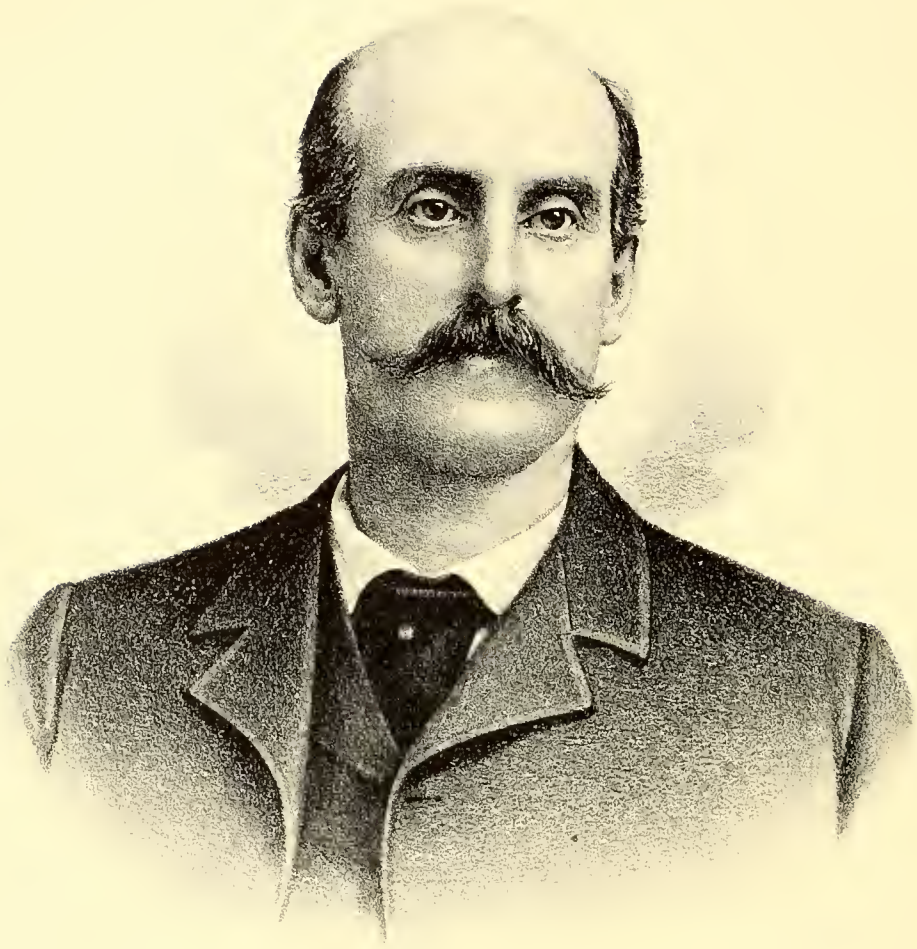
The subject of our sketch has been a resident of Wisconsin since he was twenty-nine years old. During the war he had an inclination to enter the service of his country, but was prevented from doing so. He was

drafted into the service, however, and immediately joined the army, being placed in Company C, Third Wisconsin Infantry. Three weeks after the war was over he was taken sick and sent to different hospitals, where he remained three months and a half. He received his discharge August 3, 1865. When he first came to Wisconsin he bought eighty acres of land near Maple Works, which he still owns. Since that time Mr. Marrh has been variously employed, and has served the public in a number of ways. He has been Town Clerk two years, Supervisor two years, and Magistrate thirty years. He has been Postmaster of Maple Works for many years, and at this writing still holds that office. He has also had many years' experience in the hotel business in Maple Works. Politically he is a Republican.

OTTA F. WALTERS, another one of the thrifty farmers of Clark County, resides in section 33, Grant Township. He was born in Saxony, Germany, September 30, 1845, and came to Washington County, Wisconsin, with his parents when he was nine years old. His father had a family of six children, four sons and two daughters. The youngest child is deceased, and the parents also died, in Washington County. Mr. Walters' father was a very industrious man. After he came here he cleared eighty acres of land, and when he died he left a fine farm of 100 acres.

The subject of our sketch remained with his parents until he was twenty-four years old. December 23, 1872, he was united in marriage with Augusta Schoenzarth, also a native of Germany. They have seven children, namely: Hulda, Albert, Ida, Melvina, Otta, Selma and Paulina. Five of them are attending the public schools. Previous to his marriage, in 1868, Mr. Walters bought his present farm, sixty-five acres of which he has cleared, there being 200 acres in all. At the time of purchase it was covered with heavy timber, and there were no roads near. He at once went to work to clear the land and helped to build the roads, and soon the place began to assume a different appearance. Four years ago he built a nice barn with a basement under it. Like many of the pioneer settlers of this district, Mr. Walters spent much of his time in the lumber camps during the winter. In speaking of his early experience here, he says that the first cow he bought he was unable to pay for, so he borrowed the money of three different persons and made the payment. He is a member of the Town Board, is Assessor, and for several years has been District Clerk of Schools. He was elected to the latter office the first year after he came here, and has held it ever since. Mr. Walters sold the first reaper that was sold in the county. He is now acting as agent for the Concordia Fire Insurance Company of Milwaukee.

FREDERICK BÜKER, of section 19, Warner Township, Clark County, was born in Holzhausen, Prussia, September 13, 1840, the son of Hermann Büker (deceased), also a native of Germany. The latter brought his family to the United States in the spring of 1847, settling in Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, and at that time there were but two stores in the village of that name. They could find no shelter, but made booths of brush until they could build a cabin. They settled in the wilderness ten miles northwest of Sheboygan, in what is now the town of Herman. Wild animals and Indians were



Yours Truly J. B. Miller

numerous, but the latter were not troublesome, and often traded with the family. They were the parents of eleven children, five of whom still survive: Frederick, Emelia, Conrad, Henry and Mary; but the last three are Mrs. Büker's children by a subsequent marriage.

The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and received a limited education in the public schools of his native country. He was a soldier in the late war, in Company C, Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, serving three years. He was in the battle of Saline Bottom, where, with nine others, he stood and fought until the nine were killed and wounded, leaving him alone. The Rebels had six men to one Union man, but the latter came out victorious. He was also in many other engagements, and at the surrender of Mobile, where 263 guns were taken from the Rebels in one day. He came out without a scratch, except as a ball grazed his right ear and burned it, but had several holes shot through his clothing. Mr. Büker's company was composed mostly of Germans, and some of them could neither read nor write English, and he wrote many letters for them to their friends at home.

After the war Mr. Büker resumed farming in Sheboygan County, which he continued until the fall of 1873, when he came to this county, settling in Warner Township, which has since been his home. It was then a dense woods, but he cleared thirty-five acres on section 24, range 3 west. In 1875 he settled on his present farm of 400 acres, 110 of which he has since cleared. Mr. Büker has been Assessor of his town four years; Chairman of the Town Board three years, and in both of these offices did excellent work for the people.

He was married December 22, 1865, to Charlotte Sharper, and they have had seven children, five of whom are now living, viz.: Fred W., Edwin H., Amelia, George and Bertha, all of whom are at home. The family are members of the German Reformed (Immanuel) Church. Politically Mr. Büker is a Republican, and socially a member of the A. O. U. W., Sons of Hermann, and also Select Knights.

JEROME B. MILLER, the moving spirit of the village of Alma Center, Jackson County, was born August 12, 1846, in Sherman, Chautauqua County, New York, and is a son of William and Rachel (Heath) Miller. His ancestors, as far as records show, were natives of New York State, his father having been born there February 11, 1811, and in 1855 moved to Illinois, and from there in 1865 to Wisconsin, settling in Alma Center, where he died July 1, 1889, and is there buried. The mother is still living, spending much of her time with our subject at his home in Alma Center. M. G. F. Joel Heath left New York, coming to Wisconsin in the '50s, and was one of the old pioneers, that part of the State being sparsely settled at that time.

Mr. Miller was educated at the Union high school at Marengo, Illinois. At the age of seventeen he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-first Illinois Infantry, and served until November, 1864, when he was honorably discharged. In December, 1864, he went to the oil regions of Pennsylvania and struck for oil. He was there when the crash came, and sold out for $4,000 what he had once refused to sell for $40,000! While there he met Miss Ella Gildersleeve, whom he married May 23, 1873. She is a daughter of Ezra and Mary Gildersleeve, of Mercer County, Pennsylvania. They have had two children, Roy and Olive.

In 1873 he came to Wisconsin, settling in Alma Center, engaging in the hardware business, which he continued alone until 1879, when he took into partnership his brother, E. A. Miller, and the firm until 1887 was J. B. Miller & Bro., when it was incorporated under the laws of Wisconsin as the Miller Hardware and Lumber Company, with a paid up capital of $30,000, and having two places of business, located at Alma Center and Hixton. The Alma Center house is in charge of J. B., and the Hixton house is watched over by E. A. These two brothers own the entire block of the corporation. In addition to the large sales of hardware, lumber, lime, cement, etc., they do a banking business at both places. They own a farm in Northfield, which is at present cultivated by tenants; also several hundred acres of timber land in Clark County.

Mr. Miller has four brothers and four sisters, namely: Addie M., widow of H. M. Briggs, living in McKean County, Pennsylvania; J. S.; Ann, wife of Oscar Heath, of Midway, Wisconsin; Amy M., wife of Joseph Metcalf, ex-Sheriff of Jackson County; Helen A., wife of Calvin Niles, of Merrillon, Wisconsin; A. E., M. J. and Edwin A. The family is remarkable for longevity. Until the death of his father there was an unbroken household. The oldest brother is now fifty-five years of age, and the youngest has just passed the thirtieth mile-post of life. Mr. Miller for a long time was the only man engaged in mercantile business in Alma Center; but by his energy and persistency the village has increased until it is now a prosperous town of several hundred inhabitants, surrounded by a prosperous and thrifty farming community. He is a public-spirited citizen, and is ready to aid any cause that will benefit Alma Center.

He is a member of the I. O. O. F., F. & A. M., and P. C. Judkins Post, G. A. R., No. 87, in which he takes a lively interest. In politics he is a stanch Republican, and says he sells nails for less than the Democrats claim is the tariff on them.

MICHAEL McCAFFERY, of section 31, Thorp Township, Clark County, was born in Cedarburgh, Ozaukee County, Wisconsin, September 6, 1849, the son of Philip and Mary (Hickey) McCaffery, the former a native of County Westmeath, and the latter of County Carlow, Ireland. They had nine children, six of whom are now living, viz.: Michael, James, Bernard, Joseph, Julia and John. One daughter, Catharine, died at the age of thirteen years, and a son, Eugene, died at the age of fourteen years. The father was brought to the United States by his parents when twelve years old, and first lived six years in Fall River, Connecticut, and then came to Cedarburgh, Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming three miles north of that city. He now resides in Green Bay, this State.

The subject of this sketch came with his parents to Brown County, Wisconsin, in 1855, settling on a farm, where he received a limited education. His father then went to the war, and he had the principal care of the family in his absence. In the spring of 1871 he went to Chicago, and the following fall came to this county, where he took care of a logging camp during the summers, and worked as a wood-butcher in the winters. In the fall of 1873 he came to his present farm of 160 acres, eighty-two of which is cleared, and forty of which lies on section 16, this township. Mr. McCaffery worked three years for the railroads, in estimating timber on the lands granted to the

companies. He has also been engaged in logging several winters. Mr. McCaffery has been Town Treasurer two years, Assessor for the past five years, School Director six years, and is now a member of the Odd Fellows and Masonic fraternities.

Mr. McCaffery was married April 2, 1883, to Anna, daughter of William Jerard, of this township, and they have three children: Hazel, Philip and Jeannette.

WILLIAM JERARD, of section 23 Thorp Township, Clark County, was born in Hammond Township, Jefferson County, New York, March 22, 1834, the son of William and Phœbe (Vincent) Jerard, both deceased, the former a native of Devonshire, England, and the latter of the State of New York. The father came to the United States when a young man, and settled near Watertown, New York. Of the parents' seven children, four survive, viz.: Lucinda, now Mrs. Jerome Foster, of this county; William, our subject; Henry Vincent, who resides in this township; and Jane, Mrs. James Tousley, of Watertown, New York. The father lost his life in the Union army during the late war.

The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of his native county, where he also learned the carpenter's trade when a young man. He was a soldier in the late war, in Company F, Tenth New York Heavy Artillery, served three years, and participated in the battle of the Wilderness and also in the capture of Petersburg and Richmond. He came to Juneau County, Wisconsin, in the fall of 1867, where he worked at his trade mostly until the fall of 1873, when he came to this county and took up a homestead, on which he settled May 14, 1874. At that time there were no roads, and the country was inhabited by wild animals and Indians. His nearest postoffice was Edson, in Chippewa County, ten miles distant. He first worked at lumbering several winters, taking contracts from the Eau Claire Lumber Company. Mr. Gerard now owns a fine farm of eighty acres, thirty of which is cleared.

He was married in March, 1856, to Dorcas Warner, daughter of Stephen Warner, deceased. They have had four children, two of whom still survive: Anna, now Mrs. Michael McCaffery, of this city; and Jeanette, who keeps house for her father. The mother died in February, 1890. Mr. Jerard has been Town Treasurer one year; a member of the Side Board one year; chairman of the Board four years; a member of the School Board eight years; Justice of the Peace four years, and has been several times elected to the latter office, but refused to serve. Politically he is a Republican.

EDWARD A. EHLE, of Abbotsford, Clark County, was born in Cazenovia, Sullivan County, New York, June 8, 1841, the son of Harrison Ehle, deceased, who was born in the Mohawk Valley, near Canajoharie. In 1851 he emigrated to Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, and settled in the wild woods of Forrest Township. He and his sons cleared eighty acres, and were surrounded with Indians, mostly the Winnebago and Manitowoc tribes. Edward A., our subject, was reared to farm life, and received his education in a log cabin, with pine-logs for seats, and with a shed roof made of scoops. He was a soldier in the late war in Company H, Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, served two and a half years,

and was in the battles of Cold Harbor, Bermuda Hundred, siege of Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Grove Church, Fort Hall, and others. He was not seriously wounded, but had a slight flesh wound on his neck over the jugular vein, and also had several holes shot in his clothing, and on the Weldon raid had his canteen split open.

After the war Mr. Ehle resumed farming on the old homestead until January, 1874, when he came to Colby, this county, but settled just across the line in Marathon County. Wild game was then plentiful, and he shot hundreds of deer and a few bear, but declining health caused him to leave this farm, and in 1888 he removed to Colby. On May 20, 1890, he settled in Abbotsford, where he engaged in the saloon and hotel business. He keeps a quiet house, and never sells to an intoxicated man. Mr. Ehle was married November 30, 1869, to Miss Melissa Carpenter, a daughter of Henry and Maria (Westenhouse) Carpenter. The father is deceased, and the mother now lives with our subject. Mr. and Mrs. Ehle have four children: Edna, born October 7, 1870; Edward A., November 25, 1873; Marshall P., April 1, 1882, and Madge, January 21, 1884. While in Greene Township, Marathon County, Mr. Ehle was a member of the Side Board. Socially he is a member of the G. A. R., and politically votes for the man regardless of party.

FRED D. WINTER, of Thorp, but late of Ardell, Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, was born near Kolow, Germany, April 1, 1849, the son of Fred Winter, deceased. The father brought his family to the United States in 1864, settling in Sheboygan County, this State. Our subject soon began work for himself, and first went to North Dakota, where he spent fifteen years in that State, California, and other parts of the West. At one time he owned 800 acres of land in Trail County, Dakota, but has since sold it. He also ran a stage and carried the mail from Hillsboro to Newburg for three years; next kept a hotel in Caledonia, Moorhead and Fargo, North Dakota, and then settled on his farm, where he remained eight years. He subsequently returned to Sheboygan County, remained three years, after which he sold out and returned to California. He again returned to Sheboygan County, and in 1890 came to Thorp, where he owns property and is engaged in a meat market.

Mr. Winter was married in May, 1873, to Dora S. Spingler.

BENJAMIN BRUNO, a lumberman of Thorp, was born in Charlotte, Vermont, December 6, 1852, the son of Thomas and Mary (Bernard) Bruno, both natives of Canada. They were the parents of twelve children, eight now living, namely: Lewis, Charles, Mary, Sarah, Benjamin, Leander, Alonzo and Lorenzo (twins). The father was a soldier in the patriotic war in Canada, but subsequently the parents moved to Green Bay, Wisconsin, in 1866, where the father died in 1869. After her husband's death the mother married Benjamin Major, and removed to Canada.

The subject of this sketch received a limited education in his native State, where he also worked in the shingle mills until the fall of 1879. In that year he came to Stevens' Point, and thence, in the fall of 1880 to Thorp, where he remained until 1884. Next he removed to Bateman, this State, where he worked in a shingle-mill for Charles E. Parks & Co. until 1887, and then returned

to this city. When he first came here there were but two houses, which belonged to J. S. & E. A. Boardman. George Lesley moved to this place the same fall, and kept a hotel in the old railroad camp. Mr. Bruno has run the shingle-mill for Nye, Lusk & Hudson every summer since returning to this place, and has logged for the same firm during the winters.

He was married June 4, 1875, to Elizabeth Delaney, a daughter of James C. Delaney, of Howard, Brown County, Wisconsin. They have had six children, five now living: May, born May 1, 1876; Annetta, May 14, 1878; Alice M., January 11, 1881; Frank G., November 23, 1883, and William G., February 18, 1889. One son, Lyman G., died in his second year.

PETER SCHROEDER, of Thorp, Clark County, was born near the Rhine, Prussia, November 4, 1843. He came with his parents to the United States in 1850, settling near Madison, where they remained one year; thence to Dent County, Wisconsin; in 1853 to Waterloo, Black Hawk County, Iowa; and in 1855 to Faribault County, Minnesota. In 1880 our subject came to this county, settling at Thorp, where he has since remained. At that time there was not a turnpike here, and but few houses. He has been in the saloon business most of the time, but now has his business rented. He also has a saloon rented in Washburn, Bayfield County, Wisconsin. Mr. Schroeder was a soldier in the late war, in Company F, Fifth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and served from March 19 to November 8, when he was discharged on account of sickness. January 1, 1864, he re-enlisted, in Company H, Second Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry, and served until April 28, 1866. He was in the battle of Corinth, and in several fights with the Indians in the bad lands of Dakota. He now draws a pension. He is a member of the G. A. R. and I. O. O. F.

He was married October 30, 1866, to Mary H. Ducate, a daughter of Moses Ducate, deceased. They have one child, Henry, born October 23, 1867, who is now working on a farm in Minnesota.

NOBLE DOWNER, a highly respected farmer, residing on section 36, York Township, was born in Stockholm, New York, in the county of St. Lawrence, August 7, 1852. His parents, Joel and Eliza A. (Nichols) Downer, were natives of Vermont and New York respectively. The father lived in his birthplace until he was twelve years of age, when he went to Essex County, New York. There he afterwards met and married Lavinia Nichols, by whom he had two children: Lucy and one who died in infancy. Mrs. Downer died in Essex County, New York, about five years after her marriage. Later on Mr. Downer removed to St. Lawrence County, New York, and settled in Stockholm, where he married a second time, this union being with Eliza A. Nichols, a sister of his first wife. She was born in Crown Point, New York, April 8, 1828, and was a daughter of Elbie and Lucy (Holding) Nichols, natives of New York and Vermont respectively. They had five children born to them: Noble, the subject of this notice, Mariette, deceased; Homer, mention of whom is made later on in this volume; Cora L., and Carrie L. In 1864 Mr. Downer removed with his family from St. Lawrence County, New York, to Clark County, Wisconsin, and settled on a farm on section 36,

of what is now York Township; there he spent the remainder of his days, passing away February 12, 1889, at the age of seventy-five years; his wife still survives, and makes her home with her son, Homer.

When Joel Downer came to Clark County he bought forty acres of land on which he settled; it was a dense forest, and there were no roads, and there was only an occasional cabin built in the woods. He and his family were subjected to all the hardships of pioneer life, but they were determined, brave and willing, and success has been their reward. In politics he adhered to the principles of the Republican party.

To return to the subject of this brief sketch: Noble Downer was reared to his eleventh year in the county of his birth, when his parents removed to Clark County, Wisconsin. He attended the common schools of that day, and acquired an education that fitted him for ordinary business pursuits. His father being a farmer by occupation, he was trained to this work, and at the age of twenty-two years he settled on a farm of his own. He has a tract of sixty acres, to the development of which he has given much thought and labor; he has made all the improvements, and all the surroundings bespeak his wise management and thrift. During the winter season he is engaged in one of the leading industries of Wisconsin, logging in the pineries. In his political views he adheres to the ideas set forth by the Republican party. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, at Maple Works.

Mr. Downer was united in wedlock, in 1873, to Miss Malinda Johnson, of Grant Township, Clark County, Wisconsin. She was born in the State of Pennsylvania, in 1854, and is a daughter of Josiah and Susanna Johnson. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Downer: Noble, deceased; Albion, Joel, Richard, Frank, Gertrude, Niel and Bessie.

HOMER DOWNER, a successful agriculturist, section 36, York Township, was born in Stockholm, St. Lawrence County, New York, November 24, 1856. He is a son of Joel and Eliza A. (Nichols) Downer, a full history of whom is given in the preceding biographical sketch. When he was a lad of eight years his parents decided to remove to Clark County, Wisconsin, where they considered they could give better opportunities to their children than in the more thickly settled section of New York; so that our subject spent his youth on the frontier, and there became inured to the hardships of agricultural life. He acquired his education in the pioneer schools, and during the summer season assisted his father on the farm. The task of clearing a farm from out the heart of a dense forest, requires both energy and perseverance, and the men who have aided in this great labor are apt to be of a remarkably sturdy type. In the winter seasons Mr. Downer has been engaged to a considerable extent in the business of logging. Politically he is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party.

In the year 1884, June 7, he was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Davis, a daughter of Theodore and Caroline (Huntly) Davis. She is a native of Clark County, Wisconsin, born June 5, 1866.

To Mr. and Mrs. Downer have been born two children: Hazel and Callie.

DANIEL J. KINNE, a prosperous farmer, residing on section 17, Loyal Township, was born in Waukesha County, Wisconsin, February 22, 1845. His

parents, Jefferson and Jane (Hankins) Kinne, were natives of New York and Vermont respectively; they were married in the town of New Berlin, Waukesha County, Wisconsin, and resided in Dodge and Washington counties, and finally came to Clark County; there the father passed the remainder of his days; he was a carpenter by trade, but followed farming the latter part of his life Politically he was a Democrat; he served through the late war as a private in the Fifth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and was once wounded. His family consisted of seven children: Almira, Daniel J., Laura, Martha, Harriet, Jasper and Emily, all of whom are living. The mother also survives, and is a resident of Hartford, Washington County, Wisconsin.

Daniel J. was the second child born; he was reared in Waukesha and Washington counties to farm life, and received his education in the common schools. At the age of nineteen years he joined the army, enlisting in Company F, Forty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served until the declaration of peace. He was mustered out of the service at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and received his final discharge at Madison, Wisconsin. The following spring he came to Clark County, Wisconsin, and homesteaded 160 acres where he now lives. This was heavily timbered, and neighbors were few and far between; he at once erected a cabin, eighteen by twenty-four feet, in which he lived for several years. By careful management, pluck, energy, and perseverance, he has cleared 100 acres, and owns 200 acres in all; he has built a large and convenient barn, a fine two-story frame residence, and has surrounded himself and family with many of the comforts and luxuries of life. He started in life without means, but his efforts have been crowned with success.

Mr. Kinne was united in the holy bonds of marriage, in September, 1866, to Miss Martha Emerson. She was born in Washington County, Wisconsin, in 1847, and is a daughter of Norman and Nancy (Chatman) Emerson. No children have been born of this union, but Mr. and Mrs. Kinne have adopted a son, Frank Single, by name.

Politically Mr. Kinne is allied with the Republican party, although he takes no active interest in the movements of that body.

JOHN F. BRASIER.—In reviewing the life of this highly respected citizen, we will go back to the history of his parents. His father, John Brasier, was born in Nova Scotia; he married Elizabeth Pegg, a native of the State of Pennsylvania, and they removed from Canada to Hartford, Washington County, Wisconsin, in the year 1845. There they underwent all the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life. They had born to them a family of five children: Charles, Sarah, Elizabeth, William and John F. The parents were faithful members of the Christian Church, and people of great integrity of character. The father died in Washington County, Wisconsin, and the mother passed her last days at the home of a daughter in Clark County, Wisconsin.

John F. Brasier, son of the above, was born in Canada West, June 1, 1834, and lived until his twelfth year in his native home; his parents then removed to Hartford, Washington County, and he remained there until 1860. In that year he went to Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, and made it his home the two decades following. In 1880 we find him in Clark County, where he bought 160 acres of land adjacent to the village of Loyal.

Throughout his life he has followed farming, and he has now succeeded in placing under cultivation ninety acres of his land. In the beginning of his business career he had no capital, but was obliged to rely upon his own industry and energy for success. He has been quite prosperous, and is well worthy of the high esteem in which he is held. In politics he votes the Republican ticket.

In 1863, November 24, he enlisted as a private in Company I, First Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He was mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, and received his final discharge June 13, 1865. He participated in the Georgia campaign, and was in many minor battles and skirmishes.

Mr. Brasier was united in marriage, December 25, 1862, to Miss Mary A. Shaver, of Sheboygan County, Wisconsin. Mrs. Brasier was born in the State of New York in 1845, and is a daughter of James and Charlotte (Gordon) Shaver. Mr. and Mrs. Brasier are the parents of ten children: Jennie E., Robert E., Charlotte E., Phœbe E., Hattie E., Emily E., Alvin E., Lloyd E., Olive E. and Ray E.

The father and mother are both worthy and consistent members of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church.

CHARLES M. BRADFORD, one of the substantial farmers of Sherman Township, was born in Plymouth, Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, October 22, 1850. His parents, Ira A. and Sarah G. (Sweeting) Bradford, were natives of Vermont and New York respectively. They were married in Syracuse, New York, but in 1846 emigrated to Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, and settled in Plymouth, where they have resided since that time. Ira A. Bradford has been a farmer all his life. He was at one time Supervisor of Sheboygan County, and has been chairman of his Town Board. He has been fortunate in his business, and has accumulated a competence. He and his wife reared a family of eight children: Helen, George W., De Witt M., Charles M., Frank I., Celia, Morton E. and William N.

Charles M. Bradford grew to manhood amidst the pursuits of agricultural life, and obtained his education in the common schools. He remained under the paternal rule until he was eighteen years of age, and then started out in life for himself. As the tide of emigration was still westward, he drifted with it, and landed in Clark County, Wisconsin, where he remained one year employed in the pineries. He then went back to Sheboygan County, and followed farming during the summer, and in the winter time taught school, until the year 1875, when he returned to Clark County. He bought eighty acres of land where he now lives; it was then heavily timbered. He has added to his first purchase forty acres, and has through his own persevering efforts reduced sixty-five acres to a state of cultivation. In the winter season he devoted some time to logging in earlier days, but now gives his whole attention to the improvement of his farm.

In politics he is allied with the Republican party. He has been chairman of the Town Board for three years, and was Town Clerk for nine years, proving always worthy of the trust reposed in him.

In the year 1871, October 29, Mr. Bradford was married to Miss Stella C. Eastman, of Sheboygan County, Wisconsin. Mrs. Bradford was born in Jefferson County, New York, October 4, 1851, and is a daughter of Frederick L. and Ursula (Ames) Eastman, natives of the Empire State. The parents

emigrated to Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, in 1854, where the mother passed the remainder of her days; the father still survives.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradford are the parents of four children: Ira L., William, Maud E. and Charles E.

CHARLES W. VAN GORDEN, Treasurer of Jackson County, is a man of sterling traits of character, and is deserving of a space in this record of the progressive men of the county. He was born in Chemung County, New York, in the town now known as Horseheads, November 17, 1843. His parents, Isaac S. and Deborah (Humphrey) Van Gorden, were natives of the same State and county, were reared, married and died there. The father was a farmer by occupation, and accumulated a considerable amount of property. He was a man prominent in all public enterprises, and was a leader in the community. He and his wife were active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Van Gorden was possessed of a voice of rare sweetness and power, and sang with unusual effect. The paternal ancestors were Hollanders, who settled in the State of New York at an early day. The Humphreys were of Irish descent and were early settlers in New York.

Isaac Van Gorden and wife reared a family of eight children: George, Malinda, Alonzo, Fletcher, Charles W., Martha, Franklin and Schuyler. The father was married a second time, the last wife being Amanda Wilcox, of Chemung County, New York. One child was born of this union—Mahlon.

To return to the subject of this biography, he passed his childhood and youth in his native town and county, received his education in the common schools, and assisted his father in the duties pertaining to the care of the farm. In 1866 he bade farewell to these scenes of his early days, and emigrated to Illinois, settling on a farm in Henry County. There he resided until 1869, when he came to Jackson County, Wisconsin, and purchased eighty acres of land on section 11, Hixton Township. He has since added another eighty acres, and the whole is well improved and under good cultivation. The buildings are of a modern style of architecture, are substantial and well suited to the needs of a prosperous farmer. When Mr. Van Gorden started out in life for himself, he was endowed with only the capital which nature provides her sons, but he has made the most of the talents given to his keeping. At the time of his marriage he had only $4, and he paid the preacher the half of that amount for "tying the knot."

In 1890 he was nominated by the Democrats and Farmers' Alliance for Treasurer of the county, and was elected by a majority of sixty, the county having given a Republican majority in 1888 of several hundred. He has held some office in his township ever since he become a resident of the county. All his life he has been a stanch adherent to the principles of the Democratic party.

In addition to his public duties, Mr. Van Gorden is paying particular attention to the raising of live-stock, and is making a success of this branch of farming.

March 2, 1864, he was united in the holy bonds of marriage to Miss Sarah Barnes, of Chemung County, New York. She was born September 14, 1844, and is a daughter of Oliver C. and Hannah (Cooper) Barnes, natives of the State of New York. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Van Gorden: Charles B., Oliver C., Isaac, Hannah E., Loring G. and Milton W. Isaac

and Milton W. are deceased; the others are single and living at home.

PETER A. POTTER is one of the large land-owners of Manchester Township, and is regarded as one of the leading farmers of the county. He was born in Cattaraugus County, New York, June 7, 1832, and is a son of Wilbur and Eliza (Snow) Potter, who were natives of Connecticut and New York respectively. They emigrated to the West in 1839, and settled near Beloit, Wisconsin; from this point they removed to Union, Rock County, and afterward founded the town of Ebensville; in this hamlet Wilbur Potter started a chair factory which he managed for a few years; thence he removed to Columbus, Wisconsin, where he established a chair and cabinet manufacturing concern; after a few years he sold out this business, and went to Cedar Lake, Wisconsin, where he was proprietor of a hotel for a while; after selling this business he moved to Wankau, Wisconsin, and farmed in that neighborhood for a time. Thence he went to Iowa, and from Iowa to Little Rock, Minnesota, where he lived for a short time. During his residence in this latter place he served as Postmaster. In the year 1890 he moved to the State of Washington, where he now lives, at the age of eighty-five years. His wife died at Ebensville, Wisconsin, early in the '40's.

Peter A. Potter is the second of a family of ten children; he was but a lad when he came to Wisconsin, and was reared in Rock County, where he attended the common schools. In early life he was in partnership with his father in various manufacturing concerns. In the year 1849 he came to Black River Falls, and operated a saw-mill there for four years for other parties. At the end of that time he began lumbering and working in the pineries along the Black River on his own account; his experience in the saw-mill gave him an excellent training for this line of business, and he was unusually successful. In 1867 he removed to his present home, and has since given his undivided attention to farming. He owns 880 acres of choice land, lying on sections 6, 7, 20 and 21, Manchester Township; the homestead proper is situated on section 7; 100 acres are under cultivation, and there are neat, comfortable buildings, bespeaking the thrift and wise management of the owner. Mr. Potter affiliates with the Farmers' Alliance, and is a strong advocate of prohibition. He has held many of the township offices, and has shown himself capable and efficient. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is a leader in all public enterprises having for their object the uplifting of humanity.

Mr. Potter was married in October, 1860, to Miss Marietta Clark, of Jackson County, Wisconsin. She was born in the city of New York, in 1842, and is a daughter of Sidney and Eliza (Vandewalker) Clark. Mr. and Mrs. Potter have had born to them ten children: Amelia, Carl, Frank, Millard, Nellie, Ella, Albert, Clara, Edna and Hattie.

HENRY WELSCH Jr., a young and prosperous farmer of Clark County, Loyal Township, is deserving of mention in this connection, and we cheerfully give the following space to a sketch of his life. He was born in Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, May 9, 1869, and is a son of Henry Welsch, Sr., a full biographical notice of whom will be found on another page of this volume.

Our subject was reared to farm life in Sheboygan and Clark Counties, Wisconsin, and passed his youth after the manner common to most farmers' sons; he assisted on his father's farm, and worked in the pineries along the Black River. He has been saving of his earnings, and has shown rare judgment in their investment. He now owns 240 acres of fine land in Colby Township, eighty-five of which are under cultivation. He has made many improvements, and is fully equipped with many of the modern implements of agriculture. He is an indefatigable worker, has been very successful in all the enterprises which he has undertaken, and is one of the most promising young men of the county.

Mr. Welsch is a member of the Sons of Veterans at Colby, and greatly reveres the memory of those gallant fathers who went to the rescue of the beloved flag of this country. He is unmarried.

ERNEST QUACKENBUSH was born in New Berlin, Waukesha County, Wisconsin, May 29, 1845, and is a son of John and Maria (Elliott) Quackenbush, natives of New York and Vermont respectively. The parents settled in Waukesha County, Wisconsin, at the early day of 1833, and lived there until 1857, when they came to Jackson County, and located in what is now the town of Manchester, where the mother still survives, at the age of seventy-three years; the father died in 1882, aged seventy-three years. He served in the late war as a private in Company C, Nineteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.

Ernest, the subject of this notice, is one of a family of sixteen children; he lived in Waukesha County until he was thirteen years of age, and then came to Jackson County where he has since resided. He has been engaged in the lumber business during the winter season, and in the summer time he has devoted his time to agriculture. He has now retired from an active business life, as his health is somewhat impaired. He owns a farm of eighty-one acres which he keeps in good cultivation.

December 21, 1863, when there was a call for men to come to the front in defense of this beloved Union, Mr. Quackenbush enlisted as a private in Company D, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He received his final discharge at Madison, Wisconsin, in August, 1865. He participated in engagements in Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina; was with Sherman on his famous march to the sea and through the Georgia campaign, and took part in the grand review at Washington, District of Columbia. While in the service, through exposure he lost his health, and now draws a pension from the Government.

Mr. Quackenbush was united in marriage, November 18, 1866, to Miss Sarah Matchett, who was born in Canada, January 20, 1849. Her parents are William and Paulina (Pickard) Matchett, now residents of Jackson County, Wisconsin. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Quackenbush: William, Carrie, Frank, Isabelle, Ernest and Bessie.

LUTHER J. WOODWORTH, a highly respected farmer residing on section 36, Manchester Township, was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, April 18, 1840, and is a son of Storey and Candace (Jaynes) Woodworth natives of the State of New York. They emigrated to Wisconsin in 1854, and lo-

cated in Jackson County, and later removed to Sauk County; in 1859 they went to Monroe County, where the father still survives; the mother died several years ago.

The subject of this notice is the oldest of six children; he passed his youth in his native county until he was fifteen years of age; then he came to Wisconsin with his parents. He early became accustomed to the labor of farm life, and cultivated what was naturally a robust constitution. He attended the common schools and acquired an education that fitted him for the business duties which have fallen to his lot. He took up his residence in Monroe County, Wisconsin, in 1859, and remained there engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1884, when he moved to the farm which he now occupies; he owns thirty-six acres of choice land in an advanced state of cultivation; he has the finest frame residence in the township, and is surrounded with many of the comforts and luxuries of life; he also owns eighty acres of good land in Monroe County, Wisconsin. He has accumulated this property through energy and persevering efforts, and is deserving of the credit generally accorded him by all his ac-quaintances.

Mr. Woodworth, in 1865, responded to the call for additional men to come to the front in the defense of the old flag, and enlisted in Company A, Fifty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was in the service until June 27, 1865; soon after his enlistment he contracted an illness which confined him to the hospital in St. Louis for many long, weary weeks. He has never since fully regained his health, but was granted a pension by the Government in recognition of his services. In politics he is identified with the Republican party. He has represented the people of his township in the various local offices. He is an honored member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity.

Mr. Woodworth was married March 25, 1863, to Miss Marietta Bennett of Jackson County, Wisconsin, and they have had thirteen children.

WILLIAM HORSWILL, a prominent farmer of Irving, Jackson County, was born in Devonshire, England, November 13, 1840, the son of William K. Horswill, a native of the same country, born in 1816. In 1848 the latter came to this country, and in 1853 located in Irving Township, Jackson County, Wisconsin, where he died at the age of fifty-two years. He was a very prominent man, and held several minor offices. Politically he was a Democrat, and a farmer by occupation. Our subject's mother, Eleanor Pearce, was born in Devonshire, England, in 1814, the daughter of Guilford and Ann (Hendly) Pearce, both natives of England. Mrs. Horswill died at the age of sixty-three years. They were the parents of nine children: Maria, William, George, Jane, James, Richard, Henry, Orrissa and John. The latter died at the age of twenty-one years.

William, their second child, was educated in Jackson County, and was reared to farm life. In 1861 he began to do for himself by first working out by the month. In the spring of 1882 he bought 300 acres of land on sections 13 and 14, his residence being on the latter. He also owns 126 acres on sections 26 and 27, same township, and also considerable land in Melrose. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Mr. Horswill is well known throughout the county as a successful farmer, and as a man of more than average intelligence, and is highly respected by all who know him. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party.

He was married December 25, 1861, to Lydia E. Payne, who was born in New York in 1843, and died in Jackson County, Wisconsin, Irving Township, July 1, 1887. They had eleven children, namely: Stella E., Mary E., John W., George O., Edward, Asa, Josephine, Ellis, James, Forest C. and Henry. Five are now living: Mary E., Asa, James, Forest C. and Henry.

CHARLES STINE, a farmer of Albion Township, Jackson County, was born in Bingen, near the Rhine, Germany, December 25, 1853, the son of Charles Stine, a native of Germany, where he died at about the age of forty-seven years. He was a farmer by occupation. Our subject's mother, *nee* Mene Stine, was born in Germany, and came to this country in 1856, locating in Cook County, Illinois. Later, in 1858, she came to Jackson County, Albion Township, where she died at the age of fifty-six years. The parents had six children, only two of whom still survive: Fred S. and Charles. The latter was reared to farm life, and educated in Jackson County. In 1864 he went to work for John Slosser on a farm, and remained until about 1866. He now owns and occupies about eighty acres of land on section 5, Albion Township, where he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Politically he is a Republican.

Mr. Stine was married May 12, 1876, to Mira Stafford, who was born in Jackson County, January 18, 1858, the daughter of Martin and Minnie (Staubagar) Stafford, who came from Germany to this country in early life and located in Jackson County. The father was a farmer by occupation, and died at the age of seventy years. Mr. and Mrs. Stine have had six children: Charles M., George F., Robert H., Edward, Mamie A. and Flora M., all of whom are living except Robert H., who died when one year and eight months old.

WILLIAM PATTERSON, a prominent citizen of Melrose, was born in this city April 22, 1860, the son of William Patterson, who was born in Glasgow, Scotland, March 26, 1827. He came to this country at an early day and located in Melrose, Jackson County, where he died November 7, 1879. He was a farmer by occupation; a Republican politically; and socially a member of the Presbyterian Church. Our subject's mother, *nee* Isabella Wilson, was born in Glasgow, and is now living in Melrose, at the age of fifty-five years. She is a daughter of William and Euphemia Wilson, both natives of Scotland. They came to America in 1857, and in 1858 to Jackson County, Wisconsin, where they afterward died. In Scotland the father was a miner by occupation, but in this country followed farming. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson had eleven children, nine of whom are still living, viz.: Euphemia, Christiana, Maggie, William, James, John, Robert, Andrew and Thomas D.

The subject of this sketch, the fourth child, was reared and educated in Melrose, where he is now engaged in the mercantile business, under the firm name of Patterson Bros. Politically he is independent.

GENERAL F. VARNUM, a prominent farmer of Jackson County, was born near Buffalo, New York, July 9, 1852, the son of George Varnum, a native of Vermont, born March 16, 1822. He left his

native State in 1843 and went to Genesee, New York, and in 1858 came to Irving, Jackson County, where he died at the age of fifty-three years and nine months. He was a farmer and stock-raiser by occupation, and politically was a Democrat. Our subject's mother, *nee* Harriet Brown, was born in New York in 1824, and is now living in Jackson County, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Varnum had seven children, five of whom are now living: Maria L., General, Hattie, Martha and Mary.

General Varnum, our subject, was reared and educated on a farm in this county. In 1878 he built a house in Irving, on 180 acres of land, which he inherited from his father. He now owns 220 acres on sections 31 and 36, his residence being on the former. He gives considerable attention to the raising of stock in addition to general farming. Politically he is a Democrat.

Mr. Varnum was married July 3, 1878, to Maggie Luttrell, who was born in Jackson County, Wisconsin, October 14, 1860, the daughter of John and Martha Luttrell, natives of Ireland. They came to this country and located in Irving, Jackson County, in an early day, where they still reside. By occupation the father is a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Varnum have two children: George and Grace.

FREDERICK W. BEHM, of Melrose, was born near Berlin, Germany, April 24, 1836, the son of Martin Behm, also a native of that country, where he died at a good old age. Our subject's mother was born in Germany, and died in Dodge County, Wisconsin.

Frederick, their only child, came to this country with his uncle in 1842, and was reared and educated principally in Dodge County. In 1855 he came to Jackson County, where he worked by the month until 1860, in which year he bought a farm near Melrose. In 1861 he enlisted in this city in the late war as a private, in Company G, Tenth Wisconsin Infantry, and was honorably discharged November 19, 1862, for disability. He afterward re-enlisted in Company F, Fifty-first Wisconsin Infantry, and served until the close of the war. Mr. Behm then returned to Melrose and bought 175 acres of land on sections 14, 22 and 27. He lived on this place until 1884, when he sold his first purchase, leased the remaining land, 175 acres, and then bought property in the village of Melrose, where he now resides, engaged in gathering cream. Mr. Behm has taken an active part in the Republican party, and has held several minor offices. He is a member of the G. A. R. post, No. 161, at Melrose.

He was married in 1868, to Catherine A. Hildenbrand, who was born in Ohio, and is still living, at the age of forty-nine years. Mr. and Mrs. Behm have four children: Clarence S., Effie M., Myrtie and Winnifred, of whom all are living except Clarence S., who died at the age of eleven years.

WILLIAM HUBER, of Melrose, Jackson County, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, September 8, 1830, the son of Philip Huber, also a native of that country, where he died at the age of seventy-five years. He was a farmer by occupation. Our subject's mother, Frances Huber, was also born in Germany, where she also died. They were the parents of four children, viz.: Isaac, Frank, William and Ely, all of whom are still living.

William Huber, their third child, was

reared and educated in his native State, and in 1850 came to the United States, locating in Clinton County, New Jersey. In 1857 he moved to La Crosse County, Wisconsin, and in 1860 came to Melrose, Jackson County. Here he owns 160 acres of land on section 24, where he carries on general farming and stock-raising, but makes a specialty of raising graded stock.

Mr. Huber was married in 1860 to Gertrude Harman, who was born in Germany, but died at Melrose at the age of fifty years. She was a daughter of George Harmon, who came from Germany to this country in an early day, locating in La Crosse, Wisconsin, where he subsequently died. Mr. and Mrs. Huber have three children: Frances, Eliza and William G.

IVER W. GILBERTSON, a farmer of Jackson County, was born in Norway, March 4, 1843, the son of Gilbert Hanson, who was also born in that country in 1799. He came to the United States in an early day, locating in Irving, Jackson County, Wisconsin, where he died at the age of seventy-six years. Our subject's mother, Anna (Losson) Hanson, was born in Norway in 1809, and died in Jackson County, Wisconsin, in 1874. Both she and her husband were members of the Lutheran Church. They were the parents of eight children, namely: Albert, Hans, Mary, Lonis, Iver, Gilbert, Math and Ammon, all of whom are living except the last named.

Iver W., our subject and the fifth child, was reared and educated on a farm in his native country. In 1859 he learned the tailor's trade, which he followed until June 29, 1864, when he came to this country, locating in Jackson County. During the winter seasons he worked in the woods, and in the summers in a saw-mill. In 1867 he bought eighty acres in the town of Irving, to which he has since added until he now owns 500 acres, of which 300 are in timber land. He lives on section 18, and gives especial attention to the raising of graded stock in addition to general farming. Mr. Gilbertson is one of the prominent Norwegians in the county, and is held in high esteem by his countrymen. Politically he is a Republican, and takes a leading part in all political matters. He is a member of the Lutheran church, of which he is one of the trustees.

He was married August 27, 1867, to Bertha Albertson, who was also born in Norway, September 29, 1840, the daughter of Engerbret and Carrie (Johnson) Gunderson, both natives of Norway. The mother died in that country, and the father came to the United States in 1868, where he afterward died. He was a farmer by occupation, and both he and his wife were members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbertson have had nine children, viz.: Anna C., Emil G., George, George H., Alara D., Julius L., Julia M., Ansina J. and Theodore L. George died at the age of two years, and Julius when seven months old.

ALEXANDER MAIR, of Melrose, Jackson County, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, June 4, 1821, the son of John Mair, also a native of Scotland, where he died at the age of eighty years. He was a farmer by occupation; and was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Our subject's mother, *nee* Mary Faulds, was born in Ayrshire, and died there at the age of seventy-five years. She was also a member of the Presbyterian Church. They were the parents

of thirteen children, viz.: John, Matthew, William, Allen, Andrew, Alexander, James, David, Christopher, Thomas, Jennet, Ellen and Jane.

Alexander Mair, their sixth child, was reared and educated in his native country, where he also learned the carpenter's trade. In 1855 he came to the United States, locating in Allegany County, Maryland, where he worked at his trade until the fall of 1861. In that year he came to Melrose, Jackson County, Wisconsin, where he now owns 161 acres on section 19, where he carries on general farming and stock-raising. Politically he is a Republican, and religiously a member of the Presbyterian Church.

He was married, March 3, 1855, to Elizabeth Smith, who was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, October 15, 1827, the daughter of John and Jennet (Menis) Smith, both also natives of Scotland. They came to this country in 1855, and subsequently came to Jackson County, where the father died at the age of seventy-five years, and the mother at eighty-two years. The father was a weaver in the old country, but in the United States followed farming. He was a prominent man during his life-time, and was Justice of the Peace for many years. They were both members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Mair have had two children: Jennet M. and Mary F.

SYLVANUS L. GATES, of section 34, Eaton Township, Clark County, was born in Essex County, New York, August 28, 1851, the son of Aaron (deceased) and Maria (Sawyer) Gates; the former was a native of Washington County, New York; and the latter now lives with her son, the subject of this sketch. They were the parents of three children: Cortez, Sylvanus and George. Sylvanus was reared on a farm, and received his education in the common schools, and has always followed farming and lumbering. He removed with his parents to Jefferson County, Iowa, in the spring of 1867, and to this county in 1871, settling where he now lives. He owns eighty acres of good land, and is principally engaged in farming and stock-raising. He usually logs each winter, both for himself and other people.

Mr. Gates was married, August 18, 1884, to Margaret Redman, a daughter of Richard Redman, of Weston Township, Clark County, and they have two children: Harland A., born July 16, 1886; and Irvin, June 6, 1889. Mr. Gates has served as School Treasurer, and is an enterprising and public-spirited man, but of an unassuming nature. In his political views he is a Republican.

JAMES SYTH, of section 22, Eaton Township, Clark County, was born in London, Canada West, June 18, 1841, the son of John Syth, a native of Waukenton, England. He came to Canada in 1834, and died there in 1843. Our subject was reared and educated in his native place, and also worked on a farm. He came to La Crosse County, Wisconsin, in 1870, and worked as a farm hand until 1877, when he came to this county. He settled on his present place in the spring of 1887, where he owns forty acres of good land, twenty-two of which is cleared. He was married, June 30, 1882, to Emma, daughter of Charles Teel, of Loyal Township, Clark County, and they have had three children, only one of whom survives,—James, born August 21, 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Syth are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the former is also a member of



W. O'Hearn

the I. O. O. F. He has served as Justice of the Peace and Road Master; is an enterprising public-spirited man, and takes an interest in all that tends to build up the country, religiously, morally and financially.

MR. O'HEARN.—It is with banks as with all other enterprises: each one owes its origin and development to a few moving spirits. Its history is their history; its success their success. The character which it bears as a financial institution—as a business factor—in the community where it is, and in money circles abroad, is the resultant character of its leading officials. The more intimate the relation of the official to the bank, the more marked is his influence upon its affairs, and of necessity the more rigidly does the public hold him to strict account for their faithful management. The personal record, therefore, of any one holding a responsible position in a bank becomes a matter of public interest, and on occasion may be a matter of supreme concern to those who have dealings with the bank.

To give so much of his business career as will be appropriate for the above purpose, as well as to preserve something of his personal history as a representative citizen of his locality, this sketch of W. R. O'Hearn, cashier of the Jackson County Bank, of Black River Falls, Jackson County, Wisconsin, is written.

The Jackson County Bank was organized in 1876, with W. T. Price as President, H. B. Mills, Vice President, and Mr. O'Hearn, Cashier. Mr. Price was succeeded by H. B. Mills, and he in turn was succeeded by his son, T. B. Mills. Mr. O'Hearn has been cashier of this bank since its organization, and has given almost his entire time and attention to the practical management of the bank's affairs. The Jackson County Bank, although not large, having a paid up capital of $26,200, is nevertheless regarded as one of the best banking institutions in the country. Its board of directors is composed of some of the best business men of the county of Jackson; all of its stock is owned by citizens of Jackson County, and the men who are interested in it in every way are also interested in the general welfare of the locality where it is, most of them in fact having made the money which they have invested in it out of other lines of business conducted side by side with it. This naturally brings to it a patronage and inspires in its management a confidence which could hardly come from any other source. But the work of building up the patronage and creating this confidence has not come as a matter of course. It represents time, patient labor, fair dealing and faithful attention to the rights as well as the necessities of the depositing and borrowing public. This work has fallen largely to the lot of the cashier, the subject of this sketch. Mr. O'Hearn has labored faithfully and yet continues to labor faithfully at his post, giving to every detail of the bank's business his individual personal attention or close supervision, and he knows the bank's progress from day to day, the volume of its business, and the *status* of its affairs intimately. For this labor Mr. O'Hearn is well qualified by nature and experience. All he has he has made himself. He therefore knows the value of a dollar; knows how to put a proper estimate on the hard earnings of those who commit their savings to his custody. He is a hard worker himself, painstaking and faithfully exact. He is accommodating and pleasant to deal with. He has lived in the county since boyhood, and can take as many men by the hand

and call them by name as any man in the county. He is quick to see and prompt to act; and while indulgent to those deserving of his indulgence, he is nevertheless positive with his word and requires the strictest observance of all obligations.

This report of Mr. O'Hearn his neighbors and business associates give, and this much of his personal history and business career most of them know. Concerning his earlier history so much is not known by his fellow-townsmen, and for the purposes of this sketch it will be appropriate to state some further facts of this nature.

Mr. O'Hearn was born in the Dominion of Canada, January 15, 1843. He is the son of Thomas O'Hearn, a native of Canada, who came to the United States and fell in with the great tide of pioneers and home-seekers making for the vast forests of Wisconsin, settling first in 1844 in Dodge County, and coming in 1855 to Jackson County, locating on the spot where the village of Melrose now stands. He was twice married, W. R. O'Hearn being the only issue of the first union; by the second marriage three children were born, one son and two daughters. He was a pioneer of Jackson County, and by occupation a farmer and mechanic, a plain, substantial man, having passed the greater part of his life in the industrious pursuit of agriculture, leading the steady, even and uneventful life common to that calling.

Mr. O'Hearn himself was reared on the farm, being brought up mainly in Jackson County, and began life a farmer boy. He left the farm and engaged as book-keeper for D. J. Spaulding, and worked his way up in business circles until he gained the responsible position he is now filling. Politically he is a Republican, but is not an office-seeker. He is a member of the Board of Aldermen, has served on the County Board, and filled other offices that all good citizens are expected to fill. He married June 1, 1869, his choice falling on a girl he had known in his boyhood—Miss Flora Johnson, daughter of Nelson D. Johnson, a native of New England, who moved to Jackson County in 1856; the year following he returned to Massachusetts. Three children have been sent to the care and guardianship of Mr. and Mrs. O'Hearn, namely: Thomas, who was born September 10, 1870, and died January 22, 1885, his loss producing an irrepressible grief, as he was an extraordinarily fine boy; Harry, born June 16, 1875; and Florence, January 21, 1884.

Mr. O'Hearn's handsome residence is a standing monument of his success, and an evidence of the care and thoughtfulness of a devoted husband and father, and the happiest moments of his life are those spent around its fireside in the company of his amiable wife and interesting children. In his domestic and social relations Mr. O'Hearn has been as happy as he has been fortunate in business, and it is not improbable that the two facts are due to the same source, namely: his fixed determination to be so, and the exercise of those qualities of head and heart which make possible such results.

SAMUEL HOWDEN, of section 15, Eaton Township, was born in Canada West, forty miles north of Toronto, August 15, 1843, the son of James Howden, a native of County Fermanagh, Ireland. He came to Canada when a young man, where he worked at his trade of wagon-making the remainder of his life, the last ten years of which was spent in County Lampton. Our subject's mother, *nee* Ann Hicks, a native of

Ireland, died when Samuel was nine months old. He was brought up on a farm, and also followed carpentering a number of years. In 1863 he came to the United States, stopping first at West Salem, La Crosse County, which was his home for nine years. During the winters he worked in the pineries, and on a farm in the summers. He came to Clark County in the fall of 1872, locating in Eaton Township, which he has since made his home. When he first came here the Indians and wild animals were numerous, and the wolves made the nights hideous. Mr. Howden settled on his present farm in the spring of 1874, where he owns eighty acres, one-fourth of which is cleared.

He was married, October 3, 1870, to Hester Cummins, daughter of George E. (deceased) and Rosanna M. (McMullen) Cummins, the former a native of Rochester, and the latter of Buffalo, New York. The father settled in La Crosse County in the fall of 1865, where he lived until his death. He was a soldier in the United States army during the late war. Mr. and Mrs. Howden have ten children, viz.: Lottie M., Maude R., Samuel J., James B., George F., Lillie M., Hester A., William M., Nellie F. and Harry C. Lottie married Oren Van Kirk, and has one child, Lee W. Mr. Howden never seeks office, but was prevailed upon to assess the town in 1889. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Church, and the former is a Republican in his political views.

WILLIAM A. POWNDER, of section 14, Eaton Township, Clark County, was born in Belmont, Canada, April 6, 1852, the son of Thomas (deceased) and Mary (Fitch) Pownder, the former a native of Kilkenny, Ireland, and the latter of Canada. They were the parents of seven children, namely: Dorinda, Joseph, William, Harriet, Mary, George and John. The father came to this county in 1856, where he was followed by the family the next year. They settled in Weston Township, where the father was for many years Town Clerk and Assessor. He also followed lumbering every year until his death, which occurred on August 18, 1872.

William A., our subject, has worked in the woods ever since he was sixteen years old, and for eleven years acted as foreman. He started a camp of his own in the winter of 1889–'90. He drove logs many seasons. He settled on his present farm in May, 1885, where he owns eighty acres, fifty of which is cleared. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Mr. Pownder was married, December 20, 1880, to Barbara, daughter of Samuel Hawk, of Catskill, New York, and they have one child, William Ray, born October 21, 1882. Mr. Pownder is a member of the I. O. O. F.; has been a member of the Town Board two terms, and also Assessor two terms.

MARK B. WARNER, for whom the town of Warner was named, and one of the pioneer lumbermen of Black River Valley, section 15, Warner Township, was born in Wyoming, Genesee County, New York, August 6, 1819, the son of William H. and Abigail (Morey) Warner; the former, a native of Connecticut, and a farmer by occupation, filled several county offices in his time, and was also a soldier in the war of 1812. They were the parents of three children: Dr. Henry, who died at the age of fifty-nine years in Medina County, Ohio, where he had practiced medicine for thirty-seven years; Mark B., the subject of this

sketch, and Cynthia Deimock, who now resides in Medina County, Ohio.

Mark D. Warner was reared to farm life, and received his education in the common schools of Medina County, where his parents had settled when he was a small boy. He came to Black River Falls in 1855, and first worked in the woods two years, and then, in company with others, began business for himself, which he continued twenty-six years. At that time the Indians were numerous, but never molested him except to steal. He explored the country during the summers, locating, estimating and entering pine lands for other parties. There were no roads then except here and there a toat road on river banks, and farther back in the country there were only a few Indian trails. He often met Indians in the deep woods, but was never molested. A half-breed Indian, by the name of Joseph Eaton, worked for Mr. Warner four years, and the latter often took him on exploring expeditions to carry provisions, blankets, etc. Mr. Warner has killed more game than any other man, and always had venison for his men in camp. He often killed bear for sport, letting them remain where he had shot them. He has explored to near Lake Superior, and in that country saw tracks of cariboo and moose, and also saw some of the latter that had been killed by other parties near the head waters of the Chippewa River. These pine lands have now all been bought by the Mississippi Logging & Boom Company. Mr. Warner settled on his present farm in the fall of 1871, which was then dense woods, with no roads from this place to Greenwood, except a toat road. He now owns a fine farm of 320 acres, 130 of which is cleared. Prior to purchasing this place, Mr. Warner owned an interest in 200 acres in township 29, range 2 west, this county, which he helped to improve. In addition to his general farming, he is successfully engaged in raising graded short-horn cattle, graded Morgan and Black Hawk horses, and Poland-China and Berkshire hogs. He has been chairman of the Town Board; chairman of the County Board; a member of the School Board several years; and was elected Justice of the Peace several times, but never served. Socially, he is a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity, and politically a Democrat.

Mr. Warner was married in July 1856, to Levina Richardson, who was born near Dix, Illinois, the daughter of David Richardson, deceased. Of their six children, five still survive, namely: Leroy R., David, George, Gertrude and Henry. Leroy married Mary Hommel, lives in Greenwood and has two children: Bessie and Maud. David married Melissa Bowerman, lives on his father's farm, and has two children: Mark and Clement. George married Jennie Austin, lives at Hemlock, and also has two children.

HENRY S. HUMKE, of section 29, Warner Township, Clark County, was born in Hermann Township, Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, April 27, 1855, the son of Conrad Humke, a native of Detmold, Prussia, but now of Sheboygan County. He came to the United States in 1842, and first lived in or near Buffalo, New York, and then removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he chopped wood on the Ohio River several years. He subsequently came to Wisconsin, settling in Sheboygan County. Our subject's mother was born in Prussia, and was first married to a Mr. Büker (see sketch of Frederick Büker), but is now living at Franklin, Sheboygan County, Wisconsin. She is the mother of eleven children, six of whom still survive.

Henry S. Humke, the subject of this sketch,

was reared on a farm and received his education in the common schools of his native county. He has worked in the pineries eight winters, and during that time was engaged in farming and also drove logs during the springs and summers. He came to this county in 1878 and settled on his present farm of 120 acres, forty of which is cleared. When he first came to this place it was covered with timber, with not even a shanty on it, and the first year he lived in a small log house.

Mr. Humke was married November 18, 1879, to Anna Kippenhan, who was born in Washington County, Wisconsin, August 5, 1859, the daughter of Adam and Helen (Richter) Kippenhan; the former a native of Baden, Germany, came to the United States in 1852; the latter was born in Baden also, and died August 19, 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Humke have had six children: Theodore, Helen, Meda, Ella, Arthur and George. The father has been a member of the Side Board for two years, and is now serving as Town Treasurer. Religiously he is a member of the Reformed Immannel Church, and politically a Republican.

MARTIN NEVILLE, of section 3, Warner Township, and the second settler of his town, was born in Tarkio, Missouri, November 11, 1841, the son of Patrick Neville (deceased), a native of County Wexford, Ireland. He came to Canada East when a young man, and there married Catharine Kelly, a native of County Kildare, Ireland. They subsequently emigrated to Missouri, where they lived but a few years, having been frightened away by Indians, and returned to Canada. Of their eight children, seven of them are now living: James, John, Mary, Bridget, Kate, Martin, Lizzie. The father died in 1879, and the mother in 1881, and both were buried in Canada East.

The subject of this sketch was reared to farm life, and was educated in the common schools near Quebec, Canada. When sixteen years of age he went to Maine, where he spent four years in the pineries, and also loaded vessels with square timber. He was a contractor in the latter occupation for several years. In the fall of 1859 he removed to the Southern States, where he was engaged on a steamboat that winter, and the following winter on the Mississippi River, below New Orleans, and also on the Missouri as far up as Council Bluffs. In 1863 he went to Australia with a vessel loaded with pine and spruce lumber, and at Melbourne his captain sold the ship, after which he returned to Liverpool, England, and thence to Quebec in a sail vessel. Mr. Neville then returned to Maine and worked again in the woods one winter, and the following spring went to Pennsylvania. In the fall of 1866 he came to Neillsville and that winter worked for Robert Ross in his logging camp, and on his farm the next spring. In July he bought a claim of 160 acres, which he homesteaded, and where he still resides. He lived on this place seven years before proving it up. It was then covered with timber, and he had to clear a sufficient space to build a shanty.

Mr. Neville was married July 29, 1869, to Mary J. Wright, who was born in Canada East in 1842, the son of James Wright, deceased. They have had nine children, eight of whom are still living, namely: Alice M., Albert H., Mary I., Eliza, Martin L., Katie M., James and Anna M. The mother died February 27, 1884, after a brief illness of inflammation of the lungs. After her death Mr. Neville kept the eight children together, the eldest having been less than twelve years old at her death. Both he and his wife wer-

members of the Catholic Church. For three months he never slept an hour, but gradually sleep came back to him for a few minutes at a time. His trials were almost unbearable, and many men would have succumbed. He has been School Treasurer for twenty-four years, and was also Road Overseer several years.

CYRUS W. DEWEY, foreman of the Withee estate, of 21,530 acres, in Longwood, Hixton Township, Clark County, was born in Dodge County, Wisconsin, September 10, 1850, the son of Cyrus and Achsa (Goff) Dewey, both natives of New York State. The father was a pioneer of Dodge County, Wisconsin, where he died of typhoid fever when our subject was but four months old. The mother was afterward married to Henry Tooley, and they had two children, only one of whom still survives—Wilbur. They now reside in Loyal Township, this county.

Cyrus W. left home at the age of thirteen years, and has depended upon his own resources since that time. He first lived in Adams County, this State, a short time, after which he lived with his grandfather, Theodore Goff, in Columbia County, a few years. In 1868 he came to Clark County, where he worked in the woods two winters, and drove logs in the spring. He next began work in the logging camps, and has been foreman of the same ever since, except two winters. He has also been engaged in farming, but since Mr. Withee's death has put in his entire time as foreman for the estate. He owns a farm of 160 acres in Pine Valley Township, seventy of which is cleared, and all is rented to neighbors. Mr. Dewey was married October 9, 1877, to Emma Tyler, who was born in the State of New York in 1857, the daughter of Nelson Tyler, of Ulster County, New York. Of their two children one is still living—Aney, born November 17, 1878. Alice died June 17, 1890, at the age of seven and a half years, which was a sad blow to the family and friends. Mr. Dewey has held the office of Assessor, and was a member of the Side Board a few years in Pine Valley, and is now a member of the Masonic order at Neillsville. Mrs. Dewey is a member of the Presbyterian church of this city.

MILAN CORNELL, of section 16, Warner Township, Clark County, was born in Crawford County, Ohio, December 13, 1827, the son of Isaac and Priscilla (Morgan) Cornell, the former a native of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and the latter of Virginia. The father was a farmer by occupation, and was also a soldier in the war of 1812. They were the parents of eleven children, four of whom are still living: Ira, Milan, Rebecca and Craig. The father had two children by a former marriage: Elizabeth, now Mrs. Funk; and Agnes, now Mrs. Case. In 1833 the parents emigrated to Porter County, Indiana, settling on a farm, where Milan was reared and received his education, in a log cabin with slab seats and a board on pins for desks. In 1849 he went via Panama to California, where he mined for gold two years, and then returned to Porter County, Indiana. His home for the past thirty years has been in Valparaiso, and is living here only temporarily. He owns 120 acres of land in Porter County, besides two houses and four lots in Valparaiso.

Mr. Cornell was married February 28, 1854, to Cordelia Freeman, who was born in Onondaga County, New York, March 22, 1834, the daughter of Azariah and Amanda (Crains) Freeman, both natives of Tolland

County, Connecticut, and both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Cornell have had two children: Genevieve and Kate L., both now dead. The former was married to Schuyler Williams, of Porter County, Indiana, and the latter, Kate, married Marion Baum (since deceased), and they had one child, Genevieve, born August 13, 1884. She is a bright little girl, and the only heir to all the possessions of Mr. and Mrs. Cornell, which are very extensive. Mr. and Mrs. Baum had another daughter, Rebah Ethel, who died when thirteen months old. Mrs. Cornell owns 680 acres of land in this county, which she inherited from her father, who died in January, 1885. Mr. Cornell is a member of the I. O. O. F fraternity, and Mrs. Cornell is a member of a Rebekah lodge and W. R. C.

LARY DRINKWINE, of section 20, Warner Township, Clark County, and a pioneer of this town, was born in Paris, France, May 1, 1821, the son of George Drinkwine, deceased, a native of London, England. He brought his family to Montreal, Canada, in 1823, where Lary was brought up on St. Paul street, block No. 24, where the father kept a tavern. After reaching maturity, Mr. Drinkwine began farming in Canada, which he continued until the fall of 1854, in which year he came to Sheboygan County on the steamer Lady Elgin, which sprung a leak on the way, and Mr. Drinkwine and others were obliged to pump water. They finally landed in the harbor with no loss of life or property. Our subject first worked on a farm in the vicinity of Sheboygan until 1861, when he enlisted in the late war, in Company B, Eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served three and a half years, participating in the battles of Mechanicsville, Missouri, Pilot Knob, Iuka, Coffeeville, Holly Springs, Corinth, Pine Bluff, charge on Vicksburg, siege of Vicksburg, Red River campaign, Guntown, Mississippi, and others. He was wounded three times: first on the forehead by a piece of shell, on the return from the Red River campaign; next through the left thigh in the charge on Vicksburg, and again in the left ankle at Guntown, the ball striking the bone and passing into the back part of the leg, where it still remains. He still suffers from the effects of these injuries.

After the war Mr. Drinkwine returned to Sheboygan and worked on a farm until 1867, when he came to this county, settling in Warner Township, which he has ever since made his home. In 1870 he settled on his present farm of eighty acres, forty-five of which is cleared. There were no roads here at that time, and Mr. Drinkwine often walked to and from Neillsville, camping in the woods on his way, and one time carried fifty pounds of flour on his back. He would often put the flour on his neck and swim the river, as he could not always get across on the boat.

He was married in 1851 to Clarissa Tedrow, a native of Sherbrook, Canada, and they have had seven children, five of whom are now living: Lary, George, John, Villa and Violet. Villa married Otto Duell, of this city, and they have one child—Edward.

GEORGE DRINKWINE, of section 20, Warner Township, Clark County, was born in Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, March 4, 1863, the son of Lary Drinkwine, whose biography appears in this work. The latter came to this county in 1867, and was followed the next year by his family. In the

fall of 1870 they settled on their present farm, which was then covered with timber, and surrounded by Indians and wild animals. Mr. Drinkwine has hunted a great deal, has killed over 100 deer, and has caught one bear in a trap. In November, 1890, he went deer hunting and succeeded in killing seven in a few days. He has worked in the pineries during the winters, and on his farm in the summers. He owns eighty acres of land, forty-five of which is cleared, where he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party.

OLE C. CHRISTENSON, of section 28, Warner Township, Clark County, was born three miles from Trondjhem, Norway, July 18, 1839, the son of Christen Everson, who died when Ole was but ten weeks old. Of the parents' nine children, five are still living: Martha, Ever, Claus, Christene and Ole.

Mr. Christenson, our subject, came to the United States in 1860, locating near Black River Falls, Wisconsin, where he worked in the saw-mill of Andrew Shepherd, and the following winter was employed across the river by Andrew Gilbert. In 1866 he engaged in farming near the village of Taylor, Jackson County, and thence removed to Eau Claire County, this State, where he was engaged in the same occupation until 1870. In that year he came to this county, Warner Township, and settled on his present farm of forty acres, twenty-five of which is cleared.

Mr. Christenson was married in Jackson County, September 23, 1863, to Miss Waren Knudson, who was born in Kragero Township, Norway, the daughter of Knud Knueson. They have had eleven children, nine of whom still survive, namely: Tholine M., Carl C., Marie O., Johan A., Albert T., Emma L., Louis E., Oline J. and Oscar A. Tholine M. married Louis Readymaker, of Loyal Township, this county, and has three children: Irvin, Clarence and Hazel. Marie is a dressmaker in Minneapolis. Mr. Christenson has been a member of the School Board three terms. Religiously he is a member of the Lutheran Church, and politically a Republican.

ALFRED C. ALTON, of section 23, Warner Township, Clark County, was born in Allegany County, New York, September 30, 1833, the son of George and Nancy (Kilmore) Alton, both deceased, the former a native of Vermont, and the latter of the State of New York. Of their nine children, four are still living: Alfred, our subject; Mary, now Mrs. Preston, of Apalachee, Florida; James W., of Allegany County, near Wellsville; and Lovina, now Mrs. Nesbit, of Watertown, North Dakota.

Alfred C., our subject, was reared to farm life and educated in the common schools of his native county. In the fall of 1859 he removed to Henry County, Illinois, thence to Eau Claire, Wisconsin, in 1863, where he engaged in plastering and the stone-mason's trade. In the fall of 1877 he came to this county and settled on his present farm of eighty acres, sixty-five of which is cleared. He first lived in a log shanty a few years, and then built a good one-and-a-half story frame, the lumber for which he hauled from Greenwood and Neillsville, and also some from Beaver Township, this county. Mr. Alton was married in October, 1861, to Rose Ann Smith, the daughter of William (deceased) and Mary (McGuire) Smith, both natives of



Orrin O'Hearn

County Fermanagh, Ireland, who emigrated to the United States in 1854. They were the parents of six children, all of whom are deceased but Mrs. Alton and her sister Emma. Mr. and Mrs. Alton have six children: Charles P., Mary, George, Ellen, John and Catherine A. Mary married Edward Borego, of Thorp, this county. Both parents are members of the Catholic Church, and the former is a Democrat politically.

OLIVER O'HEARN, deceased, was born at Newport, Nova Scotia, November 24, 18—. When three years of age he embarked at Halifax on a packet vessel for New York. During the voyage the vessel was cast away on an island near Barnegat shoals in New Jersey, and he was exposed to the storm three days. With other passengers he succeeded in reaching the main land, was picked up and landed in New York. He then took passage on the packet boat on the Erie Canal to Rochester, and then by vessel to Little York, now the city of Toronto, Canada. He was five years of age when his father died. His first schooling was at Richmond Hill, Canada, in a select school held in a log school-house, and he finished his education at Lewiston (New York) Academy. On account of limited means he left school at an early age, returned to Richmond Hill and learned the carpenter's trade with Mr. Newton, a Scotchman and master-workman. After serving his apprenticeship he came to Wisconsin, then a Territory, arriving at Fox Lake, Dodge County, September 4, 1844, where he worked at his trade for a short time; next for two years he was employed in Buffalo, in the ship-yards. In 1849 he returned to Fox Lake, and in that year was married to Miss Phœbe S. Griffin; their four children are all living, and in Jackson County. William R. O'Hearn is the only son. The daughters now bear the names of Mesdames S. D. Blake, G. J. Simpson and Ida Roddy.

In 1852 Mr. O'Hearn went overland to California and spent two years in the mines, returning home by steamer in 1854. In 1856 he came to Jackson County, settling in Melrose, and began working at his trade. In 1859 he made a second trip to California by steamer, was wrecked on a coral reef and was "hung up" among the rocks for seven days. On his return home he began the cultivation of his farm, which he continued until 1865, when in November of that year he was elected Treasurer of Jackson County, to which office he was re-elected for ten consecutive years, and which he was filling at the time of his death, October 3, 1875.

Oliver O'Hearn's love for his wife was something beautiful. Through his rugged nature ran a poetic vein, and in that strain he frequently gave expression of his love for her, as the following poems, written when absent from her, will show:

TO MY WIFE.

Dear Phebe, were we but together once more,
There is naught in this wide world could tempt us to part;
We'd renew the fond pledges we've made o'er and o'er,
And cherish that passion that springs from the heart.

The raven that Noah let fly from the ark
Returned without finding a home on the sea;
And to me, like the raven, all's gloomy and dark:
O, there's no place like home with my children and thee.

But the gloom, like the waters, I hope will depart;
Then back, like the dove, with glad tidings I'll soar;
And when I can press thee again to my heart,
I'll say, "God, thou hast blessed me; I ask for no more."

LINES TO PHEBE S. O'HEARN.

(Composed at night while rolled up in his blanket, under an old oak tree near the Sacramento River.)

When night her sable wings doth spread,
Their shadows rest o'er land and sea,
And all is silent as the dead;
'Tis then my thoughts return to thee.

Youthful scenes go fleeting by;
Memory tells of pleasures past;
O, that time could backward fly
To those bright days, too clear to last!

'Twas then true love, that magic power,
First told my throbbing heart 'twas thine;
And as you stood, a spotless flower,
I took that trembling hand in mine.

I think of Fanny's smiling face—
My own sweet girl, to me so dear;
I clasp her in my fond embrace,
And joy brings forth the silent tear.

Then sleep steals o'er me unawares;
Its calm doth soothe the weary mind;
I leave the world and all its cares,
To dream of those I left behind.

During his long term of office, and in fact during his entire life, he was conciliatory toward all men and all sects; and yet, when he had made up his mind to what he thought was a right course, no ties of friendship, no views of party policy, no hope of patronage, and no idea of expediency could swerve him from that course. His honesty and integrity were never questioned, and he has left to this community and to its rising generation the legacy of a character that is as strong as steel and as true and bright as gold.

JOHN T. FARNING, a prominent lumberman and proprietor of a saw-mill on section 27, Eaton Township, was born in Vermont, March 11, 1856, the son of Michael and Ann (Markey) Farning, both natives of Ireland. The father came to America when a young man, and in the fall of 1856 emigrated to this county, and the following spring settled on section 6, Grant Township, where he cleared a farm. He taught school during the winters, having been a college graduate and a very fine scholar. He was a soldier in the late war, in Company I, Second Wisconsin Cavalry, and participated in many battles, including Vicksburg, Shiloh, Corinth and many others. He was wounded at Vicksburg, from which he afterward recovered, but died from chronic diarrhœa while in the service. Of Mr. and Mrs. Farning's four children, three survive: William, John and Franklin. One son, Robert, died at the age of twenty-nine years.

The subject of this sketch has lived in this county most of his life, excepting four years spent in Marshfield, Wisconsin, where he was engaged in the livery business. In 1887 he bought a saw-mill in this county, and the following year moved to this city, where he saws and ships his lumber mostly to Janesville. He was married May 1, 1888, to Martha Christie, a daughter of James Christie, deceased. They have one child, Annie Belle, born October 19, 1889.

PHILO MEAD, of section 34, Hixton Township, Clark County, was born in Dutchess County, New York, March 22, 1851, the son of Daniel Mead, who was born, reared and still resides on the old homestead in Dutchess County. Our subject's mother, Sybil Davis, was also a native of the same place. Of their ten children, nine are still living, namely: Angeline, Carrie, Catharine, Aiken, Henry, Philo, Alexander, Clara and Orlando. One daughter, Laura, died at the age of sixteen years.

The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and educated in the public schools of

his native county. In 1874 he came to this county, and for four years thereafter worked for his cousin, the Hon. Harry Mead. He settled on his present farm of eighty acres in 1878, and has since cleared twenty acres of this tract. He has worked in the pineries nearly every winter since coming to this county. Mr. Mead was married April 25, 1878, to Rachel Syth, who was born in London, Canada, the daughter of Thomas and Rachel (Stewart) Syth; the latter is deceased, and the former has been a resident of this county over twenty years. Mr. and Mrs. Mead have two children, Estella and Maud P. Mr. Mead has been Assessor of his town two years, and is now serving as Town Treasurer. Politically he is a Republican, and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN GILBO, of section 32, Hixton Township, Clark County, and the pioneer of his locality, was born in Brandon Township, Ontario, in 1840, the son of Toussaint (deceased) and Margaret (Lenault) Gilbo, natives of Canada, and the former of French parentage. Of the parents' ten children, eight survive: Clement, Albert, Rose, Joe, Margaret, John, Alfred and Joseph. Our subject came with his parents to Orleans County, New York, in 1850, where the father died a year later of dropsy, after which, in 1862, the family removed to Pontiac, Michigan. John enlisted in the late war, in Company F, Third New York Volunteer Infantry, served over two years, was in several battles, and was wounded at Swan's Quarters, having been shot three times. He was sent to the hospital at Newbern, North Carolina, and finally sent home on a furlough, but was never able to return, and was never discharged. After the war he came to Pontiac, Michigan, and in 1870 to this county, settling on his present farm, then covered with heavy timber. He was surrounded by wild animals and Indians, the latter being harmless, yet often became drunk and passed his cabin whooping and yelling. He could stand at his cabin and shoot a deer any day, and bears were also very numerous. Mrs. Gilbo has often lived seven months at a time without seeing the face of a white woman, and has had to work hard to help earn the living, as her husband was sick much of the time. Mr. Gilbo now owns eighty acres of good land, thirty of which is cleared.

He was married January 28, 1865, to Mary Dorsey, who was born in Toronto, Canada, July 5, 1840, the daughter of Jesse (deceased) and Mary (Covilland) Dorsey, the former a native of Cotean du Lac, and the latter of St. Anns, Quebec. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbo have had one child, who died in infancy. Mr. Gilbo is a member of the G. A. R. post, and both he and his wife were brought up to the Catholic faith, but have not been identified with any church of late; the latter is educated in both French and English.

EPHRAIM A. BOARDMAN, proprietor of a saw-mill and lumberyard at Thorp, Clark County, was born in Tioga County, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1837, the son of Benoni Boardman, deceased, a native of Cattaraugus County, New York. The latter removed with his parents to Pennsylvania, when a boy, later to Olmsted County, Minnesota, and in the spring of 1853 settled on a farm among Indians and wild animals. Ephraim remained on this place until 1872, when he came to this county, and entered

160 acres of land on the east side of the road, on sections 30 to 29, Withee Township, which now constitutes a part of the village of Thorp. He built the first house in this place, which was a round-log cabin, 16 x 24 feet, all in one room. This also served as a dry-goods and grocery store, and he was therefore the first merchant of Thorp. The next store was built by L. O. Garrison in 1881, and the same year Thomas O. Mosher built and conducted a hardware store. The place now contains eight stores, three blacksmith shops, harness shop, two art galleries, eight saloons, three physicians and one attorney.

Mr. Boardman was married February 13, 1860, to Savilla L. Fults, who was born in New York State, the daughter of Joseph Fults. They have had eight children, three of whom survive: Anson, Grace and Melvin, —all at home. The deceased are: Owen, Frankie and Laura, and two died in infancy. Mr. Boardman was chairman of the Town Board two years, Town Treasurer one year, and is now Vice Grand of the I. O. O. F. lodge. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party.

JAMES A. COVERT, engineer in Nye, Lusk & Hudson's mill at Thorp, Clark County, was born in Greene County, Wisconsin, January 16, 1858, the son of James M. and Martha (Martin) Covert, natives of Ohio. They had thirteen children, only seven of whom survive, viz.: Enoch M., Martha J., James A., Anna V., Claude E., Minnie and Clark A. Lucinda died in Humbird, October, 1890, at the age of forty-four years. She was the wife of Benjamin Webster, proprietor of the Webster House at Humbird. The eldest daughter, Nancy, died at the age of twenty-one years; Sarah died in Lincoln, Nebraska, in the summer of 1888, at the age of thirty-eight years; she was the wife of Charles Neyhart, a harness-maker of Lincoln, Nebraska. James M. Covert, the father of our subject, served three years in the late war, in Company K, Twenty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, after which he settled in Broadhead, where he has since resided.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the private schools of Broadhead, and in June, 1880, came to Thorp, where he worked on the railroad, which was then being built to this place. He entered the employ of his present firm in the fall of 1881, and since that time has had charge of the engine and all machinery in the basement.

He was married March 16, 1877, to Lillie, daughter of George Leslie, of Thorp. They have four children: Zora, Ida, Maud and Frank. All are at home, and the three eldest are attending school. Socially Mr. Covert is a member of the Sons of Veterans, and politically a Republican.

JOHN T. HERTEL, proprietor of the depot saloon of Thorp, was born in Alsace, France, January 3, 1853, the son of Peter Hertel, deceased, a native of the same country. He was the father of six children, three of whom still survive, and two, John and Joseph, are in Alsace, France. John T., our subject, came to the United States in 1872, and first lived seven months in New York city, and in March, 1873, removed to Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, where he worked at the baker's trade nine years. In July, 1887, he came to Thorp, where he has since remained.

Mr. Hertel was married September 8, 1873, to Louise Hartel, a daughter of John D., of

Sheboygan County. They have eight children: Louise, Emil, Annie, Lena, Josephine, Frank, Maggie and Katie. The mother died November 30, 1889. Religiously Mr. Hertel is a Catholic.

GEORGE E. McEWEN, Superintentend of Spaulding's mill, lumberyard and store, on section 33, Hixton Township, Clark County, was born in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1865, the son of John A. (deceased) and Rebecca (Bacon) McEwen, natives of Pennsylvania. The father was for many years proprietor of a saw-mill in Williamsport, Pennsylvania; the mother still lives in the latter city. The parents had eight children, six now living: Daniel H., a member of the firm of Glass & McEwen, of Minneapolis; Seth C., superintendent of a lumber yard in Williamsport, Pennsylvania; Henry A., a lumberman of the same place; Lucius, superintendent of 250 men in a lumber camp of Gull River, Minnesota; George E., our subject, and William A., engaged in running logs at Sparrow's Point, Maryland, on Chesapeake Bay.

The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in the city schools and also in the Williamsport Commercial College, under Professor F. E. Wood. He worked in the saw-mill there for some time, and then, in 1885, went to North Landing, Virginia, where he superintended the saw-mill and lumberyard of Reeves, Oatman & Co., of New York city for about eight months. The climate there not permitting him to remain, he resigned his position and returned home, but in August, 1886, came to this county, and worked at the carpenter's trade a week at Unity. Next he ran a saw-mill at Butternut, Ashland County, on Butternut Creek, for H. L. Bessie, after which he went into the pineries and scaled logs for the firm of Bessie & Cemenger, on the North Fork of Flambeau River, and next in the pine lands of Chippewa for the Logging & Boom Company. Mr. McEwen came to his present place in May, 1887, where he has since had charge of the large business of D. J. Spaulding, which consisted of one large steam saw-mill, a planing-mill, lumberyard and store. They ship the lumber mostly to points in Iowa, also to Mexico and Arizona.

He was married December 24, 1888, to Etta Darling, who was born in Nelsonville, Portage County, Wisconsin, April 6, 1869, the daughter of F. H. Darling, of Unity, Marathon County, Wisconsin. Socially Mr. McEwen is a member of the Modern Woodmen; religiously he is a Presbyterian.

SYLVESTER COLLINS, of section 36, Thorp Township, Clark County, was born in the district of Gaspy, Lower Canada, January 25, 1843, the son of James and Jane (Sweney) Collins, both natives of Canada. The parents had eleven children, six of whom are still living, viz.: James, Ambrose, Francis, Charles, Philip and Sylvester. All live in Canada except Charles and Sylvester. The latter was engaged in farming and fishing in Canada until in October, 1868, when he came to Eau Claire, Wisconsin, where he first worked in the logging camps, continuing for fourteen years. He then came to Thorp Township in the spring of 1878, where he lived in a camp five miles west of Thorp for five and a half years. In the fall of 1883 he came to his present farm, where he first lived in an old shanty formerly used by parties when building the turnpike. Previous to this, however, he

rafted lumber on the Chippewa River for the Northwestern Lumber Company, and also watched the camps. During this time, or previous to moving to Thorp, he returned to Canada, and remained one and a half years. He now owns eighty acres of good land, twenty-seven of which he has since cleared.

Mr. Collins was married, May 10, 1873, to Ada Gardner, who was born in Marquette County, Wisconsin, September 23, 1852, the daughter of John Gardner, deceased. She was the youngest of fourteen children, seven of whom are now living, namely: Sarah, Elizabeth, Ambrose, Eliza, Jeffery, Ephraim and Ada. Both the father and mother were natives of Wayne County, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Collins had four children, three now living: Miami E. (commonly called Amy), Katie E. and S. Berton. The eldest daughter is a teacher in district No. 3, Thorp Township. In his political views Mr. Collins is a Republican.

THOMAS K. THOMPSON, proprietor of a saloon in Withee, Clark County, was born in Northern Norway, November 19, 1841, the son of Austin Thompson, deceased. Thomas came to the United States in 1866, and first lived at Lock Rose, Wisconsin. He has worked in the pineries nearly all his life, in both the old country and this State. He came to Withee in 1883, where for three or four years he was foreman in different camps, and for about thirteen years worked for C. C. Washburn, the noted millionaire and lumberman. He began his present business in 1883, and now keeps all kinds of imported and native wines and liquors, but never sells to an intoxicated man. If a man becomes drunk he takes him into his house, feeds him, and takes care of him until he becomes sober. He is a jolly old bachelor, and is a member of the Wisconsin Anti-Prohibition Association.

GUSTAV POPPE (commonly called John), of section 20, Hixton Township, Clark County, was born near Frankfort-on-the-Oder, August 31, 1856, the son of Ernest R. Poppe, whose biography appears in this work. The latter brought his family to Canada in 1858, settling in the county of Perth, and in 1872 came to Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, and the same fall settled on the old homestead on the northwest quarter of section 20, Hixton Township, where he still lives. Our subject has been engaged in lumbering, farming and also in driving logs. He was married, October 8, 1879, to Augusta Kotzer, a daughter of William Kotzer, of this township. They have had five children, four now living: Louise, Lora, Edward and George. In 1879 Mr. Poppe settled on his present farm of 113 acres, thirty of which he has since cleared. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party.

AUGUST J. HANSMANN, of section 28, Withee Township, Clark County, was born in Manitowoc County, Wisconsin, December 1, 1857, the son of Christian Hansmann, a native of Germany, born December 24, 1824. He came to the United States when thirty-seven years of age, and now resides in Manitowoc County. The parents had ten children, viz.: William August, John, Fred, Christian, Mary, Annie, Minnie, Emma and Ida.

August J. was reared on a farm and educated in the common and parochial schools.

He came to this county in the fall of 1882, where he worked at the carpenter's trade in Thorp until January 24, 1888, when he came to his present farm of 120 acres, twenty-six of which is cleared. He still works at his trade during the summers, engaged in logging in the winters, and clears land in the spring. He was married, January 12, 1888, to Minnie Thiel, daughter of William Thiel, of Manitowoc County, Wisconsin. They had one child, who died in infancy. Mr. Hansmann has been School Clerk one term, and is now serving as School Director. Both he and his wife were brought up in the religious belief of the Evangelical Church.

HERMAN THIEL, of section 16, Withee Township, Clark County, was born in the Province of Pomerania, Prussia, February 3, 1855, the son of William Thiel, a native of the same province. The latter brought his family to the United States in the spring of 1871, settling in the woods in Manitowoc County, where they still reside. The parents had five children: Herman, Albertine, now Mrs. Reseberg, of this township; William; Minnie, who married August J. Hansmann; and Louisa, who lives with her parents.

Herman Thiel, our subject, was reared on a farm in his native country, and since coming to the United States has learned to read and write the English language by his own efforts. Before marriage he worked five or six years in the pineries of Menominee County, Michigan. He came to this county in March, 1880, and settled on his present farm of 120 acres, forty-five of which he has since cleared. He has held the office of Town Supervisor two years, and has been School Director ever since coming to this county. Mr. Thiel was united in marriage in Manitowoc County, Wisconsin, February 29, 1880, to Albertine Roesler, a native of Prussia, born December 12, 1860, the daughter of Charles Roesler, deceased. They have four children, namely: Ida, Agnes, Louise and Amanda.

OREN HANK has been a resident of Clark County for many years. He lives on a farm of 166 acres, located on section 1, Lewis Township, which, from a wilderness he has developed into its present productive state.

Mr. Hank was born in Vermont, November 27, 1837, son of Oren and Susannah Hank. He received a fair education in his native State, and at the age of nineteen began to work out for himself. At first he received $13 per month, and after he came to Wisconsin and was employed in the woods he earned $50 a month. Of their family of seven children who came to Clark County, Wisconsin, all are still living. The subject of our sketch was married in this State, January, 5, 18—, to Ruth Clark. At the time of his marriage he had but little means and began life in an humble way. Prosperity, however, has attended his labors, and he is now in a position to enjoy the comforts of life. He is a Republican, and one of Clark County's best citizens.

ALBURTIS NEFF was born in New York, March 17, 1821, son of Irwin and Polly Neff, natives of that State. When he reached his majority he began the struggle for life, working out by the day and month, receiving small wages for his

labor. Mr. Neff has been twice married. By his first wife, *nee* Mary Babcock, he had four children, three of whom are now living. He came to Clark County, Wisconsin, in 1867, and in that year, on the 27th of May, he wedded Isabel Short, a native of New York. Her ancestors came from Scotland.

Like many of the early settlers of Wisconsin, Mr. Neff spent a number of years in the logging business. He has been a hard working man all his life, and is now the owner of a nice little farm, located five miles from Neillsville, on section 1, Lewis Township. He affiliates with the Republican party.

J. J. GREEN, an enterprising farmer of Clark County, and the son of a Wisconsin pioneer, lives on a farm on sec. 12, Lewis Township. He was born in Richland County, Wisconsin, near Janesville, July 11, 1846. His parents, H. H. and Abigail Green, were among the early settlers of that part of the State. None, perhaps, of the first settlers were better or more favorably known than was H. H. Green. At an early day he located near Janesville, where he engaged in the hotel business, and, among the travelers throughout Wisconsin, was known as a kind and accommodating landlord. He subsequently removed to La Crosse County and bought 160 acres of land, upon which he took up his abode, and where he died in 1878.

In 1858 the subject of our sketch made a short visit to the State of California, returning in the same year to Wisconsin. November 7, 1870, he was united in marriage with Margaret Allen. They have an interesting family of two children, who are being liberally educated. At this writing one of them is attending college at La Crosse. Since his marriage Mr. Green has been engaged in farming and in the lumber business. He also, for a short time, kept a livery stable in Minnesota. In 1882 he came to Clark County and settled in Neillsvile, where he worked in a saw-mill. His attention is now given to agricultural pursuits, and he resides on his farm of 160 acres, forty of which are improved.

SOLOMON FORDGER JOSEPH, one of the prominent business men of Neillsville, Wisconsin, was born in Cattaraugus County, New York, July 23, 1848. His father died in Genesee County, that State, in 1876. Solomon was the second of a family of three children. He began to work on a farm when he was eight years old and worked for his board and clothes until he was sixteen. His education was obtained in the common schools of Wisconsin. When he was twelve years old his mother hired him out to a farmer in Columbia County, Wisconsin, with the understanding that he was to have three months' schooling in the winter. The farmer did not come up to the terms of his agreement and refused to let the boy attend school. From being imposed upon and kept away from school, young Joseph became indignant, and, as another man had offered to hire him and give him six months' schooling during the winter, he decided to run away. This, however, was not such an easy matter, as the sequel proved. He carefully packed his clothes, let them down with a rope from the second story window, crept down stairs in his stocking-feet, secured his bundle and started for the home of the gentleman who had made him such a liberal offer. Ere he reached his destination he was overtaken by his employer and was compelled to return with him and remain until his time



Nick Andrews

had expired, which was one year. It is scarcely needless to say that he is in favor of the Bennett law.

When he was eighteen years old Mr. Joseph entered railroad employ, working at telegraphy in Columbia County. In 1866 he engaged in a general store in Rio, same county. By the time he was twenty-one he had saved up $350. About this time he was seized with a desire to go further West and found his way to Lake Benton, Minnesota. He subsequently returned to Wisconsin and settled at Poynette, where for six months he worked at the carpenter's trade. In 1868 he learned the harness trade there, and in 1872 he came to Neillsville and engaged in the harness business.

January 15, 1872, Mr. Joseph married Nellie E. Dale, daughter of Hon. E. O. Dale, of Poynette, a member of the Assembly of Wisconsin in 1873. She was born at Lowell, Massachusetts, September 23, 1849, and her education was obtained in the common schools of Wisconsin. She had an unusually bright intellect and was engaged in teaching from the time she was sixteen until she was twenty. Her death occurred June 6, 1890, and her remains were interred at Neillsville. A most estimable woman and an earnest Christian, her departure was a source of bereavement not only to her own family but to a large circle of friends. For a number of years she was organist of the Presbyterian Church, of which she was a consistent member. Their family of four children are as follows: Florence, Edith, Syndol and Hayes T.

Mr. Joseph is independent in his political views. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and has twice been a representative to the Grand Lodge. He is High Chief Ranger of the Ancient Order of Foresters, and was a representative to the Superior Court of Foresters held at New York city June 14, 1881, every State being represented, and Canada as well.

NICHOLAS ANDREWS, a farmer residing in section 19, Alma Township, Jackson County, was born in Germany, December 30, 1837. He came with his parents to America in 1850 and located on Long Island, where they remained one year and then came West. They made their home in Waukesha County, Wisconsin, two years before coming to Jackson County. At the age of fifteen Nicholas began working out by the month. He hired to an old sea captain on Black River at $15 a month, and after he had been working two months his employer came to him and said he found it necessary to increase his wages to $26. This of course was pleasing information to the youth, who thought he would be independently rich in a short time if he could earn that amount while so young. Mr. Andrews has had an extensive experience on the river and in the lumber business. For fifteen years he was a pilot on the Mississippi River from La Crosse to St. Louis, and was interested in the lumber business until 1882. In that year he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. He has long been a resident of Jackson County, having first settled here in 1853. Mr. Andrews has been successful in his many undertakings; has a big warehouse and a large interest in a flouring-mill at Merrillon. In 1887 he built a commodious residence, where with his family he is surrounded by the comforts of life.

Mr. Andrews was married March 25, 1875, to Maggie Henderson, daughter of Adam Henderson, of this county. Her ancestors came to this country from Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews have five children living,

and four deceased. He is a member of the Masonic order and also of the I. O. O. F. They are associated with the Lutheran Church.

DANIEL KENNEDY, one of the prominent citizens of Clark County, resides, with his wife, a lady of culture and refinement, in their beautiful residence in North Neillsville. Mr. Kennedy was born in Maine, October 20, 1844, and received his education in the district schools of his native State. His parents both died in Maine. At the age of twenty-two the subject of this sketch came West and located in Clark County, Wisconsin, in the fall of 1866. Here he has made a deal of money in the lumber business, and he also has farming interests in this county.

Mr. Kennedy is a Republican, an advocate of the Bennett law and a prominent politician. He is a member of the Town Board of Neillsville.

JOSEPH BUNGEA, of section 29, Withee Township, Clark County, was born in the district of Montreal, Canada, August 15, 1851, the son of Leon and Adelaide (Tonchette) Bungea; the former, now deceased, was a native of St. Martins, Canada, and of French parentage. The parents had six children, only two of whom survive: Emily, now Mrs. Mitchell La Fleur, of St. Anicet, Huntingdon County, Canada East; and Joseph, our subject. The latter emigrated from Canada to Black River Falls in August, 1865, where he worked for D. J. Spaulding two and a half years, and in the winter of 1867-'68 came to this county and worked in the pineries on Black River. He has also worked in the camps as cook during the winters, and has filled every position from cutter to toater and cook. He settled on his present farm in the fall of 1872, where he took up a homestead and built a shanty.

Mr. Bungea was married, September, 1873, to Martha A., daughter of William A. Buyatt, deceased. They have seven children: Fidelia, Chesley O., Bertha, Clayton, Frank, Larry and Mary. Both he and his wife are members of the Catholic Church, and the former has served as Road Overseer and School Clerk.

AUSTIN BUTTERY is a native of Canada West, born in Petersburgh, May 8, 1844. His parents, John and Jane Buttery, were born in England and died in Canada. Austin was their ninth child. He received his education in Canada, and in February, 1862, came to Wisconsin. The year before he made a prospecting tour through Montana and Nevada, after which he returned to Wisconsin. In 1864 he settled in Jefferson County. Much of Mr. Buttery's life has been spent in the woods and in saw-mill work.

He was married in 1871, Katie D. Bart, a native of New York, born in 1854. Her parents were among the early settlers of Wisconsin. He and his wife are giving their children the benefit of a good education in the district schools. In 1867 Mr. Buttery took a homestead claim in Clark County. It consists of 200 acres and is located on section 12, Lewis Township. When he moved to this place wild game was abundant, and the expenditure of much time and labor has been required to bring the property to its present

improved condition. The subject of our sketch is considered one of the substantial citizens of the township in which he resides. He has been School Supervisor and Clerk of the School Board, and has also served one year as Assessor of the township. In political matters he is independent, voting for the man rather than the party.

G. L. CHANDLER, a retired farmer who resides in Neillsville, Wisconsin, was born in Potsdam, New York, December 2, 1823. His parents, Samuel and Sarah Chandler, natives of Vermont, settled in St. Lawrence County, New York, where they spent their lives and died. Seven children were born to them, all sons. Three of them remained with their father until they were twenty-two years old, working in the logging camps and also running a saw-mill for five years.

When he was twenty-five years old the subject of our sketch came to Wisconsin and settled in Pine Valley, where he bought a farm of 200 acres—the oldest farm in Clark County. He had but limited means when he came to this State, but by good investment of what little he had, by judicious management of that and by much hard work he has acquired a competency and is now in a position to enjoy the comforts of life in his old age. Mr. Chandler has been twice married. By his first wife, a Vermont lady, he had two children, one of whom, Ella, is living and is married and settled in life. For his second wife he chose Mary Jane Burk, whom he wedded in New York. She is a lady of education and culture and an old teacher, having taught twenty-two terms in New York and this State. Two children have been born to them, Bell and Carl. The former is married and the latter is engaged in teaching.

JAMES DE LANE, proprietor of the De Lane House, Neillsville, Wisconsin, was born in the Empire State, November 24, 1839. His youth was spent in New York and his education was obtained in the common schools. When James was five years old his father died in that State. He came West and at the age of thirteen, began to learn the trade of blacksmith and wagon-maker, at Racine, Wisconsin, and when he was sixteen he settled in Jackson County, being employed at his trade in Black River Falls. He remained at the latter place until he was twenty-three years old. In that year, November 11, he was married to Mira Wilson, daughter of Dyer Wilson, a merchant of Illinois. Previous to her marriage Mrs. De Lane attended school at Black River Falls. Her father is deceased and her mother is still living. This union has been blessed with three children: William, May and Daisy. They all have the benefit of good educational advantages, and the son is preparing for the medical profession, now being a student under Dr. Mallory.

Mr. De Lane enlisted in the First Wisconsin Battery, September 10, 1861, and did his part bravely in many of the important engagements of the civil war. Among the prominent actions in which he was engaged we mention the Red River Expedition, the battles of Vicksburg, Cumberland Gap, Black River Bridge, Champion Hills and Jackson Church. After a faithful service of three years the subject of our sketch was honorably discharged, in 1864.

He was engaged in wagon-making until he met with an accident which disabled him from following that vocation. During a

soldiers' reunion he had an arm blown off by a cannon. Mr. De Lane engaged in his present business in Clark County ten years ago. As a hotel-keeper he is a success. Large-hearted, generous, and public-spirited to a fault, he is widely known as a most popular landlord. He had little means with which to begin life and the success he has achieved is due to his own efforts.

JACOB H. CLARK, confectioner, Merillon, Wisconsin, was born in West Troy, New York, July 15, 1845. He is the second born of the six children of Signet Clark of Black River Falls, Wisconsin. The father, also a native of New York, came West in 1857 and engaged in the machine business at Black River Falls, which he still continues. He was the original patentee of fine paper collars, and while in New York was extensively engaged in the manufacture of machinery.

When a youth of fourteen the subject of our sketch started out to provide for himself. His first employment was farm work, for which he received $4 per month, and he continued working on a farm and in a mill up to the time he entered the army. While in the mill he ran the engine, being an expert engineer, as also is his father. In October, 1863, he enlisted in Company I, Fourteenth Wisconsin, Captain C. R. Johnson, and served with bravery till the war closed. Prominent among the engagements in which he took part we mention the battle of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, the Red River Expedition, the battle of Tupelo, Mississippi; was at Jefferson City, Nashville, New Orleans, Spanish Fort, Montgomery and Mobile. He was honorably discharged on October 9, 1865. From exposure incurred during the service he contracted a severe cold which settled in his bronchial tubes, from the effects of which he has never recovered. He now receives a pension of $30 from the Government.

After the war he returned to Wisconsin and entered into a partnership with his father in the planing mill and machine shop at Black River Falls, under the firm name of S. Clark & Son. He remained there from 1866 until 1870, when he came to Merillon, continuing the same business here until 1886. Then for two years he was engaged in railroading. In 1890 he opened his present confectionery business in Merillon, and has a large trade in all kinds of candies, fruits, cigars and tobacco. Since he has lived in Merillon he has served the public in a number of ways: was elected Village Trustee in 1889 and at the same time was elected Secretary of the Board of Health; was a member of the Street Committee until last spring; is now Justice of the Peace. He is a prominent member of the G. A. R., Col. Ellsworth Post. His political views are in accord with Republican principles, and he was a delegate to the County Convention in September last.

Mr. Clark was married, September 1, 1869, to Mary A. Vanderburgh of Black River Falls. Four children have been born to them, one son and three daughters, all receiving the benefit of good educational advantages. Mr. Clark began married life with limited means, but by hard work and economy he has managed to secure a competency.

J. M. WINTERS, a Clark County farmer who resides on section 4, Washburn Township, was born at Lima, New York, September 18, 1827, son of J. M. and Diadema Winters. His youth was spent in his native State. In 1861, when the civil war

broke out, he joined the Union ranks and went forth in the defense of the country. He enlisted in Company A, Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, and served with bravery all through the sanguinary struggle, actively participating in many important engagements.

In 1866 Mr. Winters was married to Sarah Hildcoln, by whom he has had two children: Thomas and William. The year following his marriage he came west and settled in Wisconsin. He located in Clark County, and in 1870 bought a farm of eighty acres, thirty acres being a wilderness. While in New York Mr. Winters learned the carpenter's trade, but after coming to this State he turned his attention to farming. He had little with which to begin life in a new country, his only capital being a yoke of cattle, two cows, and 50 cents. Many were the hardships they endured, and with characteristic pioneer bravery did they meet and overcome the obstacles as they presented themselves. By industry and economy they have secured a comfortable home and are now in a position to enjoy life. Mr. Winters is a Republican; he served as Justice of the Peace nine years, and has also held other offices.

ALBERT D. MERRILL has been identified with Merillon since 1874. He was born in Lincoln, Maine, in 1851, and came to Wisconsin with his parents when he was only a year old. He was educated in the district and public schools and also attended the State University. At the age of eighteen he became a clerk in the store owned by his father. In 1873 he was appointed Mail Agent by Postmaster-General Rock, and served in that capacity on the Green Bay & Lake Pepper Railroad for six months. He then returned to the mercantile business, and was employed at Hixton as a clerk in the general store of Merrill & Ice, being thus engaged one year. In 1874, as above stated, he came to Merillon. Here he clerked in his father's hardware store three years. Since then he has given his attention to agricultural pursuits.

Mr. Merrill was married, in 1875, to Ella Ice. She was born in Pennsylvania in April 10, 1854, the daughter of Pennsylvania parents. She received her education in the public schools, and was engaged in teaching for several years previous to her marriage. Three children have been born to them. All are deceased.

JOSEPH DUXBURY, a retired farmer living in Alma Centre, Wisconsin, is a native of England. He was born in Lancashire, January 17, 1834, and was one of the three children who came to America with their mother in 1855. Of the fourteen children born to his parents only five are now living. Two preceded Joseph to this country. The subject of our sketch received his education in England, and after he came to America was employed at cotton weaving, at which trade he had served an apprenticeship in his native land. He also worked on a farm for a year and a half, receiving $10 per month. He came to Jackson County, Wisconsin, in 1856, and bought eighty acres of Government land at $125 an acre. It was a perfect wilderness at the time of purchase, and Mr. Duxbury, although he had but little money, had an abundance of energy and went to work to clear it up. He cleared the property and the following year sold it.

Before he came West Mr. Duxbury formed the acquaintance of a young lady who worked

in the Calico Print Works in Rhode Island—the same establishment in which he was employed. Her he chose for his life companion and they were married in 1857. All their worldly possessions were packed in a small trunk, and with it they set out for the far West to make their fortune. They first located at the village of Hixton, or where Hixton now is, bought a farm and located on it in a log house, two miles from where the village now stands. This home, although small and containing few if any luxuries, was comfortable and they were happy in it. Mrs. Duxbury was also born in England. She came to America, in 1855 with her mother, who died a few years ago. Eight children have been born to them, all of them having received their education in the district schools.

Mr. Duxbury now owns a quarter section of land in Garden Valley Township, all the result of his own industry and good management. He removed to Alma Centre to retire from the cares of active business. His political views are in accord with Republican principles, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Duxbury has served the public as Treasurer of Garden Valley Township two years, as Constable of Hixton ten years, and for a number of years was School Director.

JACOB SCHWAMB, of section 12, Weston Township, Clark County, was born in Washington County, Wisconsin, October 16, 1858, the son of Jacob Schwamb, who was born in the Province of Rhine, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, September 2, 1817, where he learned the cabinet-maker's trade. He came to New York city in 1846, and worked at his trade there and at other points until 1858, when he came to Washington County, Wisconsin. He lived in the village of Cedar Creek until 1877, when he came to this county, and settled where our subject now lives. He was married in New York city, August 3, 1856, to Henrietta Voltz, who was born in the Province of Ober, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, January 6, 1825, the daughter of Ernest Voltz, deceased. They had four children: Eliza, Jacob, John and George. The father died December 29, 1888, and both he and his wife were members of the German Reformed Church.

The subject of this sketch was educated and reared on a farm in Cedar Creek, and also worked several years in the pineries on Wedge's Creek. He came with his parents to this county in October, 1877, where he worked for others several years, but now farms the old homestead, which consists of forty acres, and also eighty acres in Eaton Township, thirty-five of which is cleared. He has been Assessor one year, and in his political views is a Democrat.

SAMUEL R. OWENS, of Merillon, Wisconsin, was born in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, December 16, 1833. He received his education in the district schools of his native State and also at Wyoming Seminary in Pennsylvania. In 1856 he came to Wisconsin and began working by the month in a saw-mill, having had experience in that business before coming West. He was thus engaged up to time he entered the army. November 14, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Second Wisconsin Cavalry, under command of Captain Latsken. They began active operations in Springfield, Missouri; took a train of provisions to Custer's army; had a long march of four days and

nights to Arkansas; was at Memphis and Vicksburg. During a service of four years he was only sick three weeks. He was in a raid that lasted six weeks, 600 prisoners being captured by their cavalry. November 15, 1865, Mr. Owens was honorably discharged, after which he returned to Jackson County, Wisconsin. He now receives a pension of $16 per month.

The subject of our sketch was married, in 1867, to Mary Ridge, of Black River Falls, Wisconsin. Her parents are natives of Ohio, and her father is engaged in a store and saw-mill in Clark County. Mr. and Mrs. Owens have six children, all being well educated. Mr. Owens says that when he came to Merillon it was nothing but a pine woods. At that time he had only $40, and by the time he was married he had saved up $500. All that he now owns is the result of his own industry and economy. He is a Republican and a member of the G. A. R., having served as commander four years. For fifteen years he has been deputy lumber inspector at Merillon.

THOMAS FREE, of section 12, Weston Township, was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada East, March 4, 1846, the son of Richard (deceased) and Mary (Ross) Free, the former a native of County Wicklow, Ireland, and the latter of England, but both came to this country when quite young. They were the parents of three children: Robert, who lost his life in the Union army during the late war; Annie, wife of John Wright, of Humboldt, Dakota, and Thomas, our subject.

Thomas Free was reared to farm life, and his educational advantages were limited, as there was no school where he lived. He went to the State of Maine in 1865, where he worked on a farm part of two summers, then in the ship-yards of Bangor a short time, next in the pineries two years. In 1867 he came to this county, and in 1871 homesteaded 120 acres of land, which he still owns, and sixty acres of which is cleared.

Mr. Free was married December 10, 1878, to Eliza Schwamb, who was born in New York city, June 7, 1857, the daughter of Jacob Schwamb, who came to the United States when a young man. Mr. and Mrs. Free have five children: Clara E., Nettie E., Archibald, Ernest and Lydia M.. Mr. Free has been clerk of the School Board eight years, and is the present incumbent. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and politically a Republican.

JAMES H. SARGENT, late proprietor of Sargent's Hall, Thorp, was born in the town of Maria, New York, July 8, 1836, the son of James Sargent, formerly of Parker's Prairie, Minnesota, where he died in 1888, at the age of eighty-six years. They removed to Hamilton County, New York, when our subject was an infant, and a few years later to the Adirondac Mountains, where the father was foreman of the building of the machinery for the Adirondac Iron Works. Three years later they emigrated to Democrat Prairie, Wisconsin, where he built the first frame house in the city of Berlin, then called Strong's Landing. He lived at this place a few years, and then located on Indian lands, in the same county, near Princeton. The Indians were numerous, and often came and looked through the cracks of their shanty while the family were eating dinner. They would beg or steal more or less, but were never hostile. After eight years' residence there, they removed to Peddler's Grove,

settling on the prairie land, where they set up stakes, tying them together with bark, which they also used for a covering.

James H., our subject, served in the late war, in Company H, Sixteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, serving from December 31, 1863, to July 12, 1865. He was in the battles of Vicksburg, Memphis, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Atlanta, Chattahoochee, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro, Columbia, Raleigh, Lovejoy Station, Savannah, and also with Sherman to the sea. He held the office of Sergeant, and had charge of the battalion at Savannah, Georgia. He was tendered a captain's commission, but refused. He was at the grand review at Washington, and after the war returned to Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and later to Augusta, where kept he hotel three years. He then went to South Fork, and ran a hotel at Hank's stopping place nine or ten years; next returned to Augusta, after which he left his farm and went to camp in the Elk Mountains, Colorado, where he mined two yaers, and still has an interest in seven mines there. He then came to Thorp in 1881, where he built the Forest Queen Hotel, which he ran a few years and then sold out. In 1883 he built a large hall known as the Opera House, with the Forest Queen saloon on the first floor.

Mr. Sargent's mother, *nee* Elizabeth F. McCauley, was born in Goffstown, New Hampshire, July 13, 1810. Mr. and Mrs. Sargent had twelve children, five of whom are still living, viz.: Theodore L., James H., Frederick, Edward and Sarah. Frederick was also in the late war, in Company I, Thirtieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; Thomas N. was in the same company; Oscar, in the Sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and Charles M., in Company C, Eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Oscar died at Arlington Heights, Virginia, in 1862; Charles died at Germantown, Mississippi, while in the service of his country; Thomas in Minnesota after the war; William F., in Scott's Valley, Eau Claire County, Wisconsin, leaving a family; and Harriet at the age of fourteen years. Lenora Sargent was drowned at Fayston, Vermont, at the age of four years, by falling off a bridge, in 1836.

Mr. Sargent was married April 3, 1856, to Julia A. Newton, daughter of Samuel Newton. They have three children: Hiram F., Lenora E. and Emma A. Hiram was married to Nellie Dunn, and they have two children: Guy and Arthur (a Christmas gift); Lenora married Charles S. Little, of White Bear Lake, Minnesota, and they have one child also, Clara E. Mr. Sargent is a Mason, a member of the I. O. O. F., of the G. A. R. and Merchants' Association. He was a members of the Town Board seven years in Eau Claire County, but has always refused office here. His son, Hiram, is his partner in business, and with W. H. Mead he owns forty acres of mineral land in Clark County, which contains vast quantities of rich hematite iron ore, which assays sixty-three per cent. They have also some mining land in Taylor County, Wisconsin, which contains silver, lead, gold and traces of gray copper, and they are now sinking a shaft to develop it.

CHARLES W. HYSLIP, of section 23, Weston Township, was born near Tatamagoush, Colchester County, Nova Scotia, July 6, 1834, the son of Richard (deceased) and Betsey (Crow) Hyslip; the former was a native of Scotland, but came to America when a boy; the latter was a native of Nova Scotia. Our subject was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools of his native place. He left home at the age of

eighteen years, traveling from Londonderry to Boston on a sail vessel, and afterward was engaged as cook on a cod-fishing vessel. He then remained at home until in February, 1854, when he shipped from Halifax to Boston, and for two years worked twenty miles from the latter place. He emigrated to this county in June, 1856, settling in Weston Township, where he has since resided, engaged in lumbering and farming. He settled on his present farm in 1868. He has been chairman of the Town Board four terms, and School Treasurer twenty years. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party.

Mr. Hyslip was married in the village of Bolton, April 5, 1856, to Nancy, daughter of Jefferson (deceased) and Barbara (Horn) Conden; Mrs. Hyslip was born in Nova Scotia. Of their five children only one is now living, —Margaret E., now the wife of Lyman Tracy, of this town. They have had eight children, viz.: Ella, Edith, Ethel, Homer, Edna and an infant girl. One of Mr. Hyslip's children, Benjamin F., was killed in a sawmill in Eaton Township, this county, in April, 1865, at the age of twenty-seven years. He married Ada Tuttle, and had two children: Bessie (deceased), and William B. Two children died of diphtheria: one, Charles E., was eight years old, and William A. six months. Barbara Ann died of measles, at the age of one year and seven months.

THEODORE A. ANDERSON, a general merchant of Greenwood, was born near Taylor's Station, Jackson County, Wisconsin, November 20, 1862, the son of Knud Anderson, a native of Norway, but now of Hemlock, this county. He came with his parents to the United States when fifteen years of age, and settled at Racine, Wisconsin. He was a pioneer of Jackson County, having settled among Indians and wild animals. He removed to this county in 1870, settling in Beaver Township, in the thick woods.

Theodore, our subject, worked in the woods and saw-mills several years, and also in driving logs in Black River. He came to Greenwood in 1881, where he clerked in a store seven years. In 1888 he engaged in business for himself at Hemlock, but in May, 1890, removed his stock of goods to Greenwood, where he carries a full line of groceries, dry goods, boots, shoes, hats, caps, etc. He has a capital stock of $2,000, his annual sales amounting to $6,000, which is rapidly increasing.

Mr. Anderson was married July 1, 1886, to Mary Francis, daughter of John Francis, of this township. They have one child, George M., born March 25, 1887. Mr. Anderson was School Treasurer of Warner Township one year, is a Republican politically, and an enterprising, public-spirited and liberal citizen, and deserves a good patronage from the public.

DAVID JUSTICE, a prominent merchant of Greenwood, was born in Monroe County, New York, March 29, 1846, the son of John Justice, who lost his life in the Union service in the late war, having been a member of Company D, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. The family came to Sparta, Monroe County, Wisconsin, in 1859, where the father ran a tailor shop and clothing store. Our subject worked at various things when young, and afterward came to Merrill, Lincoln County, where he engaged in contracting and building in the summer, and in scaling logs in the winter. In 1885 he

came to Greenwood, and built a saw-mill for his brother-in-law, E. E. Crocker, but afterward worked at his present business for Mr. Crocker two years, when he bought him out.

Mr. Justice was married April 20, 1873, to Frances, daughter of Levi Crocker, of Monroe County, this State, and they have three children: Fred, born February 5, 1875; Ella, July 13, 1883; and Howard, December 28, 1888. Mr. Justice is a member of the I. O. O. F., subordinate encampment, and also the Modern Woodmen. He is an enterprising and public-spirited citizen.

JOHN BOWERMAN, of section 2, Eaton Township, Clark County, was born in Prince Edward County, Ontario, near Picton, at the head of the Bay of Quinte, May 12, 1823, the son of Cornelius (deceased) and Martha (Morgan) Bowerman, both natives of Canada. Our subject's grandfather, Jonathan Bowerman, was a Quaker from Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Bowerman had fifteen children, twelve of whom grew to maturity, and eleven still survive, namely: Hannah, John, Ichabod, Daniel, Thomas, Leonard, Sarah E., Melissa J., Bennett, Joseph and Phœbe. One daughter, Deborah, died in 1861, leaving a husband and seven children.

The subject of this sketch was reared to farm life, and received a limited education in a Quaker seminary. He came from Canada to Jackson County, in 1855, where he worked in a saw-mill and at various other employments for one year. He then came to this county and settled seven and a half miles east of Neillsville, in what is now Grant Township, which was then covered with heavy timber. His nearest neighbors were one and a half miles distant, and the Indians and wild animals were numerous. A bear would often pick up a hog in his arms, cut his throat with his teeth, and then carry him off. Mr. Bowerman has killed many deer, and also caught many wild-cats, minks and foxes in steel traps. During the year 1889–'90 he caught twelve foxes, and also several coons. He came to his present farm in the fall of 1866, where he at once went to work in the thick forest, and now owns forty acres of cleared land, and a life-interest in forty acres more. He has a fine house, a large barn, and all the other necessary buildings.

Mr. Bowerman was married in August, 1847, to Hannah Honeywell, a native of Ottawa, Canada, and daughter of Ira Honeywell, deceased.

They have had eight children, four of whom are still living, viz.: Rufus I., Sarah E., Melissa J. and Martha M. Sarah married Moody Chandler, of this city, and has five children, — Eva, Irvin, Nettie, Ira and John. Melissa married David Warner, of Warner Township, this county, and has two children,—Mark and Clen. Martha married Edward Parker, of this city, and has four children,—Leland, Myrtle, Clinton and Irvin. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bowerman are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MAXWELL HEASLETT, of section 26, Eaton Township, Clark County, was born thirty miles southeast of Quebec, Canada, April 16, 1844, the son of William and Mary (Maxwell) Heaslett, both natives of County Armagh, Ireland, the former born in the year 1814, and the latter in 1815. They now live with their son, the subject of this sketch. Of their ten children, six are still living: William, Sarah, Andrew, Maxwell, Margaret and Robert. A daughter, Jane, was married and removed to Upper

Canada, but has not been heard from for twenty years.

Maxwell Heaslett was reared on a farm, and received but a limited education. He came to the United States in the fall of 1868, stopping first in Neillsville, where he worked in the pineries and in Hewitt's mill for two years. Since that time he has worked in the pineries during the winters, and drove logs and farmed in the spring and summers. He settled on his present farm of eighty acres in the spring of 1878, and has since cleared thirty-nine acres.

Mr. Heaslett was married May 15, 1878, to Emma E. Hewett, who was born in Essex County, New York, September 3, 1858, the daughter of George (deceased) and Maria (Magoon) Hewett. The mother was born in Lower Canada, May 30, 1831, and now lives with her children; the father was born in Essex County, New York, August 31, 1808, and came to this county in 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Heaslett have two children: Ethel C., born March 22, 1879, and Harry, September 17, 1880. Both Mr. Heaslett and wife were members of the Methodist Church, and the former is a Republican politically.

WILLIAM C. FRICKE, of section 26, Eaton Township, Clark County, was born in Hanover, Germany, in the town of Diepholz, February 17, 1820, the son of Christopher (deceased) and Christiana (Nolte) Fricke, both natives of Diepholz. They were the parents of five children: William, Henry, Frederick (the two latter reside in Buffalo, Scott County, Iowa), and Elizabeth, deceased. One son also died in childhood.

William C., our subject, was a soldier in the German revolution in 1848–'49, having fought against the king. He was in favor of a republic, and when he saw they had failed, he, with others, took passage on a ship for the United States. Stopping first in Milwaukee, in the fall of 1849, Mr. Fricke worked at the shoemaker's trade until the summer of 1850, when he removed to Newburg, Washington County, Wisconsin, where he worked at his trade until 1855. In that year he went to Waco, Texas, remaining until 1857, and then returned to Newburg, where he worked at his trade until 1876. He then came to this county, and settled on his present farm of eighty acres, sixty of which is cleared.

Mr. Fricke was married August 9, 1852, to Eva Fretsche, daughter of Gottfried (deceased) and Justine (Dobig) Fretsche, both natives of Saxony, Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Fricke have had twelve children, eight of whom still survive: Ida, Minnie, Oscar, Emma, William, Matilda, Louise and Bertha. One son, Robert, died in Milwaukee May 1, 1880, at the age of twenty-four years. He was one of the best telegraph operators in that city. Another son, Otto, died April 15, 1880, at the age of twenty years. Mr. Fricke was brought up in the Lutheran Church, but is not now identified with any church. He has been a member of the Town Board twice, and also of the School Board several years. Politically he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM MORRISON, superintendent of the Neillsville Manufacturing Company, Neillsville, Wisconsin, came to this city in 1889, to superintend the building and running of this furniture factory. The size of the building is 136 x 128 feet, four stories high, with an L sixty-four feet wide. They employ 400 men. The first order for goods was from England for a large

amount, and at present they are filling this order. The mill commenced operation this spring; they have a 250-horse-power steam engine, and a 70-horse-power engine for the saw-mill, which they run in connection with the factory. The latter is said to be the best in the world. Mr. Morrison made the plans for the building, and from its commencement had the ground prepared, laid the foundation, and had it perfected after his own plans. He laid five heavy stone walls under the building, and the floors on each of the four rooms are made of 2 x 4 timber, set up edgeways, making the floor five inches thick. Each of the floors are separate, and in no way connected with each other from the inside of the building. The only way to reach the upper rooms is by means of a stairway outside of the building, leading to each room. They have an elevator built in the corner where the building forms an L, and which is so constructed that a wagon can receive or deliver goods from the elevator. The building is absolutely fire-proof, and contains the best machinery that can be purchased in the world. The rooms are heated with hot air driven through a large pipe into the building, and also have large fans connected to a furnace in an adjoining brick building. Their 250-horse power engine drives this large amount of machinery with an endless rope three-fourths of an inch in size. The engine-house is firmly constructed of brick, and stands some distance from the factory. The rope runs over the large drive wheel in the engine-house to the main shaft of the factory outside of the building. There is also a drying house in the rear of the engine-house, containing three large rooms, and in connection with each is a railroad track running to the lumber yard. After drying the lumber is taken to the factory, where all is made in the best manner, and the facilities for handling the same cannot be surpassed. They have a large galvanized pipe, thirty inches in diameter, running from the factory to the engine-house, and all dust and shavings are drawn through this to the latter house and used for fuel. Mr. Morrison has placed some machinery of his own device in this factory, which is very necessary and important. There is not probably a better mechanic in the United States than Mr. Morrison, and the people of this city should be proud of this institution.

He is a Scotch gentleman, born January 3, 1850, and was educated in his native land, where he also learned the furniture trade. Since the age of twenty-one he has always had charge of some work; has been an extensive traveler in India, China, Japan, and nearly all over the world. He married Miss Kate McIntyre, of Glasgow, Scotland, and they have a family of nine children: James, Jane, William, Alfred, David, Nellie, Kate, John and Asa. Mr. Morrison is a worthy gentleman, and is respected by all who know him.

WILLIAM ZASSENHAUS, Register of Deeds for Clark County, Wisconsin, was born in Germany, December 28, 1838, the son of Frederick and Louise (Luecke) Zassenhaus, natives of Germany. The father was an extensive merchant at Mettmann, Germany, and continued the same until his death in 1866; the mother died in 1863. They were members of the Evangelical Church, and had a family of five children, three sons and two daughters, four of whom are still living, viz.: Wilhelmine, Eigen, William, Carl and Helena. All the children were natives of Germany except our subject.

He attended school until nineteen years of

age, and graduated in chemistry and mining. He then served as a soldier two years and six months, after which he went to Australia, where he remained five years in the gold fields, which proved very satisfactory financially. In 1865 he returned to Germany on a visit, and after three months came to America, landing in New York city. He then set out for the western world, stopping first at New Vienna, Dubuque County, Iowa, where he was engaged in farming for a short time. In 1866 he went to Superior City, Wisconsin, and engaged in exploring for minerals one year; next he went to the copper mines of Michigan, and engaged in mining ten years, with the exception of one year spent in the silver mines of Nevada. In 1877 Mr. Zassenhaus came to Clark County, Wisconsin, and settled in the Township of Green Grove, where he started the first store and postoffice in the township, there being only four settlers there at that time. The land was covered with timber, consisting of pine, hardwood, and the only railroad was at Colby, distant six miles. He conducted the store and postoffice until 1889, when he was elected to his present position, after which he sold his goods and rented his building. He was the first Chairman of Green Grove, which position he held two years, and has also assisted in the building of churches and the school-house. Since moving to the city of Neillsville, he has purchased stock in the large furniture plant of this city.

Mr. Zassenhaus was married in 1866, to Miss Maria Orth, a native of Germany, and the daughter of John and Wilhelmine (Lachmann) Orth. They have a family of eight children, namely: Louisa R., a clerk for her father in the register office; Joseph W., Agnes M., Helena, William, Mary, Clara, and Frederick W. Mr. Zassenhaus is a Republican politically, and a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is one of the prominent men of Clark County, and takes an active interest in the growth and development of the county and State.

TIMOTHY FISK LEE, a farmer of section 31, Fremont Township, Clark County, was born at Parishville, St. Lawrence County, New York, June 23, 1854, the fifth son of Aaron Lee, who died in 1885, at the age of seventy-six years. His grandfather was of the early families of Essex County, New York, but the Lee family were originally from the green hills of Vermont. Aaron Lea was a farmer, and his children were Andrew J., Josephus, Ruth, Chloe A., Loren W., Noble L., Ellen A., Timothy Fisk and Oren D. All are living except Andrew J. and Josephus. Early during the last war Andrew J. enlisted in a company from St. Lawrence County, New York, and had served nearly his term of enlistment without injury when he received a wound which proved fatal a few days later. Of the remaining members of the family six came West, the youngest, Oren D., remaining with the parents upon the old farm, where he still resides with his aged mother. Her family name was Sampson, and it was a representative family in the early annals of Vermont. Six years after his marriage, or in 1881, the subject of this sketch came to Clark County and settled upon his present farm of 120 acres. His diligence is shown in the amount under cultivation, the comfortable house, and the fine barn —one of the best in this part of the county. All this, notwithstanding the weakness of his eyes, from which he has suffered all his life. He is very fond of live-stock, especially horses. His ultimate design is to give attention to stock-raising and the training of horses.

Mrs. Lee, whose maiden name was May Wright, was a daughter of Henry and Julia Wright, formerly residents of Essex County, New York. She has two brothers, but no sister. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Lee are six children, born and named as follows: Aaron F., born September 16, 1874; Ernest W., born September 24, 1876; Gilbert E., born April 16, 1881, and since deceased; Vinton D., born January 14, 1884; Lindon D., born July 20, 1886; and Prudence Ruth, born June 26, 1889.

CHARLES C. PETERSON, owner and manager of the Merchants' Hotel, Black River Falls, was born near Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1844. He remained in his native land until he was sixteen years of age; he then started out in the world on his own responsibility, and emigrated to America, being the first member of his family to cross the sea. He landed in the city of New York, and continued his journey to Chicago; thence he went to Grand Haven, Michigan, and for some time was employed in the construction of a railroad along the Grand River. One year later he went to Muskegon, and there engaged as cook for a mining camp in that vicinity; this position not proving all that could be desired, he abandoned it and went to Pentwater; there he was married, and took the contract to keep a boarding-house for Charles Mears, a lumberman; he conducted this business successfully for a time, and then went to Manistee County, Michigan, where he opened a boarding house and hotel; he afterwards located in the town of Manistee, and for five years kept a hotel in that place.

We next find Mr. Peterson located in Wisconsin, again employed in the building of a railroad, on the Green Bay and Winona branch. Later on he returned to his old occupation, keeping hotel, and then for a time he was interested in the raising of live-stock, and also did a considerable amount of trading with the Indians in furs and berries. Ten years afterwards he came to Black River Falls, and invested in farm lands, and did some lumbering. In November, 1890, he purchased his present hotel, and his long experience in this business enables him to anticipate the wants of the traveling public; he and his wife do all in their power to render their guests comfortable, and being of genial, kindly dispositions they meet with unqualified success.

Mr. Peterson has been very prosperous in all his business dealings, and has accumulated a considerable amount of property. When one considers his youth in starting out in the world, and that he was a stranger in a strange land, too much praise cannot be bestowed upon him. He and his wife have eight children, six daughters and two sons.

SATTERLEE & TIFT are the proprietors and publishers of the *Republican and Press*, the oldest journal in the county, having been established in the year 1855. Neillsville at that time consisted of a small cluster of houses and gave but little promise of becoming the prosperous and thriving little city it now is. The present publishers of the paper are energetic, public-spirited gentlemen, and under their management the *Republican and Press* has become one of the leading publications of Northern Wisconsin. Their printing house is well equipped for doing a general business, and work entrusted to them is executed in the highest style of the art. In 1890 they pub-

lished in large pamphlet form a historical and descriptive work of Clark County; it contains eighty pages and furnishes much valuable information in regard to the climate, soil, and natural resources of the county.

Milton Satterlee was born near Freeport, Illinois, and has been engaged in the newspaper business for many years.

James H. Tift is a native of Wisconsin, born in Dane County. He learned the trade of a printer in Black Earth, Dane County, becoming foreman of the *Democrat* of Madison, and came from that place to Neillsville.

ULRICH ODERBALZ has been identified with the business interests of Black River Falls since the year 1856, when his residence there began. He is a brewer by trade, and has been engaged in this business for many years, being one of the oldest brewers in the State. He is a native of Switzerland, born April 19, 1819. In 1852 he left his home and friends and native land and sailed to the shores of America, too full of hopeful anticipations to be discouraged by all the obstacles which he must encounter in a strange land. He went immediately to Canton, Ohio, where he worked in a brewery for six months; the then spent about the same length of time traveling down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; he visited New Orleans and went thence to Texas, but did not locate there; on his return to the North he settled in Galena, Illinois, where he resided until 1854; the two years following he was a resident of La Crosse, Wisconsin, and then in 1856, as before stated, he settled in Black River Falls. During the time that he was in La Crosse he was employed in the cooper's trade, which he had also mastered in his native land, it being a custom there to learn two trades at the same time.

On coming to Black River Falls, Mr. Oderbalz erected the brewery which he has since occupied, a period of thirty-five years; his dwelling was then a small, unpretentious building, but in 1869 he had built a fine brick structure which is a credit to the town.

September 14, 1857, our subject was united in the holy bonds of wedlock to Miss Anna Helfling, a native of Switzerland; she was seventeen years of age when she emigrated with her parents to America. Mr. and Mrs. Oderbalz have had born to them eight children: Mary L., the eldest, is a graduate of the high school of Black River Falls, and is employed by her father as book-keeper; Anna M. is also a well educated young woman, and is a teacher in the public school; the eldest son, George W., is the third child, and then comes Julia; Frank F. is also at home and is employed in his father's business; Charles died at the age of eighteen years; the two younger children are Emma and Edward.

Mr. Oderbalz has been a very successful business man, and he has given his children a good education, and is fitting them to be useful members of society.

JAMES D. PERRY, the present Judge of Jackson County, was elected to that position in the spring of 1889, succeeding his brother, Judge George M. Perry. He was born in the town of Albion, Jackson County, Wisconsin, December 11, 1852. His father, a pioneer of the county, is now a resident of Manchester: the mother died in 1855, and from that time until he was twenty-one years of age he resided with a maternal uncle in Henderson County, Illinois. He attended the public schools until about fifteen years of

age, and then became a student of Denmark Academy in Lee County, Iowa; later on he was for one term a student at the Illinois Industrial University, after which he engaged in teaching; he followed this profession through seven terms of school, and then returned to Black River Falls; there he was employed by a maternal uncle, John Edmunds, as manager of a saw-mill; at the end of two years the uncle died, and he operated the mill four years longer; at this time he went to Melrose and took charge of a mill belonging to Mark Douglas; he remained there until his election to the office he now holds; he thoroughly understands the business of milling, and is well posted in all the details of the industry.

While not a lawyer by profession Judge Perry is a man very capable, and has made a special study of the branches of law pertaining to his office; he has shown himself an efficient officer, and has given entire satisfaction to the public. In his political opinions he sympathizes with the Republican party.

Judge Perry was united in marriage to Miss Mary Quackenbush, a daughter of John Quackenbush; her father died in the town of Manchester in March, 1882, and the mother is still residing there. Mrs. Perry was born in Black River Falls in 1857. She and the Judge have had born to them five children: Charles S., Howard E., Archie L., Austin J., and Ella F.

B. T. FRENCH, late of Clark County, Wisconsin, was one of the prominent and influential men of his time. He was born in Pennsylvania, August 10, 1831, and came to Wisconsin at an early day, where, up to the time of his death, he was identified with the leading citizens. He was the first Treasurer of Clark County and held the office two years. He read law in this county with one of the leading attorneys, and was admitted to the bar in 1849. He was subsequently elected District Attorney, which office he held for a number of years. He was a member of the City Council of Neillsville for eight years. Mr. French obtained his early education in Pennsylvania. He was a graduate of a medical college, but as that profession was not congenial to his tastes he abandoned it for the law. His death occurred February 11, 1887. He left to his family a large tract of land in section 23, Pine Valley Township. This property is the result of his industry and his judicious management. His widow, Elizabeth R. French, lives on the farm with her son, Edwin. She is also a native of Pennsylvania, born September 4, 1835. She received a thorough education, as also have her children. By all who know her she is regarded as a most estimable woman. Her other children are Nettie, Elsey, Viola and Dimple, all being married except Edwin.

FRANK FARNING, son of John and Ann Farning, was born in Clark County, Wisconsin, in 1862. His father, a native of Ireland, came to Wisconsin some thirty-five years ago and took up a homestead claim in Clark County. He continued to make his home on it until the time of his death, which occurred in 1864. He enlisted in Company I, Second Wisconsin Cavalry, but was only in the service a short time. Receiving injuries, he was taken to a Tennessee hospital, where he died. Three of his four children are still living.

The land which Mr. Farning left to his family consists of 160 acres, and is located on





section 6, Grant Township, four miles from Neillsville. On this place Frank resides with his mother, and is engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is a Democrat and takes an active interest in political matters. For several years he has acted as Deputy Sheriff of the county. The mother is now sixty-three years old. She came to this State with her husband and shared with him the many hardships and privations incident to pioneer life. She is much respected, and has a large circle of friends in the community where she resides.

JOHN I. BROWN, a well-known citizen and one of the oldest settlers of Clark County, Wisconsin, was born in Germany, March 1, 1802. He landed in America on May 12, 1846, and took up his abode near Milwaukee. There he found employment, at which he made three shillings per day. For seven years he worked near Milwaukee and during that time cleared a large amount of land, his only capital being an ax and grubbing hoe combined with his strong and willing muscle. His first investment here was in a pair of steers, which he purchased from one of his countrymen. The sum to be paid for them was $16.50, but as he did not have the money his German friend gave him time and did not even take a note. When the time agreed upon for payment arrived Mr. Brown met the man in Milwaukee and told him he was ready to pay off the $16.50, to which his friend replied that he must buy a quart of beer first. This, of course, he readily did. Thus confidence was established in him by his neighbors in the community where he lived, and it was never lost.

Mr. Brown came to Clark County in 1850 and bought eighty acres of land, which by hard work he cleared up. His wife has shared with him the many hardships incident to pioneer life. Like many other faithful German wives, she helped him in out-door work and she also spun and wove all the clothes that her family wore. When Mr. Brown arrived in this country he was accompanied by his wife and one child. Other children have been born to them, and their family now consists of five sons and one daughter, namely: Jacob, Jr., Henry, Flemming, Joseph, Peter and Kate. Mr. Brown added to his first purchase until he now has enough land to give each of his children forty acres. His property is located in Grant Township, sections 16 and 17.

THOMAS B. MILLS, of Millston, Wisconsin, was born in the town of Manchester, Jackson County, this State, October 12, 1857; attended district school until sixteen years of age, then learned telegraphy and was in the railway service until he reached his majority. He then took the scientific course at Colonel McMynn's Academy in Racine, Wisconsin, graduating in June, 1881. He has been chosen to many offices of trust and responsibility, having been chairman of the Town Board of Supervisors since 1882, chairman of the County Board of Supervisors for four years, represented Jackson County in the Wisconsin Assembly six years (1885 to 1890 inclusive), and having been for four years Speaker of the Assembly: was the youngest man that ever filled this responsible position.

Mr. Mills is engaged in lumbering at Millston, and banking and milling at Black River Falls, Wisconsin, being the president of the Jackson County Bank and a director of the Jackson County Milling Company.

He is also extensively engaged in the real-estate and loan business at West Superior, Wisconsin, the firm being T. B. & J. H. Mills.

Mr. Mills is a member of the I. O. O. F., of the K. P., and the B. P. O. E., No. 46, Milwaukee; is a S. P. R. S., Wisconsin Consistory; Illustrious Noble of Tripeli Temple, Milwaukee. He is also a member of the Superior Club, the Superior Boat Club, and the Superior Chamber of Commerce.

He is a typical western hustler, who at thirty-three stands in the front rank of the energetic, pushing men who have made a great empire of the Northwest and dotted it with imperial cities.

JOHN STEINFELDT, residing on section 34, York Township, is one of the many German citizens who have largely assisted in the development of the resources of this country. He was born in Meeklenburg, Germany, March 24, 1844, and is a son of John and Minnie (Schultz) Steinfeldt, natives of the same province. The parents emigrated to America in 1853, and settled in Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, where they died at an advanced age. They had five children born to them, only two of whom lived to maturity: Mary, the wife of William Freudle, and John the subject of this biography. The latter was nine years of age when he came to America, and passed his youth in Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, where he had the advantage of the public schools. He continued a resident of that county until 1883, and then removed to Clark County, and located on the farm where he now lives. He purchased at the time 120 acres, ten of which were cleared; he has now about fifty acres under cultivation, and in time will reclaim the whole from the state in which nature left it. The life of the pioneer is not an easy one, and only those who have experienced it can appreciate the privations and hardships to which the early settlers were subjected. Mr. Steinfeldt began his career without any means, and it is through his own exertions that he has accumulated his property.

Politically he affiliates with the Republican party, and has represented the people of his township in many of its offices.

1862 he enlisted as a member of Company B, Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He was honorably discharged in September, 1865, at Brownsville, Texas; he participated in Banks' Red River expedition, and in the battles of Little Rock, Jenkins' Ferry, Prairie Duane, Vicksburg Spanish Fort and in the siege of Mobile, and several minor skirmishes, but was never wounded or taken prisoner.

Mr. Steinfeldt was married December 23, 1869, to Miss Margaret Huyck, of Sheboygan County, Wisconsin; she was born in Canada, June 17, 1851, and is a daughter of Aaron and Margaret (DeLong) Huyck, natives of the State of New York, and now residents of York, Clark County, Wisconsin.

Mr. and Mrs. Steinfeldt are the parents of one daughter, Mildred, the wife of John Ebbe, further notice of whom will be found in this volume.

THOMAS FITZMAURICE, a farmer of township 24, range 4, section 18, where he has eighty acres, was the eldest son of David and Mary (Nowlin) Fitzmaurice, of County Mayo, Ireland. His brothers and sisters were John, Peter, Mary, Ellen and

Sarah, none of whom came to America. Their mother had three brothers and no sisters. Mr. Fitzmaurice's maternal grandparents were natives of County Roscommon, Ireland. The ancestry on both sides is traceable through a long series of generations.

Mr. Fitzmaurice was born December 22, 1828, and at the age of twenty-two years he came to America, landing at New York, in June, 1850, and remained in the State of New York till the autumn of 1854, when he came to Dane County, Wisconsin, and purchased forty acres of land and settled upon it. In 1856 he sold out there and came to Jackson County, locating in the township of Alma, now called the town of Cleveland. Three years later he again sold out and purchased his present home. When he first came here he had been preceded by only Messrs. Horrel, Notteter, Flick, Bever, Gilliland and Wilson, with their families. During the first winter he had to go many miles for flour and groceries, and carry his purchases on his back. The grist-mill and trading post were seventeen and twenty-two miles away. During the first year he raised nothing but a few beans, potatoes and ruta-bagas. Neither doctors, lawyers nor preachers were here in those days. Previous to 1860 Mr. Fitzmaurice was a member of the Town Board and Assessor. The first postoffice to which his mail was brought was eighteen miles away, and the few neighbors took turns in going for the mail, with the understanding that it was to be left at some certain place convenient for all.

March 27, 1853, Mr. Fitzmaurice married Miss Wealthy Snow, at Forestville, Chautauqua County, New York. Her father, Samuel Snow, had lived in that vicinity from boyhood, his parents being from Madison County, that State. Mr. Fitzmaurice had three brothers and one sister: Levi, Ezra, Marcius and Rhoda. By her father's second marriage there were Mary, Hester, Almira, Lewis Abigail. Three of these came West: Marcius, Mary (since deceased) and Abigail. Mr. and Mrs. Fitzmaurice have had four children, as follows: David, born June 26, 1854; Mary, August 16, 1858; Ellen, September 12, 1863; and Hester August 31, 1866. All these are married. Mary lost her husband and returned to her old home to remain with her parents; David was married, November 23, 1879, to Mary Pierce; June 27, 1879, Mary married Alfred Markham, now deceased; September 12, 1881. Ellen was married to Clark Markham; and May 13, 1888, Hester was married. They all reside in this State.

WILLIAM AMASA THOMAS, one of the most important and influential citizens of Melrose Township, was born July 11, 1832, in Cambridge, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, a son of William and Eliza (Burt) Thomas, both natives of Massachusetts. The father was born in 1799 and died in 1840; and the mother, born in 1809, is now spending the evening of her life with her daughter, the wife of Hon. John Stewart in Elburn, Kane County, Illinois, and for one of her age is comparatively hale and active.

Mr. Thomas, our subject, losing his father when young, had early in life the responsibilities of bread-winning thrown upon him. At the age of thirteen he began working for a neighboring farmer, receiving for his services $3 a month. He continued working by the month until seventeen years of age, when he was apprenticed to a shoemaker in Meadville, Pennsylvania, for three years. At the end of this time he started out in the world for himself, first striking Waterford, Pennsylvania, where he worked

at his trade until the fall of 1851. Then he went to St. Charles, Kane County, Illinois, where he did journeyman's work till the spring of 1852. He then decided to come to Wisconsin and engage in farming, locating in Poynett, Columbia County, on rented land, which he tilled for two years. In the summer of 1855 he came to Jackson County and entered land, where he remained five years with his two brothers, Dwight and Henry, keeping bachelor's hall.

He married, May, 1861, Miss Achsa L. Vanness. Three children were born by this union, of whom two died in infancy unnamed. The third, Charlie, died at the age of fifteen months.

Mr. Thomas lived on his farm one summer after his marriage, then went to West Salem, La Crosse County, where he engaged in boot and shoe making. His wife's health not being good, he concluded that a change of climate would be beneficial; and, selling his property in Wisconsin, he went to Osage, Iowa, where he bought a farm of eighty acres and also some city property. He engaged in the boot and shoe business and at the same time had his farm under cultivation. In the winter of 1865 his wife died, leaving him little Charlie, three months of age. Shortly afterward he sold his stock of goods and rented his property and returned to Wisconsin. In 1866 he bought the village of North Bend and its water power, situated on Black River. He began improving the place and utilizing the water power. Among other improvements he built a flouring mill. He induced others to settle there, selling them lots on which to build. Through his energy and push North Bend has grown to be one of the prosperous villages of Jackson County. Two churches have been built. The Methodist Church was built through his push and influence, he materially assisting by contributing $600 out of his own pocket. The bridge crossing Black River at North Bend was built by his efforts, and but for him would probably never have been built. His flouring mill he has enlarged and furnished with all the improved machinery for manufacturing flour. He was engaged for seven years in mercantile business, but ten years ago he discontinued it and rented his store-house. He owns, in addition to his mill, a store-house, three dwellings, a good many vacant lots which he will sell only on condition that they be improved. In addition to this property he owns 320 acres of land, making one of the best stock farms in Jackson County.

In 1870 he married Ella U. Morrison, of La Crosse County, daughter of James and Mary Morrison, natives of Nova Scotia. They have had six children, namely: Charles A., Melvin, deceased, Ettie, deceased, James, Burtie, deceased, and Emma.

Mr. Thomas, while taking an active interest in political questions, has never aspired to office, and has frequently refused to be a candidate for any office. He works in no party yoke, is whipped by no party lash, and confesses no political creed, but honestly exercises his franchise in the interest of pure men and good government. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Church, in which they are active workers and liberal contributors to charities. Their walk in life is exemplary.

ROBERT W. SPARKS, a farmer of section 24, township 23, range 1 east (Sherwood Forest), was born February 28, 1859, in Sullivan County, New York, the youngest son in a family of eight children, three daughters and five sons. Their names

were: Thomas, James and John (twins), Jesse P., Robert W., Elizabeth, Emily and Hannah. All these are married excepting Jesse and James, and are all settled in the town of Sherwood Forest excepting Emily, who was married in New York State and never emigrated West, and is now deceased. Seven members of the family reside here. Mr. Sparks' father, born July 25, 1818, was originally from Schoharie County, New York, and removed with his family to Washara County, Wisconsin, in 1869. Seven years later he came to Clark County, where he is still living. He had one brother and seven sisters. His mother, whose maiden name was Silvia Calkins, was born in 1813, of parents originally from Connecticut, who located in Sullivan County when that region was new, and died in 1871. The grandfather Sparks came to this State in the '50s, locating in Plainfield, Washara County. The grandfather Calkins was born in Connecticut, but lived and died in New York State, over eighty years of age. The great-grandfather, James Sparks, served in the war of the Revolution and finally died of cancer. While he was in the war his wife was left at home and was forced to secrete herself at night to avoid the Tories and Indians. The uncle of the subject of this sketch, named also Robert Sparks, enlisted in the late war, in 1861, and served to the end; was in the battle of Murfreesboro and several others. At one time he was reported dead, but he is still living, in Portage County, this State.

Mr. Robert W. Sparks, our subject, was married October 3, 1883, to Miss Julia E. Messing, who was a daughter of George and Marian Messing, of Portage County. In their family were two sons and eight daughters, all of whom live in this State,—five in Clark County. Her father's parents were natives of Germany. The grandfather was forty-one years of age when he came to this country, and he and two of his sons died of cholera just as they were landing at New York. Mrs. Sparks' maternal grandfather was Irish, and her maternal grandmother was a Connecticut Yankee. Her mother's father's name was Eager, and her mother's mother's name was Chandler. The children of Mr. Sparks are: Laura Grace, born September 22, 1884; Myra Viola, March 30, 1886; Edna May, May 27, 1887; Bessie Naomi, October 24, 1888, and Cyrus Clyde, April 8, 1890.

ANDREW N. VIRCH, a general merchant and dealer in hay and produce at Curtis, was born at Lillethum haa Vossestranden Bergen Stift, Norway, July 14, 1845, the son of Börjonel Nelson (deceased), a native of the same place, who lost his life while off trading. Our subject came to the United States on June 7, 1854, and lived in Chicago one year, and in 1855 moved to Detroit, where his mother married Peter Anderson, a master mechanic of the Michigan Central Railroad. In March, 1857, they returned to Chicago, where the mother died, in June of the same year. September 23, 1858, Mr. Virch went again to Detroit to live with his aunts, where he attended the Bishop Union School two or three years. He next enlisted in the late war, August 15, 1862, in Company E, Twenty-fourth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, serving three years, being discharged June 30, 1865, and acted as Division Commissary Sergeant by appointment. After the war, in 1867–'68, he went to school for one season, and then to Chicago and worked at the carpenter's trade until 1870, when he came to Dane County, Wisconsin, and remained until September 29, 1872. In that year he came to the town of Beaver, now

Mayville, settling on the northwest quarter of section 14, township 29, range 1 east, and homesteaded 160 acres (a soldier's right) where he lived until 1882. He next came to Curtis and established the first store and postoffice in the place. When he first came here deer, bear and Indians were plentiful but never gave him any trouble. He began business with $250 in money, and now carries a stock of $2,000, his annual sales being $6,000.

Mr. Virch was married in Dane County, Wisconsin, February 15, 1873, to Betsy Nelson Kjerie, daughter of Knut Kjerie, deceased. They have had three children, two of whom are still living: Ledia and Anne. The mother died June 30, 1880, and Mr. Virch was again married, August 15, 1883, to Lena Fleasram, daughter of Andrew Fleasram, deceased. They have four children: Lottie, Emma, Niron and Theresa. Both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church, and the former is also a member of the G. A. R. He has been School Clerk for the past eight years, and also eight years Notary Public, and Justice of the Peace sixteen years.

JOHN A. McCARTY, of Hixton, Clark County, was born in Luzern County, Pennsylvania, December 18, 1847, the son of Dominick McCarty, formerly of this place, and a native also of Ireland, near Loch Erin, born May 12, 1798. He was taken to London, England, when a small boy, where he was apprenticed to a shoemaker, which business he followed several years. He came to Prince Edward's Island when a young man, and was there married to Matilda McLaren, a native of that place. He worked at his trade there several years, and then came to Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, about the year 1838. They were the parents of ten children, six of whom are still living, viz.: Catharine, Elizabeth, John, William, Maggie and Mary E. The eldest child, Margaret, died at the age of sixteen years; Charles H. died in 1882, at the age of forty-seven years; James, in 1876, at the age of thirty-eight years.

Mr. McCarty's parents came to La Crosse County, Wisconsin, in the spring of 1857, settling on a farm, where he attended the common schools. He was a soldier in the late war, in Company C, Forty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, serving one year. After the war he went to Melrose, Jackson County, where he farmed two years, and in the fall of 1867 came to this county. He worked in the pineries during the winters, and on the farm for W. H. Mead in the summer until 1872, when he settled on his present farm of 200 acres. He has run logging camps several years for others, and also for himself several winters. Mr. McCarty was the first Postmaster at Longwood, having been first appointed in January, 1874, by U. S. Grant, which office he held until 1876, when he resigned. He was also the first Town Clerk of Hixton, and held the office from 1875 to 1886; was Assessor two years; Chairman of the Town Board one year; Constable one year; Justice of the Peace three years; Clerk of School Board six years; School Director three years, and is now serving his fourth year as School Treasurer, and has also filled the office of Town Treasurer by appointment one year.

Mr. McCarty was married January 1, 1872, to Jeanette Smith, daughter of Christopher Smith, and they have three children,—Almon H., Haskell and Dora E. Mr. McCarty is a member of the I. O. O. F. at Greenwood, and

also the G. A. R. Post. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HOSEA WHISTON DAVIS, a farmer of section 17, township 25, range 1 east, was born July 4, 1837, at Stockholm, St. Lawrence County, New York, the fourth son of Daniel R. Davis, who had five daughters and eight sons, all born in New York State. The father was born in Shoreham, Vermont, and was one of the early settlers of eastern, or the Champlain region of New York. He had one brother and one sister. The brother, Amos, settled in the town of Moriah, Essex County, New York, and reared five children. The sister, Abigail, married John Noble McArthur, of Scotch descent. The grandfather was of the second generation from the immigration of the family from Wales to this country. Daniel R. Davis married Miss Maria Glidden, one of a family of one son and five daughters. Her ancestry can be traced back to the French on her mother's side, to one Joseph Whiston, and to the Irish on her father's side. The mother is still alive and in vigorous health for a woman of her age,—eighty-four years. The father died April 9, 1867, at the age of seventy years, at the old homestead in Stockholm, New York, which place has since passed into the hands of strangers. Abigail McGowen, a grandmother of the subject of this sketch, was of Scotch origin but of a line who had been long in this country.

Mr. Davis, whose name introduces this sketch, married Miss Nancy Bowman, of Lisbon, St. Lawrence County, April 13, 1863. She was the youngest of eight children (four sons and four daughters) of James Bowman. William, Joseph and Susan Bowman, two brothers and a sister, were born in Ireland, while James, Thomas, Eliza and Mary were American born. About 1816 the parents came to this country, locating in St. Lawrence County, New York. Mrs. Davis' mother, by birth Katherine McO'Vene, was of an Irish family. She, with two other members of the family were all that ever decided to remain in this country. After a residence of twelve years in the East, Mr. Davis moved to this State, and lived a year in Grant Township and a year in York Township, Clark County. Soon after his arrival in this State he purchased eighty acres of land on section 17, in township 25, range 1 east, and made it a permanent home. The land was secured from the Fox River Improvement Company, and he proceeded to make for himself a pleasant home.

He has three children, namely: Abbie Maria, born at Stockholm, New York, March 10, 1864; Sherman, born February 13, 1867, at the same place; and Gordon M., July 16, 1878, on the old homestead in Clark County; and Abbie Maria, who married George Harding September 8, 1880, and is the mother of four children: Theron B., Edith, Ethel and Esther. Sherman married Lessie W. Heath, October 1, 1890.

CARL RICHELEU, a farmer of Greenwood, was born near Threnohjem, Norway, September 15, 1838, the son of C. N. Richelen, deceased. Our subject came to the United States in 1861, settling in Springfield Township, Jackson County, Wisconsin, fifteen miles west of Black River Falls, on wild prairie land, where he was engaged in lumbering during the winter months, and in farming in the summer. He was drafted in the late war in the first draft in Wisconsin, in 1863, and served three months, having

been discharged on account of sickness. He came to this county in 1871, settling on his present farm on section 36, township 27, range 2, Warner Township, near Greenwood, which was at that time covered with heavy timber. He owns 120 acres, of which nearly seventy acres is cleared, where he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Richelen was married in February, 1862, to Christena A. Christianson, a native of Norway. They have had seven children, four of whom are now living,—Theodore M., Christian C., Mary Ann and Charles. Christian married Jennie Severson, and now resides in Warner Township. Mr. Richelen was a member of the Town Board several years, of which he was Chairman one and a half years. He has been Road Overseer ten or twelve years; a member of the School Board several years, of which he is now a Director. Religiously both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church, and politically he is a Republican. He is an enterprising and public-spirited citizen, taking a great interest in the growth and development of his county. He gives liberally to charitable and benevolent purposes.

ORSON CORNWELL.—Located on section 16, Pine Valley Township, is the elegant residence and productive farm of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Cornwell is one of the practical farmers of Clark County. He was born December 24, 1829, the son of Smith and Polly Cornwell, both natives of New York. His parents died and are buried in Jefferson County, that State. In 1850 Orson became an apprentice to the carpenter's trade. He was very industrious and economical, and by the time he was married had saved up $500. May 15, 1866, he came to Wisconsin and here continued work at his trade for some years, after which he turned his attention to farming.

December 24, 1857, Mr. Cornwell wedded Hannah Goodrich, who was born in Jefferson County, New York, August 19, 1835. Her paternal ancestors were English people. She was reared in her native State, is a lady of much education and culture, and takes an interest in literary matters. This union has been blessed with one child, Isabelle, a graduate of the Neillsville High School. Mr. Cornwell's political views are in harmony with Republican principles. He is a member of the K. of H., and is a most worthy citizen. Mrs. Cornwell is a member of the W. C. T. U.

FRANCIS M. HARLOW, of section 33, Warner Township, Clark County, was born in Hastings County, Upper Canada, July, 10, 1833, the son of Hezekiah and Julia A. (Weese) Harlow. The father was the son of John Harlow, a ship carpenter by trade, who came from England when a young man; the mother was a daughter of John Weese, of German ancestry. The parents had ten children, only three now living: Mary A., now Mrs. Hubbell, of Hastings County, Upper Canada; Francis, our subject, and Charles E., who, if living, resides in New York State, but has not been heard from for several years.

The subject of this sketch was reared to farm life, and educated in the common schools of his native county, where he also worked at the carpenter's trade. He came to this county from Canada in 1856, where he was subsequently naturalized, and first voted for Fremont. He entered 160 acres of land one mile south of the village of Loyal in Loyal Township, the same fall, but on account of sickness in his family he returned to Canada, and

thereby lost his claim. He remained until 1865, when he came to Genesee County, Michigan, bringing his family, and remained until the spring of 1868. Then on account of his wife's sickness, he returned to Canada, and in June, 1872, removed to this county, settling on section 20, township 27, range 2 west. In the fall of 1874 he settled on his present farm of forty acres, thirty-two of which he has since cleared. He erected a fine frame house, which was burned February 9, 1882, and nearly every thing was consumed, with no insurance.

Mr. Harlow was married December 5, 1855, to Miriam Hubbell, a daughter of Barce (deceased) and Candace (Guernsey) Hubbell, the former a native of Upper Canada and the latter of Connecticut. Mrs. Harlow's uncle, Nehemiah Hubbell, is eighty-two years of age, and still lives on the place where he was born, in Hastings County, Upper Canada, and is very wealthy. Mr. and Mrs. Harlow have had seven children, three of whom are now living: William W., George F. and Miriam E. William married Louisa Hocks, lives in this township, and has one child, Dimple May. Both Mr. and Mrs. Harlow are members of the Baptist Church, the former having united with that church over twenty-five years ago, and the latter when seventeen years old. Socially Mr. Harlow is a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity, and politically is a Republican.

HENRY HUNTZICKER, a farmer and stock-raiser of Eaton Township, Clark County, was born in Alsace, France, November 8, 1833, the son of Frederick (deceased), a native of the same province. Emigrating to the United States in 1853, he was first employed in woolen factories at Wolcottville, Connecticut, and Plymouth, same State, until 1856, when he came to this county. The first year here he was employed by a man named Conrad in clearing a tract of land in Weston Township; and he also worked several winters in the pineries. He settled upon his present farm of 280 acres in 1862; it was then all in heavy timber; 100 acres is now cleared. A portion of his live-stock consists of Cotswold sheep and graded short-horn cattle. His brother George, of Neillsville, settled near him at the same time, and two years later his brother Jacob, who died June 7, 1888.

December 18, 1864, is the date of Mr. Huntzicker's marriage to Mary E. Watenphull, a daughter of Philip Watenphull, deceased; she was born in Prussia, January 29, 1846. The children are John Henry, born January 1, 1867; Jacob William, November 6, 1871; Albion C., May 3, 1874; Clara M., July 3, 1876, and Robert C., May 23, 1881. One son, Elmer F., was scalded to death when three years old by falling in a pail of hot water. John H. married Miss Maria, daughter of John Nichol, of Eaton Township, and lives with his father, the subject of this sketch, carrying on a cheese factory. Frederick Huntzicker, the father, had seven children, four of whom are living. John is living on Long Island, New York, and Frederick is living in Alsace. Mrs. Huntzicker's parents had twelve children, six of each sex; eight are living: besides Mrs. Huntzicker, there are William, Adam, Henry, Philip, Katie, Anna and Julia. Their father died in Jackson County, Wisconsin, in December, 1883, where he had settled in 1867. The parents emigrated from Prussia to Washington County, Wisconsin, in 1846, when Mrs. Huntzicker was six months old, and they settled in the woods about thirty miles from Milwaukee, in which

town they did their marketing. Mr. Watenphull took his produce to that place in an ox wagon, requiring three days each way to make the journey.

The subject of this sketch has been a member of the Township Board, and Chairman of of the same at two different times; was Township Treasurer six years; and member of the School Board for sixteen or eighteen years. In politics he is independent. He and his wife are Lutherans in religious faith, but they attend the Presbyterian Church, as there is no Lutheran Church near.

WILLIAM HUNTLEY, of section 31, town 25, range 2, Weston Township, Clark County, was born in Washington County, Wisconsin, March 25, 1848, the son of William Huntley (deceased), a native of Scotland, who came to Buffalo, New York, as early as 1841, and thence to Milwaukee in 1843. He was a shoemaker, and worked at his trade in this city for several years, or until his death, which occurred in August, 1853. Our subject's mother, whose maiden name was Mary Burks, was a native of Sheffield, England, and now lives on the old homestead near our subject, on section 29, this township. They were the parents of five children: Annie, Richard, William, John and Thomas. Annie and John live in Neillsville, Richard in Chippewa Falls and Thomas in La Crosse. William served in the late war in Company G, Fifty-first Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, remaining three months; and Richard was also in the war, in Battery D, First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, serving three years.

Our subject came to this county in the fall of 1867 and worked in the pineries; returned to Milwaukee in the spring of 1863; and the same spring came again to this county, settling on his present farm, which was then covered with heavy timber. He built a log house in which he lived until 1884, when he erected his present fine frame, 18x26 feet, two stories high, with an L 18x26, one and a half stories, at a cost of $1,000. He owns 100 acres of land here, sixty acres of which is cleared, and altogether has about 18,000 acres in this county.

Mr. Huntley was married April 9, 1873, to Mary V. Newcomb, a daughter of Martin Newcomb, deceased; she came to this county in 1872. They have seven children, viz.: Elva R., John W., Ellen R., William, Charles and Grover C. Elva is now attending the high school at Neillsville. Mr. Huntley has followed surveying for several years. He is now a candidate on the Democratic ticket for County Surveyor.

HENRY La BOSSIER, a general merchant of Dorchester, was born in Franklin County, Vermont, December 14, 1851, the son of John and Idell (Martell) La Bossier, both natives of France. The father came to Canada when quite small, and afterward settled in Central Fall, Rhode Island, where he still resides. They were the parents of twelve children, nine of whom still survive, viz.: Joseph, Henry, Peter, Ealtirese, Hilliard, Melvina, Mary, Lawrence and Louis.

The subject of this sketch removed with his parents to St. Mary, Canada, in 1854, where he was reared on a farm, and educated in the French language. In November, 1868, he came to Janesville, Wisconsin, and worked as a farm hand until 1875, when he removed to Fond du Lac County, this State, and engaged in the boot and shoe business with J. Boulais. In April, 1876, they came to Dor-

chester, where they engaged in their former business, and later in general merchandising and logging. In 1882 Mr. La Bossier bought his partner's interest, and has since continued alone. He carries a capital stock of $10,000, his annual sales being from $20,000 to $24,000. He is also engaged in buying, pressing and shipping hay. Mr. La Bossier, was Postmaster here nearly four years, under Cleveland, but never seeks other public office.

He was married February 18, 1878, to Ida, daughter of Isaiah Roy, of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. They have four children: Josephine, Melvina, Wilford and Eveline. Religiously Mr. La Bossier is a member of the Catholic Church, and politically a Democrat.

FRED A. LEE, Neillsville, Wisconsin, was born in Yorkshire, England, in September, 1828, and came to America with his father. There were eight children in the family, four of whom located in Waukesha County, Wisconsin. The father bought a tract of land there, which he cleared up and developed into a fine farm. At the early age of fifteen Fred began to support himself, working out by the month and receiving small wages. His education was obtained in the common schools of Waukesha County. He learned the cigar trade in Milwaukee and was engaged in the manufacture of cigars eight years.

Mr. Lee married a Wisconsin lady, Lizzie Kotchson. Eight children have been born to them, seven of whom are living, all having received a good education. The subject of our sketch located in Clark County in 1868, having little or no means when he came here. For twelve years he clerked for J. J. C. Thompson & Co. Since July, 1881, he has been agent for the American Express Company. Mr. Lee has served the public as Justice of the Peace two years, Town Clerk six years and City Treasurer two terms. He affiliates with the Democratic party, and is regarged as one of the honorable and upright citizens of Neillsville. His wife is a member of the Episcopal Church..

JOHN MARX was born in Germany, August 15, 1846, and left his native land when a boy sixteen years old. He came to Canada, and a few years later, in 1879, located in Washington County, Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming. His time has since been variously employed—farming, lumbering, burning brick, etc.; and by his own exertions he accumulated enough to buy a nice little farm of forty acres. It is located three miles from Neillsville, on section 3, Pine Valley Township, Clark County.

March 13, 1865, Mr. Marx married Addie Allings, who was born in Wisconsin, September 6, 1850, the daughter of German parents. Mr. Marx is at present building a neat residence on his farm, which he expects to occupy soon. He is ranked among the best citizens of the township. Politically he is a Democrat.

JOHN McGROGAN, a livery, transfer, dray and mail carrier of Thorp, was born in Guelph, Ontario, November 5, 1848, the son of James McGrogan, a native of County Antrim, Ireland, who came to Connecticut as early as 1815. He was a farmer by occupation. Our subject's mother, *nee* Jane Gibbs, was a native of County Tyrone, Ireland. They were the parents of six

children, four of whom still survive: John, Felix, Eliza and James.

Our subject came to Wrightstown, Wisconsin, in the fall of 1871, and thence to Dorchester, this county, in 1874. While in the latter place he worked in the pineries, and also took contracts for cutting wood for the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company. In 1879 he went to Connecticut, but the next year returned to this county, locating in Abbotsford, where he remained one year. When he reached that place he did not have enough money to pay for his dinner, but succeeded in borrowing some money. He next went to Stanley, Chippewa County, and in October, 1881, came to Thorp. The place then had but one-half of a mile of turnpike road, and there were but six or seven buildings in the city. He first began draying with a yoke of oxen, which he afterward traded for a team of horses, and he now owns seven horses, five carriages, two double buggies, six cutters and a dray wagon. He owns a livery stable and a fine residence.

Mr. McGrogan was married May 12, 1873, to Margaret Finnegan, daughter of Michael Finnegan, now deceased. They have had six children, five of whom are still living, viz.: William, Martha A., Olive M., Martha and Margaret. One daughter, Agnes A., died in infancy. The mother died January 22, 1885, and Mr. McGrogan was married July 8, same year, to Hannora Sullivan, daughter of Frank Sullivan, late of Brown County, Wisconsin.

BRADBURY C. WILTIMORE, of the firm of Wiltimore Bros., general merchants of Dorchester, was born in Canada East, December 21, 1852, the son of Daniel and Catharine (Jaques) Wiltimore, the former a native of Derry, New Hampshire, and the latter of St. Lawrence County, New York. The father went to Canada when a young man, and in 1855, with his family, emigrated to Waushara County, Wisconsin, settling on Indian lands. The red men were numerous at that time, but never gave the family any trouble. Mr. and Mrs. Wiltimore had ten children, viz.: Elmina, Daniel O., Lucy, Alice, James A., Augustus, Eliza, John A., Bradbury and Arthur.

The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and educated in the villages of Plainfield and Lodi, New York, and graduated in 1872 at the Commercial College. He then entered the establishment of S. O. Root, of Lodi, as book-keeper in his wholesale hardware store, remaining until 1877. In that year he came to Dorchester, and in 1873 engaged in his present business, in company with John A., and they carry a capital stock of $6,000, doing an annual business of $18,000, which has constantly increased. Mr. Wiltimore was Postmaster here from 1880 to 1886, and was Town Chairman in 1881–'82. Politically he is a Republican.

WILLIAM H. MARDEN, "the hunter," residing on section 2, Weston Township, Clark County, was born in Upper Canada, fifty miles from Quebec, March 12, 1845. His father, Joseph A. Marden, was a native of Massachusetts, who came West with his family in 1854, settling in Richland County, where he now lives. His mother, whose name before marriage was Lucy Annis, was also a native of Massachusetts. Of their thirteen children, eleven are still living, namely: Clifton S., Riley, Joseph A., Mary E., Alfred C., Will-

iam H. (subject), Lorenzo D., Edwin J., Hattie, Alberto L. and Solomon S.

Mr. Marden, the present subject, was brought up on a farm and while a youth learned the blacksmith's trade, following it twelve years. In the late war he served one year in Company K, Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; was taken prisoner at the battle of Bull Run, and held ten months, when he was paroled, exchanged and discharged; but he re-enlisted October 1, 1863, in Company A, Thirtieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served until September 20, 1865, when he was honorably discharged in Louisville, Kentucky. He was in the battles of Nashville, Shiloh, Baton Rouge, with the Indians elsewhere, etc.

In the fall of 1865 he came to Richland County, this State, but traveled most of the time for a year. November 18, 1866, he married Charlotte Williams, daughter of George D. and Dorcas (Riser) Williams, of Richland. She was born in Marion County, Ohio, September 8, 1846. Her parents had nine children: Olive, Edward, Nancy, Charlotte, Polly, W. Jackson and Caroline. One son, John, died a prisoner at Andersonville during the late war. Mr. and Mrs. Marden have had eleven children, ten of whom are living, namely: George H., Mary J., William W., Seymour L., Charles H., Ivy T., Steven A., James I., Cora E. and Benjamin.

Mr. Marden resided in Richland County from the time of his settlement there until he located at his present place in the spring of 1877, excepting three years he spent in Ohio. He settled upon his present farm in the dense forest, entering a claim to 45.84 acres under the homestead laws, which he still owns. In his political views he is a Republican.

His sobriquet of "the hunter" is well earned, and he has killed 50 deer since his settlement here, and about the same number of bears, the latter of which he catches in traps. He has also killed eleven foxes and twenty-seven wild-cats. He killed one deer that dressed over 300 pounds. At present he has a barrel of venison salted down from deer which he killed last fall. The preceding autumn he secured one bear and eleven deer, and in 1888 three bear and nine deer. October 15, 1890, he killed a deer that weighed 200 pounds dressed. Once he killed a lynx that weighed 100 pounds.

ARIEL SPENCER BROWN, one of the old and respected citizens of Jackson County, was born February 5, 1820, a son of Ariel D. and Betsey (Ward) Brown. His father was a native of New York, and his mother of Vermont. Paternal grandfather John Brown was an old soldier of the Revolutionary war, having enlisted when a boy sixteen years of age. Jonathan Ward served in the war of 1812, his commanding officer being General Brown. Ariel is of English descent, born in New York, and when a boy his parents moved to Ohio, in which State he was brought up. His father was one of the old pioneers of Ashtabula County, Ohio. In 1848 he married Miss Sarah Ann Noble. In 1856 he, in company with his faithful wife, came to Wisconsin, buying a farm of 160 acres on sections 6 and 7, township 22, Jackson County. He began cultivating and improving his farm, which he still owns, and it is now one of the best farms in the county. The country here when he first came was thinly settled. Black River Falls was a mere hamlet. The Shanghai House was the only hotel, and Mr. Brown sold butter, eggs, etc., to the landlord of that then noted hostelry.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Brown was blessed with four children. The oldest daughter, Marian, is the wife of Edward Noble, in Sauk County; the next, Sarah Ann, is married to George Bennett, of Barron County, this State; the third and youngest daughter, Maria, died in 1891. The only son, Ariel D., lives with his father. Mr. Brown and his noble wife can truly be called pioneers of Jackson County. For forty-two years they walked hand in hand down the pathway of life, each being a joy and comfort to the other; but she grew weary, and on February 22, 1890, rested by the wayside and left him to journey alone. This devoted wife and loving mother was a member of the Methodist Church, and died as she had lived, a true and faithful follower of the Lamb, her last words being, "Jesus is most precious."

Mr. Brown and all his children are members of the Methodist Church, and the children are following closely in the footsteps of their Christian parents. Mr. Brown has passed the seventieth mile-post of life, and awaits the Master's call to join his faithful wife in the beautiful home beyond the pearly gates.

ALBERT PRIBBERNOW, of section 1, Green Grove Township, Clark County, was born in Pommern (Pomerania), Prussia, March 3, 1855, the son of J. Frederick and Sophia (Wussow) Pribbernow. The parents came to the United States in 1871, settling first in Dodge County, Wisconsin, in Hermann Township; in 1873 they removed to Toledo, Ohio, and in 1876 to this county, where they now reside, in Green Grove Township. They had nine children, five of whom are now living, viz.: Wilhelmina, Augusta, Caroline, Louise and Albert. Two daughters, Ulricke and Ernstine, died after reaching maturity; both were married and left families. Another daughter, Emily, died at the age of seventeen years, and another died in infancy.

Albert, their only son, came to the United States in 1872, coming direct to Hermann Township, Dodge County, where he worked as a farm hand until 1876, and then came to this county. He was first employed on the Spaulding farm in South Fork during the summers, in the pineries during the winters, and driving logs in the spring. In 1880 he settled on his present farm of 160 acres, sixty-two of which is cleared. He was married July 8, 1880, to Caroline Schuman, a daughter of Fred Schuman, deceased. They have had five children, four now living: August, Arthur, Lena and Adelia. Mr. Pribbernow was Assessor three years of Colby Township, then including Green Grove; Town Clerk one year; School Clerk three years, and Justice of the Peace two years. Religiously he is a member of the Lutheran Church, and politically a Democrat.

JOHN K. PRAY, book-keeper and general manager for the D. J. Spalding Lumber & Mill Company, is one of the most energetic and progressive young business men it has been our pleasure to meet, and we cheerfully record the following brief sketch of his life. He was born in Black River Falls, Jackson County, Wisconsin, March 20, 1860, and is a son of Herman H. and Anna J. (King) Pray, natives of Michigan and New Jersey respectively. They were early settlers in Jackson County, and have encountered and passed through all the trials and discomforts of pioneer life. They were united in marriage at Black River Falls,

Wisconsin. Four children were born to them, the second being John K. He was reared in his native place, where he received a practical education that has well fitted him for the duties devolving upon him in his present responsible position.

In the year 1888, in the month of April, Mr. Pray was called to the situation which he has since so ably filled. He has entire charge of the books of this large lumber firm, and acts as general manager. It is a line of work requiring good business ability and sound judgment, both of which he possesses to more than an ordinary degree; he has given perfect satisfaction to his employers, and they are to be congratulated upon securing the services of so capable a person.

Politically our subject affiliates with the Democratic party. Mr. Pray was joined in wedlock September 9, 1885, to Miss Cora M. Mortiboy, of Hixton, Jackson County, Wisconsin. Mrs. Pratt was born in Sechlerville, Wisconsin, September 1, 1864, and is a daughter of Edward and Katie (Voose) Mortiboy. One child has been born of this union: Hazel H.

JOHN O. SMITH, foreman and chief engineer of the saw and planing mills of the Sterling Lumber Company, Sterling, Clark County, was born in New Brunswick, January 4, 1857, the son of William and Elizabeth (Armstrong) Smith, both also natives of New Brunswick. They had three children: James C., Henry D. and John O. The latter was reared to farm life, and received his education in the common schools of his native country. He served an apprenticeship of four years at the blacksmith's trade in Fredericton, New Brunswick, and in 1876 removed to Kingman, Maine, where he again served an apprenticeship of two years in the machine shops. He next worked in Holton, same State, for F. Sharp Bros. until 1880, when he came to Eau Claire County, Wisconsin, and worked at the blacksmith and millwright's trade for the Northwestern Lumber Company, and was also second engineer for the same company at Wheaton three years. He came to Sterling in the spring of 1886, and commenced work for the Eau Claire Lumber Company as engineer, and when the business was purchased by the Sterling Company, he was continued by them, and now has general control of the engines and machinery in both the saw and planing mills.

Mr. Smith was married in Maine, April 6, 1877, to Rachel Carr, a daughter of W. H. Carr, deceased. They have four children: Maggie E., Grant W., Jimme E. and Roy.

JOSEPH R. STERLING, of the Sterling Lumber Company, Sterling, Clark County, was born in Somerset County, Maine, April 7, 1846, the son of C. I., a native of Anson, Maine, but now also a resident of this place. Our subject's mother was also a native of the same place. They were the parents of seven children, six of whom still survive: Julia, John, Philena, Joseph, Caroline and Aurilla. The parents came to Black River Falls, Wisconsin, in 1853, when the Indians were numerous, and where the father engaged in lumbering.

Joseph R., our subject, was educated in Black River Falls, and has been engaged in lumber most of his life. He served in the late war, in Company K, Tenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, remaining four years, and was in many hard-fought battles. He came to this county in 1860, where he worked for W. T. Price in the pineries two years, and

was engaged in driving logs in the summers. He began first in a humble situation, and rose to the position of superintendent and general manager, and is now a member of one of the largest lumber companies here. The firm owns about 5,000 acres of pine and hard-wood land in Clark County, and do an immense business, employing 100 men in their mills alone, besides running three camps which employ 100 men also. The mills run day and night, and they ship in nearly every direction.

Mr. Sterling was married April 30, 1871, to Angie Fessenaber, daughter of Henry J. Fessenaber, of Sterling. They have two children: Gertrude, born April 30, 1874, and Everard F., October 8, 1877. Mrs. Sterling is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and politically Mr. Sterling is a Republican.

The Sterling Company's saw-mill was erected in 1882, by the Eau Claire Lumber Company, and was transferred to the Sterling Company in 1888. The main building is 150 x 32 feet, and two stories in height. They use the hand-saw and band re-saw, driven by the Phœnix engine, which is a 175-horse power, supplied by a battery of three Kinney Bros. boilers, 32 x 44 inches each, besides a pump boiler. The capacity of the mill is 60,000 feet in ten hours. The mill and yards are supplied by electric lights, generated by a dynamo in the mill. The engine and boiler room is 24 x 50 feet, and the electric light room is 16 x 20 feet. The logs are brought from their camps and those in the neighborhood camps in winter, and during the summer of 1890 they ran the mill night and day. Their planing mill was erected in 1886, and is a large frame, the main building being 120 x 56 feet, with engine and boiler room 18 x 36 feet. They use the Fisher & Mallory 26-inch double surfacer, the Willoughby, Rugg & Richardson fourteen-inch flooring-mill, and also have self-feed rip-saws and other machinery, driven by a sixty-horse-power Stevens' Point engine, supplied with steam from an 18 x 4 feet boiler.

GEORGE B. PARKHILL, an attorney, Notary Public and Pension Notary of Thorp, was born in Lennox, Madison County, New York, February 26, 1861, the son of Eli Parkhill, a native of the same place. He emigrated to Marquette County, Wisconsin, in 1867, settling on a farm, and in the spring of 1874 removed to Marathon County, where he died November 18, 1888. He was a carpenter by trade, and also held various offices in the latter county. He was a soldier in the late war, in Company I, Fifteenth New York Infantry. Our subject's mother, Susan A. Niles, was a native of Galaway, Saratoga County, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Parkhill had nine children, of whom seven are still living, namely: William L., Niles S., Reuben E., Hiram J., George B., Jesse F. and Fred. A. Their two daughters died in infancy.

The subject of this sketch attended the common schools until fifteen years of age, when he began teaching. He secured a teacher's certificate when fourteen years old, and taught several terms. In 1879 he attended the State Normal School at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and in 1880 graduated at the Oshkosh Business College. After that he was engaged as book-keeper for S. M. Weber in Oshkosh for four months, and then went to Manitowoc and clerked in a general store a short time. He next went to Mitchell, Dakota, engaged as book-keeper for the Oshkosh Lumber Company, where he remained two months; then returned to Manitowoc and

kept books for the estate of Jonah Richards two months; next returned to the college, where he taught school and also read law. In the fall of 1883 he entered the law department of the University of Wisconsin at Madison, graduating at that institution June 18, 1884. Mr. Parkhill then opened an office in Thorp, June 25, same year, and has built up a good practice in its various departments. He was Justice of the Peace a number of years, and is now assistant Postmaster. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen, and of the sons of Veterans. He was married November 15, 1887, to Belle M. Salisbury, and they have one child, Oakley L., born July 22, 1890.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, a prominent farmer of Clark County, was born in Ontario County, New York, in December, 1826, one of a family of ten children, only four of whom grew up,—one daughter and three sons. The family came from Wales many years ago, in three branches, one of which settled in New Jersey, one in Massachusetts and one in New York State. Our subject is of the Massachusetts branch, although born in New York State. His father was a representative man, of sterling worth and good education for the times in which he lived. From youth to the age of forty years he was a teacher; and he was seventy years of age when with his wife he accompanied his three sons to this State, settling in this county. Here he lived to the remarkable age of 100 years, one month and fourteen days. His wife survived him three or four years, and died at the age of seventy-nine years. The Williams family came to Clark County in June, 1855, and, excepting the families of Thomas Wage, Sr., and Levi Marsh, were the first settlers within a radius of eight miles. To reach this point they had to make a journey of seventy miles, from Sparta, with their own team, through an unbroken region. During the first several years of their residence here, especially the third and fourth years, they had to endure many hardships. Their present comfortable home is a magical contrast to the desolate, dreary and monotonous wildness of those primitive times. Mr. Williams' two brothers, Isaac and Ela, have married and settled, the former in Wood County, just over the line from Clark, and the latter within the same section as that upon which he himself lives.

Mr. Williams married Mary Morse, who was of a family from Lewis County, New York, and they have had nine children, six of whom are living, namely: Anna, Amelia, Willis, Jane, Salina and Henry. The four daughters are married and two are settled in Clark County, one in Wood County and the other in the State of Washington. The two sons, yet unmarried, remain upon the homestead with their parents, content to remain with, and lighten the cares and burdens of, parents now passing down the decline of life, respected by all.

GULLEN AYER, a prosperous farmer residing on section 18, Unity Township, is deserving of mention in this connection, and we gladly allot the following space to a sketch of his life. He was born at Emden, Somerset County, Maine, March 2, 1841, and is a son of Jonas and Leah (Nutting) Ayer, natives of the same State and county. The family removed to Iowa County, Wisconsin, in 1845, when the country was new and thinly settled, and the privations and hardships of the pioneer were no small

consideration. In 1868 they went to La Crosse County, Wisconsin, where the father died in 1874, at the age of sixty-seven years. The mother is still living, and resides in Trempealeau County, Wisconsin, at the advanced age of seventy-seven years.

Jonas Ayer was a farmer by occupation, but after emigrating from Maine to Wisconsin he worked in the lead mines for several years at Mineral Point. In politics he was a stanch adherent to the principles of the Whig party, and in later years voted with the Republicans.

There were twelve children born to Jonas Ayer and wife: Jane, Ellen, Leah, Sophia, Cullen, Owen, Jonas (1), Jonas, (2) Elizabeth, Esther, Caroline, and Augusta.

Cullen Ayer was the fifth of the family; he was reared at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, and there received his education. At the age of seventeen years he began working in the timber on Black River, and has been connected with this business ever since, meeting with more than an ordinary degree of success. As his means have increased he has invested in land until he now owns 840 acres, on sections 7, 17, 18, and 21, Unity Township. It was in 1871 he settled at his present home on section 18; there he has 170 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. It has been no light task to place this land in a condition for the plow and reaper, but energy and determination will overcome almost insurmountable obstacles. Starting in life with no capital, as did our worthy subject, the success which has crowned his efforts is the more to be commended.

Politically Mr. Ayer is identified with the Republican party. During the late civil war he was in the Government employ, in the Quartermaster's department. For fourteen years he has been chairman of the Town Board, and for the same length of time has served most efficiently on the County Board.

Mr. Ayer was united in marriage August 8, 1864, to Miss Mary J. Lampshire, of Mineral Point, Wisconsin. Mrs. Ayer was born in England, February 16, 1847, and is a daughter of Henry and Catherine (Harris) Lampshire, also natives of England. They emigrated to America in 1848, and settled at once at Mineral Point, where they resided for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Ayer are the parents of eleven children: Edgar, Cullen, Jr., Frank, Jonas, William, Leonard, Mary J., Owen, Belva, Leah C. and Adelia. Frank died in 1881, at the age of eight years.

GEORGE WILDING, Sr., one of the early settlers of Wisconsin, was born in Kent County England, March 11, 1816. He left his native land and came to America in 1850, and the following year located in in Waukesha County, Wisconsin. He is what might be called a self-made man, for when he started out in life he had no capital save a willing hand and a determination to succeed. He rented a farm in Waukesha County and during the thirteen years he remained on it he saved $400. He has been a resident of Clark County for twenty years, having settled here in 1871. Previous to that time he bought eighty acres of land on section 21, Grant Township, on which he paid taxes a few years before taking possession of it. From a wilderness he cleared and improved the land until it now ranks among the leading farms of Clark County.

Mr. Wilding used glasses for over twelve years, but now has his second eye-sight and can see well to read any kind of print. Few men have endured more hardships in the early history of Wisconsin than he. By his industry and economy he has reared a large

family of children, and is now in independent circumstances. He has been married twice, and has children by both wives. His present companion has shared with him the vicissitudes of life and both are enjoying the comforts which their savings have provided. Mr. Wilding and his wife have been blessed with unusually good health, neither having been sick a day in their lives. Mr. Wilding favors the public schools and all enterprises that tend to the public good. He is one of the worthy and respected citizens of the county.

GEORGE WILDING, JR., of Grant Township, Clark County, was born in England, November 17, 1841, and was brought to this country by his parents when he was only four years old; a few years afterward they located in Clark County in 1867. Young Wilding was not eighteen years old when the great civil war broke out, and he joined Company I, First Wisconsin Cavalry Volunteers, as a private, and participated in the battles of Cape Girardeau (Missouri), Lookout Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Murfreesboro, under General Sherman, Chickamauga, Buzzard's Roost, Atlanta, Nashville, under General Thomas, helped to chase General Lyons out of Kentucky, and his regiment was probably the best that Wisconsin ever sent out. On account of an injury received in service he is drawing now a small pension. He was honorably discharged in 1865, after a service of three years and six months.

This year he married Mary Rehorst, and they had three children, all of whom are living. He purchased forty acres of land three miles east of Neillsville, which he cleared and improved and on which he made his home. In 1872 his wife died, and he was subsequently married, in Clark County, to Miss Maria Hitchcock, whose death followed fifteen years afterward. For his third wife Mr. Wilding wedded Minnie West, of Grant Township, and by this marriage there is one daughter, the pride of the family.

Mr. Willing is one of the prosperous farmers of Grant Township. His farm is located on section 21, where he is giving special attention to stock-raising, in which he has been very successful of late. He has also had a large experience in the lumber business. All that he possesses is the result of his own honest toil and good management. Politically he is a Republican.

ALBERT D. BASS, a manufacturer of and dealer in pine and hard-wood lumber, lath, shingles, pickets, and also in general merchandise, at Mayville. His large mill was erected by himself and Nathan Clark in 1881, and in 1885 Mr. Bass bought his partner's interest. The capacity of the mill is 30,000 feet per day, and cuts from two to three millions each year. Our subject was born in Windham County, Connecticut, July 30, 1854, the son of Charles and Waity (Allen) Bass, both natives of Connecticut. Albert D., their only child, was educated in the public schools of Hartford, but at the age of fourteen years left school and clerked a short time in a clothing store at Danielsonville. He then returned to Hartford and worked in a grocery store a few months; next went to Leeds, Massachusetts, where he kept books for the Northampton Emery Wheel Company until the spring of 1874. In that year he came West, and finally landed at St. Paul, and then went to Hutchinson, McLeod County, Minnesota. Being short of means he went to work as a farm

hand, which he continued a short time, and then taught school near by, in Meeker County. In the spring he came to La Crosse, and in June to Longwood, this county, where he worked on the Withee farm until fall. Next he worked in the woods at skidding, continuing for Hixon & Withee until the fall of 1879, when he and Nathan Clark engaged in logging, in which they were very successful. Their camps were in the vicinity of Curtis, but were located permanently here until 1881.

Mr. Bass was married August 10, 1881, to Emma Knecht, daughter of Gabriel Knecht, deceased; she was born in La Crosse County, Wisconsin. Mr. Bass was Chairman of this town one year, and has taken the first degree in Masonry, but there is no Masonic lodge here.

ERWIN F. BROOKS, lumberman and contractor, and a farmer of section 8, township 24, 1 east, has 140 acres in the homestead farm and 160 acres of timber. He was born in the town of Eaton, Lorain County, Ohio, December 11, 1851, a son of Bartimeus and Elizabeth O. (Smith) Brooks. In his father's family were the following children: Alonzo E., Alva A., Henry, George W., Dan H., Erwin F. and Lettie, all of whom are living except Alva and Henry. During the first year of the Rebellion Alva entered Company A, Seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served two years and ten months, being in many battles, etc., when after a short sickness he died in a hospital at Memphis, Tennessee. George also was in the service near the close of the war, being with Sherman in his march to the sea. William Henry died at the age of twenty-two years.

The Brooks family came to Wisconsin in 1858, and first lived a year or more in Sparta, next for a time near La Crosse, and in March, 1860, removed to Clark County.

Bartimeus Brooks was born in the town of Dummerston, Windham County, Vermont, November 20, 1786. He had five brothers and two sisters, all natives of that State, and three of the brothers served the American cause in the war of 1812,—Jehiel, Bartimeus and Dan; and Hiram was in the Mexican war. Of this branch of the Brooks ancestry one came to Ohio and one to Kansas. Mrs. Elizabeth O. Brooks was born November 22, 1809, in Morris County, New Jersey, and is still living. She had three brothers, but no sisters. In an early day her father moved with his family from New Jersey to Cayuga County, New York. December 25, 1882, Erwin F. Brooks married Minnie McIntyre, and has had the following children: Elsie M., born June 8, 1884; Mabel G., June 13, 1886; and Raymond, January 26, 1888.

Mr. Bartimeus Brooks purchased the present homestead, which originally comprised 400 acres, and commenced clearing, and continued the hard work of pioneering it up to the time of his death, July 2, 1875, since which time his son, the subject of this sketch, has carried forward the good work. The farm is in good cultivation, thoroughly equipped with fine farm buildings. The sister, Miss Electa, and the mother are with him on the homestead. Of the brothers, Alonzo resides on section 9, same township, while Dan lives in Wood County, and George is in California. Erwin's grandfather, a farmer, was one of the early pioneers near Montreal. Mitchell Arquette's children were: John, who is living in the town of Richfield, Wood County; Mary, now the wife of George Dawes, in Necedah, Juneau County, this State.

There are cases of longevity in the ancestry of our subject. Bartimeus, Alva, Hiram and Mary Brooks all lived to be over eighty-eight years of age.

ANDREW J. BULLARD, a farmer and stock-raiser of section 24, Weston Township, was born in Menominee, Michigan, June 6, 1842. His father, Sanford Bullard, deceased, was one of the earliest settlers of Milwaukee, a millwright by trade, and was temporarily employed in his trade at Menominee, residing there with his wife when Andrew was born. His mother, whose maiden name was Martha Gasser, was a native of Switzerland, and brought to America when eight years of age. Her father died on shipboard, on their voyage to this country, and the children came on and settled in Ohio. Her mother is now residing at Little Falls, Minnesota, nearly eighty years old.

Mr. Bullard, our subject, was reared to farm life, and served nearly four years in the late war, in Company D, Twelfth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, engaging in the sieges of Vicksburg, Jackson and Atlanta, and was with Sherman in the grand march to the sea. During the most of his time in service he was Corporal.

After the war he lived in Washington County, following agriculture, until the autumn of 1870, when he moved to Clark County, entering a claim to a tract of heavy timber land under the homestead laws, where he now resides. In the spring of 1871 he erected a pole shanty, and kept "baeh" while he cut the trees off of three acres. The next fall he built a log house, and during the ensuing winter was employed in the pineries. The next spring he bought a farm here. He now is the owner of a quarter section of good land, of which eighty-five acres are cleared. He devotes his attention to general agriculture and the rearing of live-stock. His cattle are Holstein and short-horn. He has been Clerk of the School Board, is now Trustee of his School District, County Supervisor, and is agent and director of the Lynn Insurance Company, which is one of the best in the country, and on account of its low rates is most available for the farmers. In his political principles he is a Republican.

JOHN M. DAILEY, of section 14, Colby Township, was born in Oneida County, New York, October 29, 1818, the son of Samuel (deceased) and Elizabeth (Meggs) Dailey; the former was a native of Connecticut, and the latter of Mohawk Valley, New York. The parents had nine children, three of whom survive: Emily, John and Lebbeus. John was reared to farm life and educated in the public schools of his native county. He came to Wisconsin in 1854, and lived one year in Oshkosh, engaged in the saw-mills. In 1855 he went to Fond du Lac and worked at the same occupation until 1862, when he enlisted in the late war, in Company A, Twenty-first Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served nearly three years. He participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, siege of Atlanta, Bentonville, and was also with Sherman to the sea. After the war Mr. Dailey returned to Fond du Lac, and worked in the machine shops until 1873, when he came to this county and settled on his present farm. The place was then covered with timber, with no roads, and he was obliged to carry everything on his back from Colby. There was not a house or clearing from the latter place to Stevens' Point. He homesteaded 160

acres, thirty of which he cleared, but afterward sold all but two acres, seventeen of the latter being cleared.

Mr. Dailey was married May 23, 1843, to Maria Palmer, and they had four children, two of whom survive—George and Mary. The mother died in 1866, and Mr. Dailey was again married, August 16, 1868, to Mrs. Naomi Thresher, daughter of Abel Bradway, deceased. Previous to this union she had been twice married, first to Leander Z. Chapin, by whom she had seven children, six now living, viz.: Leander, David, William, Lovisa, Austin and Caroline. She was married a second time, to Joseph Thresher, by whom she had six children: Mary, Henry, Alvira, Albert, James and Charles. Mr. Dailey has been a member of the Town Board two terms, and chairman of the same one term. Socially he is a member of the G. A. R., and politically a Republican.

GEORGE GARFIELD was born October 5, 1859, son of Moses A. Garfield and Anna M., his wife. His father came to Wisconsin in 1866, and located in Clark County, where he bought 120 acres of wild land. By hard work he cleared up and put 100 acres in good farming shape. He was a very industrious man, and also cleared a great deal of land for other people. His death occurred in 1885. Mr. Garfield was fond of reading and made it a point to keep himself posted on the general topics of the day, and by all who knew him he was much esteemed for his many noble qualities. Of their six sons and six daughters, four sons and three daughters are living, the subject of this sketch being the eighth born. He remained with his parents up to the time of his father's death. August 16, 1881, he was married to Dosty Howard, a native of Brown County, Wisconsin, born in 1862. Two children have been born to them—Bessy and Frank. Mr. Garfield votes the Republican ticket. His farm, the one formerly occupied by his father, is located on section 17, Pine Valley Township. Mr. Garfield's mother died October 9, 1889, and is buried in the Neillsville cemetery.

CHARLES F. JAHN, of section 34, Clark County, was born in Saxony, Germany, June 1, 1851, the son of Gottlieb Jahn, a native of the same country. He brought his family to the United States in 1852, settling in the woods eight miles from Sheboygan, where he cleared a large farm. He remained there many years, but subsequently sold it for $10,500, and is now retired and living in the city. He was the father of eight children: Theresa, Pauline, Edward, Charles, Gustav, Louise, Ida and Johnadohn. Our subject's mother died several years ago, and the three last named children are by his second wife.

Charles F. was educated in the common and private schools of Sheboygan County. In 1864 the family removed to Rockland, on Lake Superior, in Upper Peninsula, Michigan, but the father returned in 1867. In 1869 Mr. Jahn came to De Pere, Wisconsin, where he worked in an iron blast furnace until the fall of 1878, when he came to this county, settling on his present farm. He owns 160 acres of good land, sixty acres of which is cleared. He has worked in the pineries most of the winters since coming to this State.

Mr. Jahn was married January 31, 1875, to Louise Korp, a daughter of Edward and Johannah (Horn) Korp, of Maple Grove, Wisconsin. They have had four children, three

of whom are now living: Emma, William and Caroline. Mr. Jahn was Assessor of his county four years, and was chairman of the board one year. Politically he is a Democrat, and religiously a member of the Lutheran Church.

ANDREW EMERSON.—Away over the sea, among the pine-clad hills of Norway, lived Lars Emerson, a brave and hardy son of the northern clime. He wedded Paulina Johnson, and to them were born eleven children: Emory, John, Henry, Emma, Andrew, Nettie, Julia, Bender, Matthias, Eliza and Julia The father was proprietor of different mills, both saw and grist mills, and was very successful in his business. In 1854 he emigrated to America, and settled on a farm in La Crosse County, Wisconsin, where he passed the remainder of his days; the mother is still living, and makes her home in Dakota with a son. The parents were both upright and consistent members of the Lutheran Church.

Andrew Emerson, son of Lars and Paulina (Johnson) Emerson, was born in Norway, June 24, 1844, and was a lad of ten years when his parents came to America; he was trained to the occupation of a farmer, and worked with his father until the latter's death; he then bought the old homestead in La Crosse County, Wisconsin, which he still owns. When quite a young man he engaged in one of the leading industries of Wisconsin, logging, and has been connected with the business ever since that time; for the past twenty years he has managed a lumber camp in the pineries, and is now associated with the La Crosse Lumber Company.

In 1875 Mr. Emerson purchased 320 acres of choice farming land in Loyal Township, and eighty acres in Beaver Township; from time to time he has added to this investment until he now owns 2,000 acres, all of which is clear of debt. His improvements are of modern style and substantial character, and are not surpassed in the county; he has erected large and convenient barns for storing the products of his broad acres, and has built a residence that is a home in every sense of the word.

Politically our subject is identified with the Republican party. He has been called to represent the people of his township and county in various offices, and has always discharged his duties with that integrity and loyalty which are characteristics of the man. In reviewing the accomplishments of Mr. Emerson, from the time he set foot upon our shores in helpless childhood, to the present, when he is surrounded with all that makes life desirable in the way of means, home, and friends, we are filled with admiration and deep respect for the energy, perseverance and wisdom that have brought about so happy a consummation.

In 1873, October 13, Mr. Emerson was united in the holy bonds of marriage to Miss Helen Johnson, a native of Norway, born October 10, 1850. They are now the parents of five children: Julia, Lawrence, John, Frank and Elsie.

JOHN SCHWAMB, of section 11, Weston Township, Clark County, was born in Washington County, Wisconsin, October 10, 1861, the son of Jacob Schwamb, deceased, and a cabinet-maker by trade. Our subject was reared in Cedar Creek, a smal village in his native county, and worked on a farm. He came with his parents to this county in October, 1877, settling on section

12, across the road from his present home. The place was then a dense woods, and all had to work hard to clear a place to raise crops. Mr. Schwamb now owns forty acres of land, sixteen of which is cleared, where he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

He was married April 5, 1884, to Mary J. Blanchard, a daughter of Freeman S. and Hannah (Keyser) Blanchard, of Minnehaha County, South Dakota. Mr. and Mrs. Schwamb have two children: Arthur and Lulu, born March 29, 1885, and June 14, 1890, respectively. Mr. Schwamb is a Republican politically, and is an enterprising young man, interested in his country's welfare. For further account of his parents see biography of Jacob Schwamb.

JAMES SHORT.—This gentleman, who is one of the successful farmers of Clark County, resides on a farm of 120 acres, which is located on section 18, Washburn Township. He took this as a homestead claim in 1869, and by the expenditure of much labor he cleared up thirty acres which were at that time a wilderness. He also cleared about eighty acres for other parties.

Mr. Short was born in Madrid, New York, July 17, 1836. About forty years ago his parents came to Wisconsin and settled in Jefferson County, becoming early pioneers of that district. His father still resides there. Of the eleven children his parents reared all are living except two. James received his education in Jefferson County, and remained with his parents until he was twenty. He then began to work out by the month. The first six months he received a three-year-old heifer, one pig and three dollars in money. He continued to work by the month until the war broke out, when he with three of his brothers entered the army, enlisting in Company D, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry, Captain Bryant. He participated in the battles of Grand Gulf, Champion Hill, Vicksburg, Sabine Cross Roads, and remained in the Gulf Department until the war closed. At Sabine Cross Roads Mr. Short was captured, but made his escape and traveled five miles in the night to get back to Union ranks. He was in active service until 1866, when he was honorably discharged. At one time while drawing a ball from his gun he accidentally shot off two of his fingers. The war over he returned to his home in Jefferson County.

Mr. Short has been twice married. His first wife, *nee* Mary Elliott, of Jefferson County, Wisconsin, whom he wedded August 3, 1860, died during the war, in 1864. She bore him one child, that is also deceased. December 4, 1871, Mr. Short was married, in Clark County, to Martha Shopp. They are the parents of three children. The subject of our sketch affiliates with the Republican party and is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He has served as School Treasurer five years and as a member of the Town Board one year.

LARS W. LARSON, the present Postmaster and grocer of Greenwood, was born near Christiania, Norway, August 1, 1853, the son of Lars Larson, a native of the same place. He brought his family to the United States in 1860, settling in Black River Falls, but afterward removed to Springfield Township, Jackson County, eleven miles west of his former location. Our subject's mother died when he was nine years old, after which the father gave up housekeeping,

and the children were placed among the neighbors until large enough to provide for themselves. Mr. and Mrs. Larson had five children, one of which died in the old country; our subject's twin brother, Ole, lives in Black River Falls, and the other brother, Peter, died in 1887, at the age of thirty-one years. The father was again married, and by this union there were three children: Nelson, Carl and Amelia. He died in August, 1890.

Lars W., our subject, came to this county about eighteen years ago, and first worked in the woods during the winters, and rafted lumber down the Mississippi River in the summer. He afterward conducted a camp for Robert Schofield four years, and also for Price & Gibson three years. In 1884 he settled permanently in Greenwood. Mr. Larson was married, May 28, 1882, to Mary Peterson, daughter of Elias Peterson, of Greenwood, and they have three children: Lottie, born March 2, 1883; Ella, May 19, 1885; and Alvin L., July 22, 1887. Mr. Larson was appointed Postmaster in July, 1889. Socially he is a member of the Masonic order at Neillsville, and politically a Republican.

CHARLES STERRITZKY has been an important factor in the early history of Lynn Township, Clark County, and is to-day one of the prominent farmers and business men of Lynn. He was born in Germany, May 5, 1832, and was only eight years old when he was brought to this country by his parents who had a family of four children. In 1841 his father located in Milwaukee, where he remained twelve years, working by the month, and during that time not only supported his family, but also saved enough of his earnings to buy forty acres of land near Milwaukee. In 1856 he took up his abode in Clark County, bought 280 acres of land and became one of the early pioneers of Lynn Township.

The subject of this sketch remained with his parents until he was twenty-eight years of age. Then he started out for himself, on eighty acres of wild land. During the winter he was employed in the pineries and in the summer worked on his farm. By judicious management he accumulated money enough in this way to buy eighty acres more land. His farm was a wilderness at the time he bought it, but he industriously went to work to clear it up, and not only accomplished that, but also added to it by more recent purchase, now being the owner of 120 acres of choice land. This is located on section 8, Lynn Township, and adjoins the village of Lynn. Until 1889 Mr. Sterritzky gave his attention to agricultural pursuits. In that year he entered into a partnership with the Ure Brothers, in the general merchandise business, and in June, 1890, he bought out their interest and is continuing the business alone. He keeps in stock a choice selection of goods and has a fine trade that extends over a large amount of territory.

Mr. Sterritzky was married, February 25, 1861, to Katie Miller, daughter of Lamberd Miller, an old pioneer of Clark County. He had a family of four daughters, Katie being the second born. She received her education in this county and her husband was educated in the German schools of Milwaukee. The latter is fond of reading and keeps himself posted on current topics of the day. Mr. and Mrs. Sterritzky have two sons and two daughters, all having received fair educational advantages. Anna attended the district schools and also devoted two terms to the study of the German language. She is now assisting her father in the store. Mr.

Sterritzky has served the public in many capacities; was School Director one term; Treasurer and Clerk of the School Board three years; Town Clerk five years; Chairman of the Town Board five years; Treasurer of the Town Board four years; Assessor two years; Justice of the Peace since the town of Lynn was organized; is now a Notary Public, and has been Postmaster nineteen years. He was one of the foremost men in the organization of the Lynn Mutual Fire Insurance Company, in 1878, and has been secretary of the same since its organization. He has never taken much intererest in politics until the present election; has always been a Democrat. He favors the public school system, while he believes that parents should have a control over their own children in selecting what studies they pursue.

In speaking of the early hardships the pioneers endured, Mr. Sterritzky remarked that, in 1856, when he located in Lynn, they had to go a distance of sixty-five miles for seed wheat, and some of their provisions were brought from La Crosse. That winter a deep snow fell, and the advent of spring was welcomed by all.

JOSEPH ARQUETTE, hotel-keeper at Lynn, Clark County, was born at Beardstown, Illinois, February 22, 1836, the second son of a family of seven children, four of whom grew up, three sons and one daughter. Mitchell Arquette, the father, was born in La Prairie, Canada, one of a family of four sons and three daughters, all with one exception remaining in Canada. His grandfather was one of the early pioneers near Montreal, and was a farmer. Mitchell Arquette's children were: John, who is living in the town of Richfield, Wood County, this State, and Mary, now the wife of George Dawes, in Necedah, Juneau County, this State. John Arquette has been twice married, and has three sons and two daughters.

Mitchell Arquette was employed by the Hudson Bay Company for ten years, and was a man who endured great hardships in the early years of his life, between eighteen and thirty. He was past middle life when he married Margaret Robbie, the daughter of a Frenchman of great mechanical and engineering skill. He became a citizen of the United States when about thirty years of age, or soon after he quit the Hudson Bay Company. Thereafter he was employed about twenty years by the American Fur Company, in their trapping and hunting and dealing with the Indians. Here is a demonstration that a life in the woods and in camp, with its hardships, does not always mean a short duration of life, as he lived to be ninety-six years of age, retaining his mental faculties almost unimpared to the last. But he was preceded by a still more remarkable instance of longevity, his father having reached the extreme old age of 104 years!

Joseph Arquette's brothers and sisters were born in the United States. Joseph married Mary Ann Bradby, of Kilbourn City, Wisconsin, October 16, 1857, when twenty-one years of age, and they have five children living, namely: Carrie M., born May 4, 1860; Emma, born December 1, 1863; James F., born April 15, 1865; Celia J., September 28, 1867, and Mary E., October 20, 1872. Carrie married Joseph Nowatney, since deceased, and has four children, viz.; Earl C., born June 13, 1881; Grace H., born July 22, 1883; Joseph G., born January 4, 1885, and Mary Maud, July 12, 1887. Emma married George Kenister and has the following named children: George E., born April 18, 1883; Joseph H., June 24, 1884;

Bert A., November 27, 1886; Stella, born July 17, 1890. The remaining members of the family are single. Mrs. Arquette's mother, whose age is seventy-four years, is living with the family, enjoying good health; her husband died at the age of seventy-two years.

Mr. Arquette, whose name heads this sketch, during the late war enlisted in Company C, Fifty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served to the end of that great struggle, being discharged in the autumn of 1865, at Columbus, Ohio.

REV. CHARLES A. SMITH, a farmer on section 23, Loyal Township, and a minister of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church, was born in Penn Yan, Yates County, New York, a son of Albert W. and Harriet A. (Swartzwout) Smith, natives of Steuben County, same State, who, in 1843, settled in Waukesha County, Wisconsin; later they removed to Plover, Portage County, where Mrs. Smith died, in 1849, aged about twenty-nine years. He afterward returned to Waukesha County, but now lives in Monroe County, this State, aged seventy-four years. He has been a farmer and a minister of the Free will Baptist Church, beginning to preach when about twenty-one years of age. Exercising his ministerial gifts only in a sparsely settled country of pioneers and having met with many financial reverses, his "treasures upon earth" are at present not very extensive. He has had seven children, viz.: George, Charles A., Adaline, Emma, Eli, Elias and Judson, of whom the eldest and three youngest are deceased.

Mr. Smith, of this sketch, was reared in Waukesha and Portage counties, on a farm. At the age of eleven years he began working out by the month, and at the age of twenty began teaching school, in Dane County, and followed that vocation until the spring of 1861. In August following he joined the army as a private in Company E, Eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and after serving out the time of that enlistment he re-enlisted and served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged and mustered out at Demopolis, Alabama, in September, 1865. In January, 1863, he was promoted to be First Sergeant. The arena of his military career embraced Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Arkansas and Missouri. He participated in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, Banks' Red River expedition, second battle of Nashville, siege and capture of Spanish Fort, etc.

After the war he came to Dane County and soon moved to Clark County, homesteading 160 acres of timber land where he now lives. Here he built a log-house 18 x 28 feet and a story and a-half high, and at once began clearing up the land for cultivation. His place was at first many miles in the woods from any neighbor, and there were no roads. Altogether he has cleared here about eighty acres. He now owns eighty acres where he lives, besides 240 acres of timber land on sections 24 and 25 in the township of Loyal. He started out in life with only what money he received when discharged from the army. He has given all his time to farming until within the last three years, which he has devoted more to the ministry. He joined the Seventh-Day Adventist Church in 1874, and in 1887 was licensed to preach. He has held almost all the offices of his township; he is a Republican.

January 4, 1863, is the date of his marriage to Augusta M. Miles, of Dane County, who was born in Erie County, Pennsylvania,

March 16, 1843, a daughter of Samuel J. and Sarah (Burch) Miles, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and New York. They came to Dane County and settled on a farm near Madison, where they still live, each aged sixty-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have had two children: Harriet A., now the wife of Robert A. Brasier, a farmer in Loyal Township; and Allen J., who died when an infant.

DAVID EBENEZER METCALFE, a farmer of section 12, township 24, range 24, was born in the Province of Ontario, Canada, August 16, 1848, the eldest of a family of four sons and two daughters. His father, Henry Metcalfe, was a native of Yorkshire, England, of English ancestry, and his grandfather was one of seven brothers, all of whom have had interesting careers. One branch of the family came to Canada, one went to India and one settled in Cuba. In the Canadian branch the second son is a physician in Thurso, Ontario, the third is a merchant at Smith's Falls in that dominion, and the fourth occupies the old homestead in Canada, with the mother.

Mr. Metcalfe, whose name introduces this sketch, came from the East to Wisconsin in the fall of 1867, but did not settle at his present home until 1874, in the meantime being in and out of the county at intervals. From that date his interests have been in the farm, where he has done a great work in bringing it up to its present state of perfection. Meanwhile he has also taken an active interest in town and county affairs, as a member of the County Board and as Town Treasurer.

He married Miss Lillian Kipp, who was born November 23, 1857, a daughter of Zaccheus Palmer Kipp, of Centralia, Wisconsin. The Kipp family trace their ancestry back to England, and likewise do Mrs. Metcalfe's mother's ancestry, the Newcombes.

STEPHEN WELCH was born in Dexter, Michigan, April 28, 1835, son of John and Ann Welch, natives of Ireland. His father lived to the advanced age of eighty years, and his mother was 102 when she died! They came to Wisconsin when Stephen was six years old and made their home in Milwaukee for twelve years. He was the youngest of their six children, four of whom are still living. All are engaged in engineering except one who works in the rolling mills of Milwaukee. Mr. Welch received his education in Milwaukee and remained with his parents until the fall of 1861, the time of his enlistment in the army. He served as a private in Company F, Twelfth Wisconsin Infantry, and participated in the battles of Holly Springs and Vicksburg, Mississippi, and with Sherman to Atlanta. He was a brave and faithful soldier during the entire term of his enlistment, and received an honorable discharge in 1865, after which he returned to his home in Waukesha County, Wisconsin. He saved the money he earned while in the army and after he came home he paid off the indebtedness existing on his father's farm. In 1866 Mr. Welch located permanently in Clark County. Here for twelve years he worked in the woods for one man.

After remaining single forty years, the subject of our sketch took to himself a wife. Johanna Cushing, the lady of his choice, was born in 1858. This union has been blessed with three children, two of whom are living: John James and Angeline, both attending the district schools. Mr. Welch resides on a

farm on section 15, Grant Township. He is a Republican and a believer in the Bennett law.

CHARLES BENJAMIN TRAVIS, furniture dealer at Humbird, Clark County, was born in Chenango County, New York, Febrary 18, 1836, the only child of Benjamin Travis. His father was born in Westchester County, that State, in a family of five sons and two daughters, all of whom were natives of that county. The grandfather Travis was also born in that county, in 1782, of a line of ancestry that cannot be further traced. He served in the war of 1812 and was wounded, but lived to the age of seventy-eight years, after having settled near Madison, this State. The grandmother's ancestry were English; her maiden name was Mary Ann Thompson.

Benjamin Travis arrived in Wisconsin June 1, 1846, driving from Milwaukee to Madison with a hired team, there being no stage at the time. The family had come all the way from Chenango Forks, New York, by canal to Buffalo, and thence to Milwaukee on a steam propeller, the lake voyage requiring eighteen days.

Mr. Charles B. Travis, our subject, spent a portion of his time from 1856 to 1874 in Jackson and Clark counties, and since that date has been a permanent resident of the town of Mentor. In 1861 he offered himself for enlistment as a hundred-day man in the army, under the first call for volunteers, and was rejected; afterward he was again rejected as a cavalryman, and as an infantryman in the Eighth Wisconsin, but in 1864 he was accepted and was given the position of carpenter. He was sworn into service at St. Louis, Missouri, August 26, and was sent to Nashville, Tennessee.

After the war was over he returned to the North, and, October 4, 1866, married Josephine H. Niles, of Dane County, Wisconsin, who was born April 21, 1839, the eldest of eleven children, five daughters and six sons, natives of Tolland County, Connecticut; seven of these are still living, but none in this State excepting Mrs. Travis. This lady taught school most of the time from the age of sixteen years to about seven years ago; has taught seven years in Clark County, the rest of the time in Dane County and in Madison. She is now a member of the Board of Education. Mr. Travis is Justice of the Peace of the village and Town Clerk; has been Deputy Sheriff of Clark County, and was Postmaster during Cleveland's administration. He takes an active interest in public affairs.

OSCAR F. ROLLINS, a farmer of section 7, township 25, was born December 30, 1847, in Aroostook County, Maine, a member of a family of six sons and two daughters, of whom all but one are living. The parents, John and Josephine M. (Pishion) Rollins, emigrated from Maine to Michigan in the early '50s, and nine years afterward came to Adams County, Wisconsin, and eight years still later to Clark County, with a team in mid-winter, and settled on section 9, township 25, range 1 east, where the mother now resides. The two eldest children were born in Maine, the next two in Michigan, and the remaining four in Wisconsin. Four sons and one daughter live in Clark County. One, the youngest son, is still unmarried. Of the earliest progenitors of the family in America but little is known. The father lived to the age of sixty-seven years, was very domestic in his tastes and neighborly.

As the name would indicate, the maternal

line was of French extraction; the word *du* was formerly a part of the name, as "du Pichion." In her father's family were five daughters and two sons, natives of Maine.

Mr. Rollins was married January 6, 1873, to Sarah Jane Heath, and by this union are Rosa May, born July 30, 1876; William Henry, born November 1, 1877; and Frank Leslie, born August 26, 1879. Mrs. Rollins was the youngest child of Jehiel Heath, and was born December 14, 1852. (A sketch of Mr. Heath's family is given elsewhere in this volume.) Mr. Rollins comes of a hardy race, and in his younger days he was an efficient laborer in the logging camps for fifteen years or more.

ADDENDUM.

W. T. PRICE.

From the *Congressional Record*, giving the proceedings of the House of Representatives for February 9, 1887, we take the following address of United States Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, giving additional facts and testimonials regarding the life and character of Hon. W. T. Price:

"In the spring of 1845, rich in ambition, energy and the other elements of true manhood, but, like so many thousands who preceded and who followed him from the populous East to the Western land of hope, poor in every other way, Mr. Price turned his face and steps westward, and landed at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, ill-clad and travel-stained, with only 25 cents in his pocket and an ax, which he well knew how to use, upon his shoulder. In the autumn of the same year he went to Black River Falls, Wisconsin, where among the stately waving pines he pitched his tent. From that day on he knew no other home.

"From the time of his settlement in Wisconsin to his death he was an important factor, both in the public service and in the business life of the region in which he dwelt. In 1849 he was Deputy Sheriff of Crawford County, which then included what is now the county of Jackson. He was a member of the first law firm in the latter county, and in 1854 was elected the first Judge of that county. He was a member of the Legislative Assembly of the State in 1851–'52; County Treasurer in 1856–'57; Collector of Internal Revenue from 1863 to 1865; Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket in 1868; member of the State Senate 1857, 1870–'71, and 1878–'81; President of the Senate in 1879; President of the Agricultural Society of his county for seven years; the first President of the Tomah & Lake St. Croix Railway Company, (afterward the West Wisconsin Railway Company); President of the Jackson County Bank from its organization until 1884; Chairman of the Town Board of his town for eight years or more, and President of the village of Black River Falls. He was also elected to the Forth-eighth, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses, receiving at the last election, though helpless through the illness which resulted in his death and unable to take any part in the canvass, over 12,000 majority,—a majority larger than ever before cast for a Congressional candidate in that State.

"For a few years prior to the commercial panic of 1857 he was a member of a mercantile firm, which went down during the panic; and all the accumulations which the toil and energy of years had brought to him were in a day swept away, leaving him, as he used to say, over $15,000 worse off than nothing; but, undaunted and undiscouraged, he set to work and in a few years had, single-handed, redeemed, with interest, the part which bore the name of his firm. His business life thenceforward was successful, and he amassed a considerable fortune.

"During the forty-one years of his life in Wisconsin, he was extensively engaged in lumbering operations, and came to be one of the principal loggers in the State, cutting and

floating to market during the last five years of his life an average of 60,000,000 feet of logs each year.

"As has been seen, he was familiar, almost from the outset of his career in Wisconsin to the day of his death, with public duties of different grades, from the offices of the town and village to that of Member of Congress; and I assert only what goes without saying in my State when I say that he brought to the discharge of every public duty tireless industry, patient and intelligent attention to detail and unusual sagacity. He had a peculiarly correct idea of citizenship. To him the government, State and national, was not a far-away, fanciful thing in which the individual citizen had no direct interest. He realized that the nation is only an aggregation of individuals, and that under our system of government the ultimate success of the whole vitally depends upon the intelligence and vitality with which such citizen discharges his duty, and therefore he attended, not as a ward politician or in any sense a political boss, but as a citizen, every primary and every meeting which took cognizance of public affairs. * * *

"There was no neutral tint in this man's character, being in everything aggressive, and a force in whatever he undertook. He was no laggard in any relation of life. In business there seemed to be no limit to his capacity or endurance. He managed with great sagacity, energy and success many different branches at the same time, and on a large scale, any one of which would have overtaxed an ordinary man. He employed hundreds of men at a time, always paid them good wages, and demanded of them faithful service. He despised a drone, and no man better appreciated manly qualities, under whatever guise; and so in the logging camp, and on the great "log drives" among hundreds of rough men, he was a master, not by reason of his wealth, or because he was employer, but by force of his energy and ability, and because he himself had been a wage-worker among woodsmen. He was an exacting employer, but his men loved him, for he was generous and just to them; and on the wintry day of his burial, which brought prominent men in large numbers from the cities throughout the State to his desolate home, there came out from the lumber camps up in the pine woods, red-shirted, kind hearted lumbermen, to take their part, with bowed heads and tear-blinded eyes, in the last sad rites of the grave.

"Mr. Price was a restless man, impatient of restraint, intolerant of opposition, recognizing no obstacle as absolutely insurmountable. Intense, progressive, and a radical in everything, he rarely hesitated to express his opinion of men and things. He was strong in his friendships, bitter in his hatreds, always outspoken and blunt, sometimes harsh in his judgment of friends, sometimes unjust, doubtless, to opponents; but there was in him and in his life so much of generous impulse, of good neighborship, of sympathy for all who suffered, of honest, faithful public service, and of genuine love of country, that he was popular throughout the State and had troops of partisans and personal friends.

"He was of a nervous temperament, physically vigorous and quick of movement, and of an exceedingly acute mind. With all the details of his great business operations pressing upon him, he would attend a session of the Legislature, never voting for an unnecessary adjournment, always at his post mastering the details of legislation, investigating with scrupulous care all bills proposing to take money from the public treasury, and contributing his full share, and even more, to the debates of the session. Quick of thought

and speech, he analyzed well, and possessed too, in a rare degree, the power of generalization. Such a man could not fail to be a formidable and dangerous antagonist in debate.

"I do not remember to have known a more rapid speaker, either in the halls of legislation or on the stump. He was phenomenally quick at repartee, and excelled in vituperative eloquence; but he could be, when fancy moved him, pathetic also; and I have heard many times from his lips, as a legislator, speeches eloquent and thrilling in words of denunciation, and also in words of tenderness and pathos. No man who knew him will gainsay my statement that he was, taken all in all, a brilliant man.

"During the years of my acquaintance with him he was a Republican, sturdy and steadfast in the essential principles of the party, but not always in strict accord with its policies. There were times when he differed with the party; and when he differed from it the party always knew it, and upon what ground he differed. He never concealed his views upon any subject; and though he was thought sometimes to have strayed from the party fold none denied his right to sit in the party councils, for no one doubted his integrity. He was a man of great courage, both physical and moral. He would not tolerate an imposition or insult, and he was absolutely fearless of any man anywhere, and yet he was not immodest or without distrust of himself.

"He was an attractive speaker to almost any audience. When he spoke, men always listened. True, he was not always right: who is? He was always earnest, sincere, bright and original. He hated sham, and was always ready to attack it wherever he found it. He was an iconoclast, having little reverence for tradition. With him no evil acquired immunity from lapse of time, nor did age constitute a safe armor against his lance.

"To the national Congress he brought excellent legislative training, a keen sense of fidelity to public trust, peculiar ability and a high and reasonable ambition to excel. That he has won his way and much impressed himself upon the body of which he was a member, eminent associates, oblivious to party lines, warmly testify. He was a substantial factor in Congressional legislation, not simply for the intelligent labor which he performed in committee, nor for the measures which he drafted and the success of which he promoted, but also in debate. He compelled attention, challenged investigation, and, whether right or wrong in his premises and conclusion, made those around him think. Nothing escaped him. He was pitiless in exposing hypocrisy and denouncing what he deemed extravagance, whether it was in the appropriation of a million dollars to an unwise purpose or a trifling waste of public money in a Congressional funeral or junket. In the State legislature, as in the higher field of legislation to which he was called, he was careful of the public money. In his view he had no right to be generous with it, as he might be with his own. He was a terror to the promoters of suspicious claims upon the treasury and deemed himself absolutely limited as a legislator in the disbursement of the people's money to objects and purposes going obviously and directly to the general public good. Sentiment went for little with him in justification of the expenditure of public money, and sometimes therefore he may have seemed parsimonious to some, but this was his philosophy as to the obligation of a public servant.

"He was very tender of the honor of his city, county, State and nation. If the people made a bad bargain, through legislation or otherwise, however unpopular it grew in time, William T. Price would fight

determinedly against its repudiation and for its enforcement, not in letter simply but in spirit also. Every man who knew him and his history in the State will recall, as I do, more than one instance in which he upheld what he deemed to be a moral obligation of the people, when it brought him for a time nothing but obloquy, distrust and abuse.

"He was a strong advocate always and everywhere of the rights of women, and of every proposition in legislation which would release them from what he deemed the bondage of the common law and place within their easy reach facilities for education and independence more in harmony with the growing civilization of the world.

"He was a devoted friend of the soldier and a zealous advocate of liberal pensions to the soldier and the soldier's widow and orphan. This was with him little less than a passion. In his very soul he believed that to the valor and endurance of the grand army which marched to the defense of the Union, the people, south as well as north, owed a debt which could never be discharged. There was in his heart, too, a sense of individual obligation to the Union soldier for his home, his fortune, his future, and the happiness and prosperity of those whom he held dear. The faded, dust-stained, battle-torn uniform of the Federal soldier was to him brighter than the purple robes of royalty, and an honorable discharge from the Union army was in his opinion the highest patent of nobility that could come to any man on earth; and so it was that he labored in season and out of season for the benefit of the soldier, and "pension night" always found William T. Price in his seat. Upon this subject, as upon all others, he had his own notions; and the *Record* shows him to have voted alone sometimes when it would have been much easier to have gone with the multitude. Whatever may be said of his positions, none but his enemies questioned his motives, and even they could not fail to admire his courage.

"He was a public-spirited and generous man. Public improvements found in him always a firm friend. When a charity was to be inaugurated the first man to head a subscription paper was Mr. Price; when a church debt, whatever the denomination, was to be lifted he put his shoulder under the load; when a public library was to be procured he was prompt and princely in his donation.

"His secretary tells me that when, at the end of the last session, weary and ill, he was going home to rest, he assisted him to reckon up his expenditures for the session, and Mr. Price found himself about $900 short and unaccounted for. Upon investigation he found that he had sent it in little sums from time to time during the session to soldiers and soldiers' widows and orphans, whose pitiful letters had touched his heart, and who were waiting in distress for the day to come when the Pension Department should afford them relief. The circle of his private benefactions was a large one. No one but he knew how large it was, for he gave in his own way and in his own time, and published no bulletin of his charities. He was the good angel of many a poor man's home. When the specter of starvation stood at the threshold Mr. Price drove it away. When sickness came to a neighbor, and the shadow of death settled upon any one's home within his knowledge, he was there, in his own way, and it was not quite like any other man's way, to comfort and to help.

"In the early days of his Wisconsin life and while yet his home was on the frontier, he sometimes joined the revels of the hardy and adventurous men by whom he was sur-

rounded; but long, long years ago he turned with loathing from the wine-cup, and to the hour of his death was a strong, active, aggressive temperance orator and agitator, and so known throughout the State. He was a firm believer in prohibition, and strove earnestly and persistently to bring it about; but he always sought the accomplishment of this purpose within the ranks of his own political party. He considered the traffic in intoxicating drink an unmitigated curse, and was opposed to recognizing its legality by license laws or otherwise. He demanded its obliteration. In the lecture room, on the stump, in the legislature, in the halls of Congress, everywhere, he never failed to denounce it with all the power and eloquence and sarcasm which he possessed, and he everywhere pleaded with powerful pathos for all the good which temperance brings and which drunkenness destroys. He had bitterness of heart and speech for those, whether men or women, who tempted, anywhere on the earth, a brother to put the chalice to his lips; but he had even womanly tenderness and pity, and a patience almost more than human, for him who was held in thralldom by the habit of drink. To such he was patient, watchful, helpful. No matter how often they stumbled and fell, his hand was outstretched to them, and many such an one encouraged, aided and strengthened by him, was led

> To build a new life on a ruined life,
> To make the future fairer than the past,
> And make the past appear a troubled dream.

In the region where he lived and lies buried, many a child has been and will be taught to look upon his pictured face as that of the friend whose sympathy and substantial help led the husband and father of that household out from the blackness of night into the soft, sweet light of a happy home. Mr. Price was very near the popular heart in Wisconsin, and his name and fame will be always bright among her treasures. His most exacting friend can wish for him no better epitaph than the true story of what he did and was, and no nobler monument than that which he himself did build."


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